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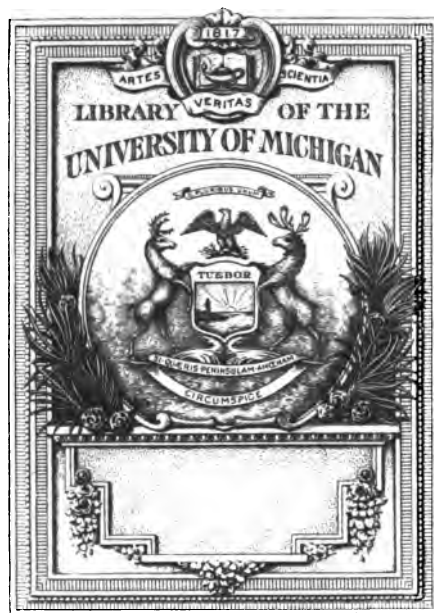
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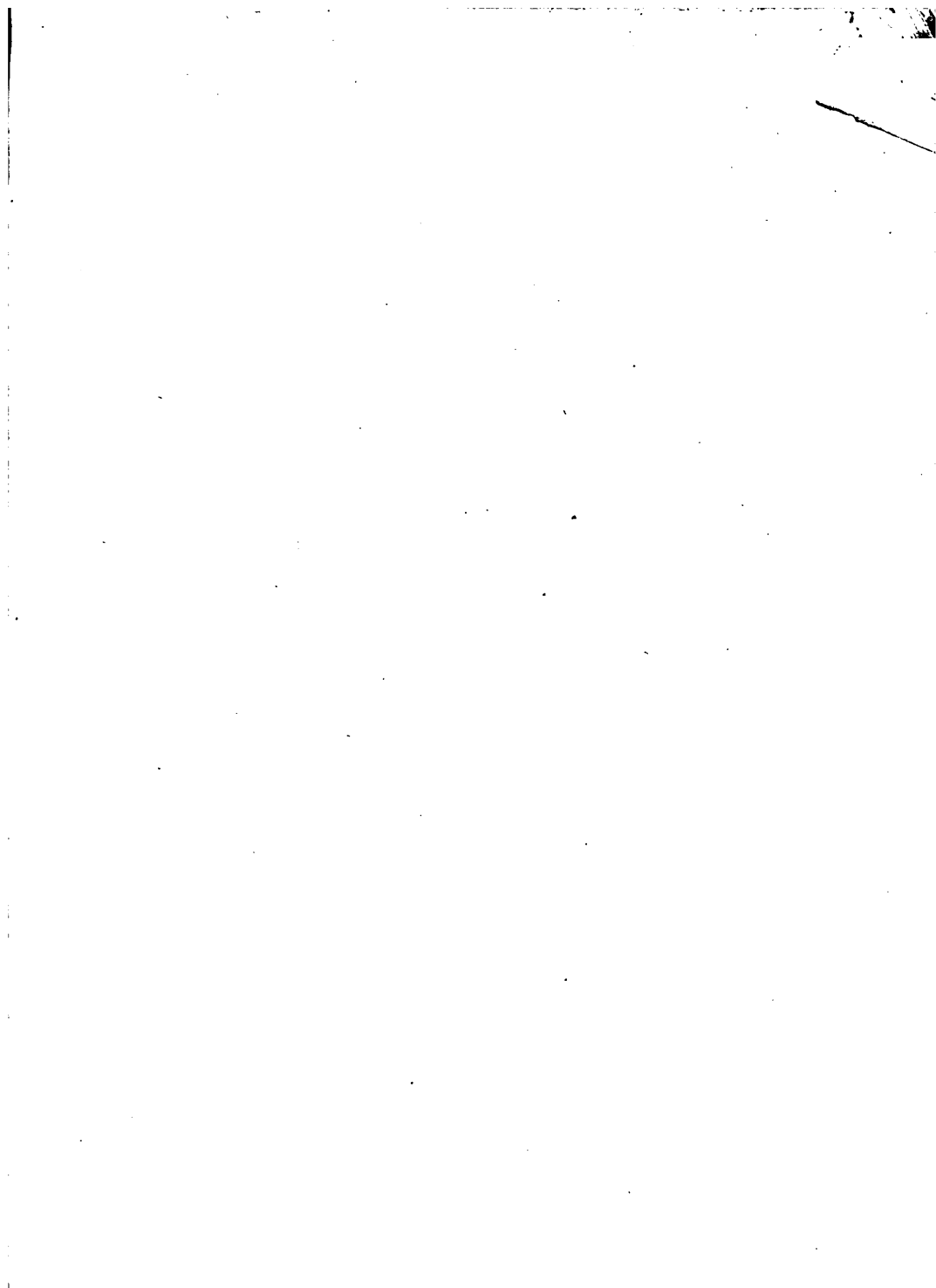
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CRAM'S
ILLUSTRATED
HAND BOOK
OF
GEOGRAPHY.
DIAMOND EDITION.
GEO. F. CRAM,
PUBLISHER.



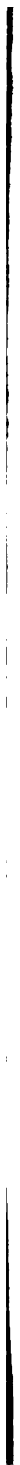
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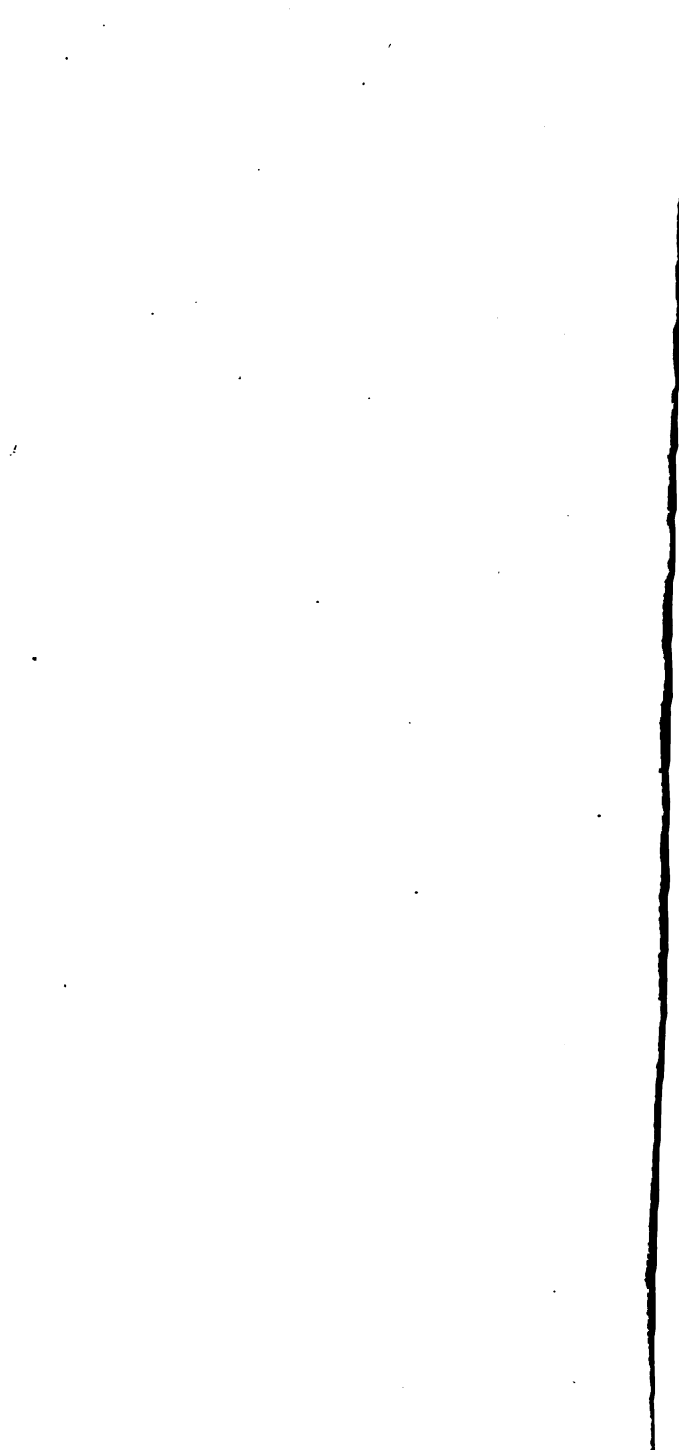




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THE LITTLE GEOGRAPHERS



Cram, Geo. F. 1881

ILLUSTRATED

HAND-BOOK
OF
GEOGRAPHY.

DIAMOND EDITION.

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INTRODUCTION.

An experience of many years in supplying the public, particularly throughout the West, with general maps and atlases, has convinced the publisher of the following pages, that there has long been a need of a condensed manual of political and historical geography.

While the country has been abundantly supplied with wall maps, unaccompanied by explanatory keys; and while elegant atlases, with elaborate maps and profuse notes, have been issued by both European and American publishers of high repute, and placed on the market at a price that has limited their circulation, and hence, largely destroyed their usefulness, no attempts have hitherto been made toward, supplying to a wide extent, an instructive family geography at a price within the range of all.

Is it not a fact, that after the early days of childhood are passed, and the school atlas is laid aside, the boundaries of states and countries, the location of important geographical points and even the prominent physical features of the world, soon pass from the mind of our American youth? A general knowledge remains that there are such continents as Europe, Asia, and Africa, that there are such countries as Germany, Palestine, China, and India, that somewhere, on the globe, Australia appears; but how many can describe the correct position of continent, country, and island, or their exact relations to each other? The Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn, Behring and Davis Straits, and the two Isthmuses of Panama and Suez, become strangely transposed, the position of important islands, bays, gulfs and famous rivers, become confused in our minds, the location even, of the great Himalayas, is forgotten, and the vast oceans and seas, that encircle the two hemispheres become a puzzle we vainly attempt to solve. And yet, there is no one of the common branches of education of greater importance, no one which makes the young man or woman a more interesting ornament of society, and no one of greater value in the home circle. To the necessity therefore, of increasing a general geographical knowledge, the attention of the public is earnestly desired, and with that view, the pages of this book have been specially prepared. While the leading points of geography have been carefully outlined, and much statistical and historical information has been given, it has been the aim of the author to place the whole before the reader, in a pleasing manner, and to unite in the greatest possible degree, the two important features of instruction and entertainment.

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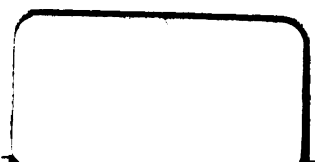
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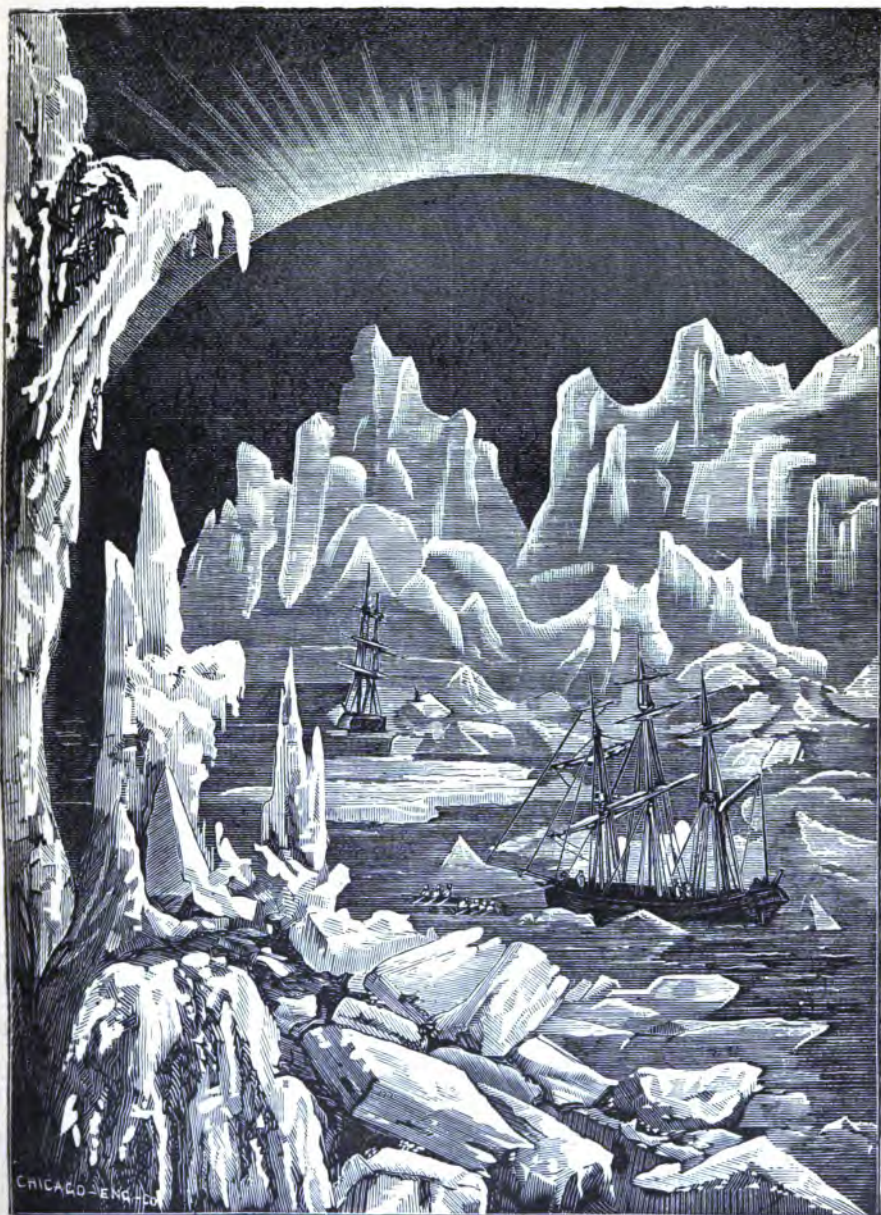
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ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.
Along the coast of Greenland.



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1

NORTH AMERICA.

NORTH AMERICA is the largest and most important grand division of the new world; from its northern boundary on the Arctic ocean, it extends south to the sixteenth parallel, and from the eastern shores of Newfoundland to Behring Strait and the Sea of Kamtschatka, including in the northeast, the icy regions of Greenland.

This great quarter of the world may be considered as in four grand political divisions; viz. that of Mexico, reaching from Central America to the Rio Grande; the United States extending from Mexico to the 49th parallel, and the great frontier lakes, and grasping the peninsula on the extreme North-Western Coast; the Dominion of Canada, stretching still northward to the Arctic Ocean and Baffins Bay, and Greenland lying north-east of the waters of Baffins Bay and Davis Strait.

The latter division from its southern point on the 60th parallel at Cape Farwell, bears northward toward the pole until it becomes lost in impenetrable fields of ice and snow. Its western coast has been explored by the late Dr. Kane to latitude 82° 30' or within a distance of 520 miles of the North Pole. Greenland was first colonized by the Icelanders in 985. Two settlements were then established called the east and west colonies; both of which were afterward destroyed by a pestilence, called the black death; the western in the 14th century and the eastern 100 years later.

It is now occupied mostly by the Danes, who have colonies along its eastern and western coast, and number about 12,000. On the south-east, the land is practicably inaccessible, owing to the immense blocks of ice packed like huge mountains along its shores. Inland are found mostly barren wastes, with light plains of thinly growing grasses, and low trees, the highest of which, seldom attain over 15 or 18 feet. Traversing its center is a range of high and rocky mountains, where dwells the Polar bear, while on the plains below are the homes of the reindeer, white hare and dogs.

During the winter in Greenland, the sun is never seen; the days and nights being one continual night, relieved only by the moon, which shines with great brilliancy, and the luminous Auroras, that are reflected with rare beauty from the icy glaciers; while in the summer months of June and July it is one constant day; the sun never disappearing, gains sufficient power to produce some little vegetation.

The inhabitants are supported almost entirely, from the products of the fisheries, which are very extensive; salmon, cod and herring are captured in great abundance and the seal and whale are so plentiful, that their oil is one of the chief exports.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA comprises all that vast country, north of the United States, and west of Baffins Bay, and the North Atlantic, to the Pacific coast, except Alaska on the north-west and Newfoundland, Labrador and Nova Scotia on the eastern coast; its area being about 3,500,000 sq. miles. North of the Province of Quebec and Ontario, the country was formerly owned by "The Hudson Bay company" by virtue of a charter from Charles II. for nearly 200 years this company retained their monopoly and finally surrendered it on payment of £300,000 by the Canadian government.

The Physical features of this division are diversified, East and North-west of Hudsons Bay the country is rocky and sterile, and seems to be beyond the point of vegetation; to the South-west are found fine prairies and woodlands, with a fertile soil, well intersected by numerous rivers and lakes; approaching the Pacific coast the country is broken by the continuous ranges of the Rocky Mountains between which are valleys rich in vegetation, and clothed with extensive forests. In the South-east lie the provinces of Quebec and Ontario where the civilization of this broad tract has centered; these provinces possess an area of 331,290 square miles and are situated chiefly in the basin of the St. Lawrence and north-east of the "Great Lakes." They were originally discovered and colonized by the French about the year 1535, and were finally ceded to England in 1763. In 1663 an earthquake, the most notable of which we have any knowledge, occurred here; lasting through a period of several months and in some places entirely changing the face of the country.

These provinces are separated by the Ottawa River, which flows a distance of 45 miles in a south-easterly course uniting with the St. Lawrence at Lake Montreal. Quebec on the east, with the exception of those cultivated regions along and south of the St. Lawrence, is still covered with primeval forests of pine; its principal cities, Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers, being sustained more by their importance as commercial points than by any very large agricultural interests around them. On the other hand Ontario, with an alluvial soil, sloping southward represents the best farming interests in the Dominion; its climate is temperate and comparatively even, while that of Quebec is cold and subject to sudden changes, a difference of 60° being frequently shown within

...the projected railway, resting
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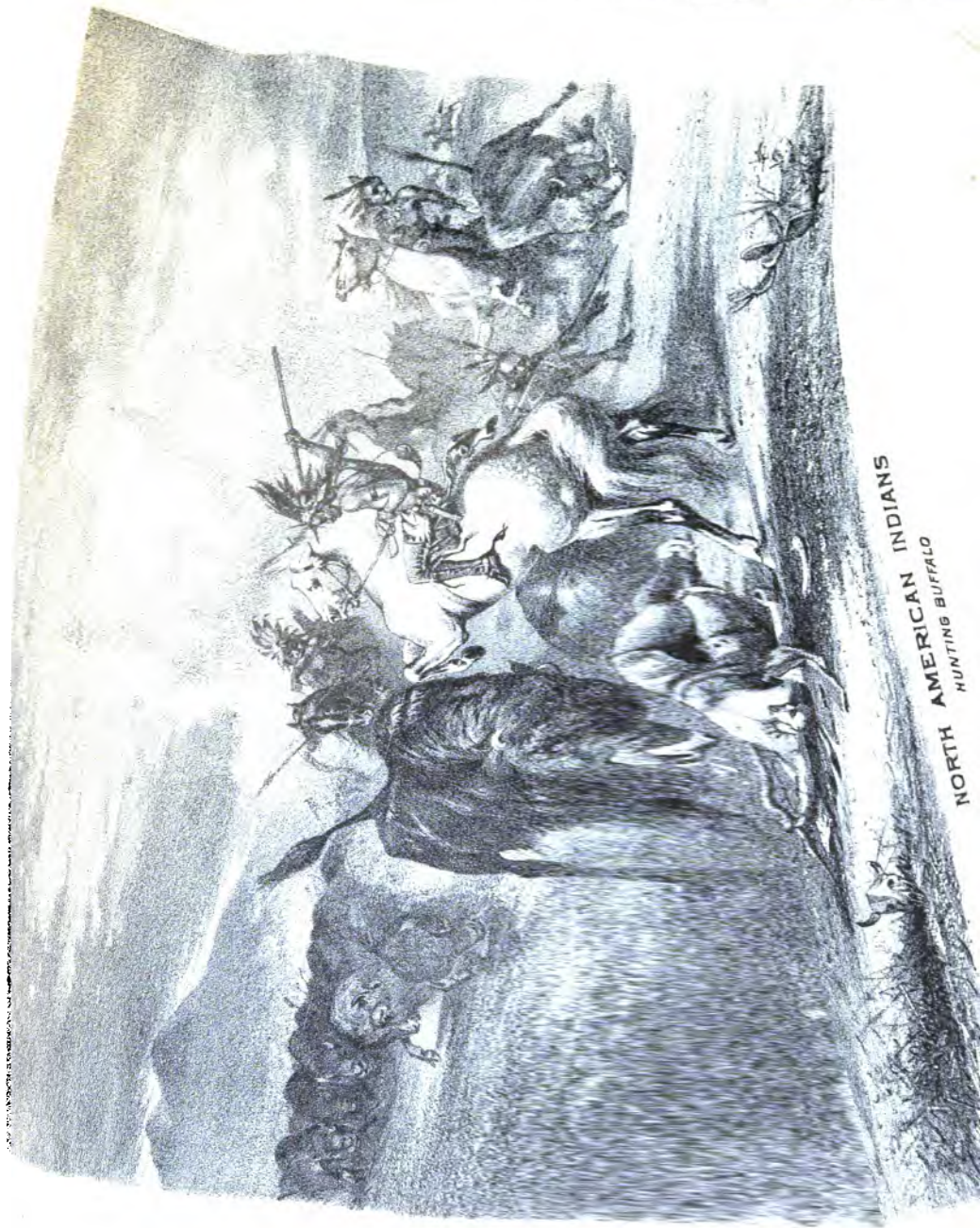
... is believed to be the richest wheat
... the Red River of the North, which
... of wheat is from 3 to 4 bushels.

... the mountains to the West to the shores
... Hudson Bay, the largest and sea in the
... and with the Arctic Ocean by
... miles wide; its shores are usually rocky
... and lichen common to these chilly regions.

... Atchabasca, Great Slave Lake and Great Bear
... Coast, drain the great prairie and wood-
... and Columbia gather the mountain tor-
... south-east, a wonderful network of bays, straits
... lakes find their way to the Ocean,
... to a perfect sea.

... kinds of trees, among which firs, white pines
... most common.

... the fisheries, the mines, the forests, the agricultural
... The government of the Dominion is a Provincial
... and by the Authority of the Queen of England.
... General who is appointed by the Queen and holds his
... by a parliament of two houses; the senate
... representatives selected by the people, and the
... Each province has also a local government, the
... by the Governor General. The Queen retains
... the Militia. The population in 1871 was
... that date is 500,000.



NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS
HUNTING BUFFALO

NORTH AMERICA.

24 hours. Their commercial advantages are very superior. 4,929 miles of completed railway, costing \$317,795,468 or \$64,474 per mile, facilitate its inland traffic and exchange its commerce with the United States. The great St. Lawrence, bears its ships to the sea and brings to its ports the products of other lands, and its famous Welland Canal opens a direct water communication through the "Great Lakes" with the "Far West." The great "Victoria Bridge" across the St. Lawrence at Montreal is the largest tubular bridge in the world. Its length is one mile and three quarters, and 9,000 tons of iron and 1½ million of rivets were used in its construction, the process of which occupied 3,000 men a period of 5 years and 5 months. Its total cost was £1,400,000.

The western extremity of Ontario rises to the bold and picturesque shores of Lake Superior. Here, iron, copper, zinc, lead, granite, slate and the most beautiful marble of every conceivable color are found in great abundance; also in limited quantities gold and silver.

Farther westward lies the province of Manitoba, which is believed to be the richest wheat bearing district in North America; along the alluvial valleys of the Red River of the North, which finds its way to Lake Winnipeg through this Province, the acreage of wheat is from 30 to 40 bushels.

THE WATER SYSTEM of the Dominion is excellent. From the mountains in the West to the shores of the Atlantic, are found immense bodies of fresh water. Hudson Bay, the largest inland sea in the world, connected with the Atlantic by the strait of the same name, and with the Arctic Ocean by Fox Channel, is about 400 miles long and averages over 100 miles wide; its shores are usually rocky and barren, covered with little of vegetation, save the firs and lichen common to these chilly regions.

To the west, Lake Winnipeg, Deer Lake, Wollaston, Atahabasca, Great Slave Lake and Great Bear Lake, extending in a grand chain parallel to the Pacific Coast, drain the great prairie and woodlands east of the mountains, while the Mackenzie, Fraser and Columbia gather the mountain torrents and carry their swelling waters to the sea. North-east, a wonderful network of bays, straits and gulfs break the Arctic Coast, and south, the five frontier lakes find their way to the Ocean, through the great St. Lawrence, whose estuary widens to a perfect sea.

The forests of Canada number some 50 or 60 different kinds of trees, among which firs, white pines sugar and ash maples, and black walnut are the most common.

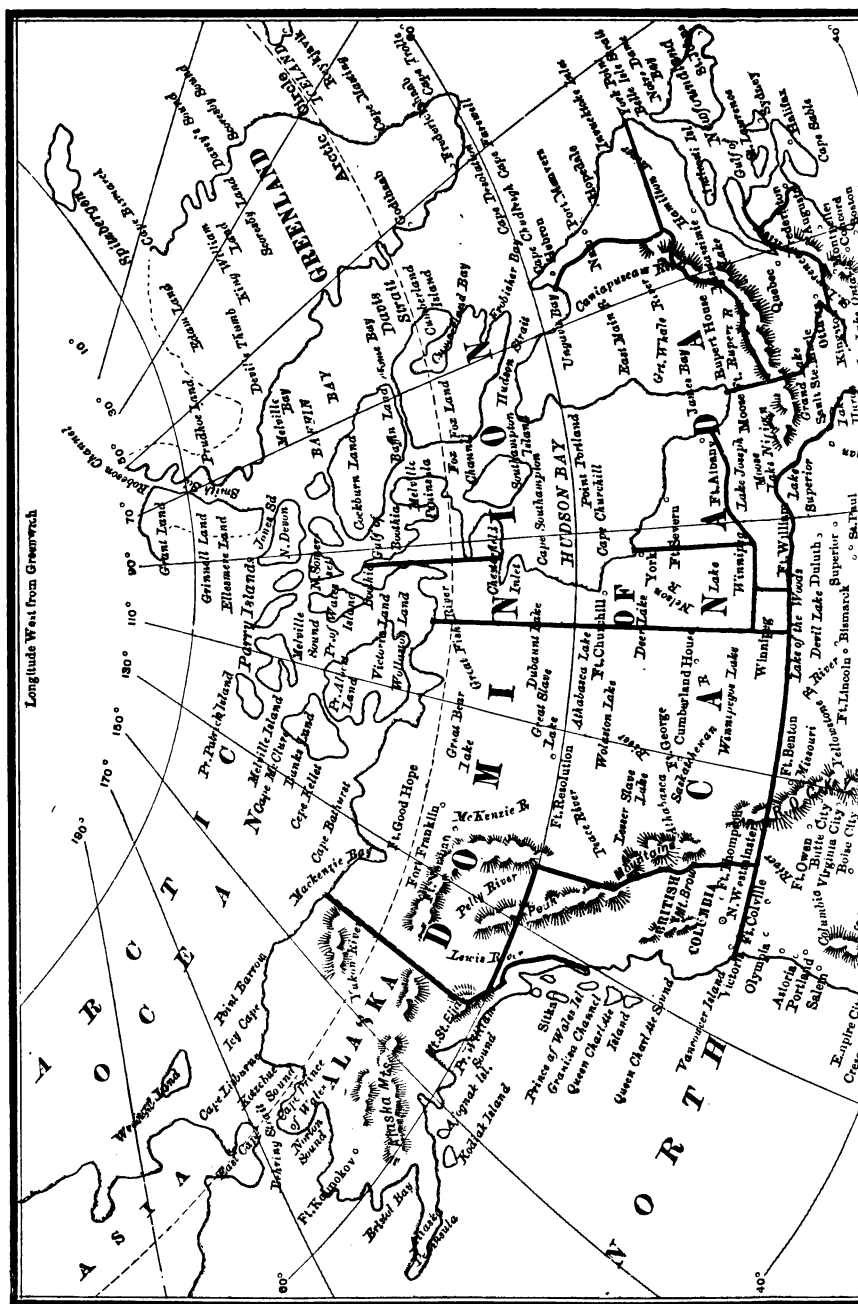
Its resources are found in the products of the fisheries, the mines, the forests, the agricultural districts, and its regions of fur bearing animals. The government of the Dominion is a Provincial Union, established by the vote of each province, and by the Authority of the Queen of England.

The executive power is vested in a Governor General who is appointed by the Queen and holds his office during her pleasure. The legislature is exercised by a parliament of two houses; the senate and house of Commons; the latter composed of representatives selected by the people, and the former of members nominated by the Crown. Each province has also a local government, the head of which is a Lieutenant Governor, appointed by the Governor General. The Queen retains command of all the land and naval forces, including the Militia. The population in 1871 was 3,817,212, and the estimated increase since that date is 800,000.



NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS
HUNTING BUFFALO





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UNITED STATES HISTORY.

This properly began in 1776, at the date of our Declaration of Independence, and the Continental Congress, which met in Philadelphia, Sept. 4th, 1774, of which Peyton Randolph was president, was the first permanent authority which represented the great Republic, then in its infancy. Previous to this time the English Colonies, which had been planted along the Atlantic coast from time to time, were only so many germs of English power on which the British nation placed hopes of their own future aggrandizement. These were thirteen in number: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The year before the Declaration of Independence, the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill were fought, not for the avowed purpose of independence, but for a redress of such grievances as the Stamp Act, duties on Tea, etc. Canada was invaded the same year (1775), by Generals Arnold and Montgomery. The real purpose of this invasion was to secure the co-operation of the Canadian people in the conflict which then was inevitable. This invasion demonstrated the warlike power of the Americans. All Canada was taken except Quebec. Here Montgomery fell, and the siege was pressed by General Arnold till the next year, when he retreated up the waters of Lake Champlain. The conflict now began in earnest. The second Continental Congress, of which John Hancock was president, met at Philadelphia, May 10th, 1775. A petition was drawn up for presentation to the King, for a redress of grievances, but at the same time bills of credit to the amount of \$300,000 were issued for the prosecution of the war. In May, 1776, a British army landed in Boston, under Generals Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne. Martial law was proclaimed, and pardon offered to all who had taken part in the rebellion, except Samuel Adams and John Hancock. General Gage, in the opening of the war, held the chief command of the British army, the same who had been the successor of General Amherst at the termination of the French and Indian war. His administration of the military affairs of the Colonies since that period, lasting through twelve years, had been able and exempt from complaint. The opening of American History points with pride to his prompt and judicious management in the emergency in which he was called to act up to the date of the Declaration of Independence. It was a painful duty to make war upon the people whose interests he had learned to love; but his first duty was to honor him for his fidelity to that government. The mountain in the path in which our progress lay had in our midst a power rising into prominence. Though this opposition came with the pomp of material wealth. The opening of

UNITED STATES HISTORY.

the conflict at Lexington, April 19th, 1775, had resulted in a loss to the British of over 200 soldiers, while the American loss was but 88. The battle of Bunker Hill, which was fought the 17th of the succeeding June, was the result of hasty action on both sides, but its results were very creditable to the Americans, about 1,000 British having fallen killed or wounded in dislodging them from their intrenchments, while less than half that number of Americans fell in the defence and retreat. The third Continental Congress was in session at Philadelphia when the battle was fought, two days previous to which event George Washington had been appointed Commander-in-chief of the American forces, by that body; and two weeks afterward he appeared before Boston at the head of 15,000 troops, and laid siege to the place which was then in possession of the British as the fruits of their dearly-bought victory at Bunker Hill. On the night of the 4th of March, 1776, following, he quietly took and fortified a position which commanded the British shipping in the harbor, and on the following morning General Howe, who held command of the British forces at the place, beheld the formidable redoubt which the Americans had erected, with surprise, and immediately evacuated the city, much to the joy of the Bostonians, who had borne the ignominy of British rule during the preceding winter with ill-concealed aversion.

After the British retreat from Boston, the main division of their army, under Gen. Howe, who now held chief command, took possession of Staten Island, in the harbor of New York Bay, and at the head of 30,000 men, many of whom were veterans from service on the Continent, began his approaches to the city of New York. First, he crossed over to Long Island in order to attack Fort Greene, opposite New York, where Brooklyn now stands. General Putnam was sent to oppose his progress, but was not successful in the attempt, and the disastrous battle of Long Island followed, in which Washington was driven before the invaders, taking refuge among the mountains along the Ramapo river, where some of his hastily-constructed intrenchments now stand as monuments of enduring faith in his cause. Meanwhile Cornwallis, who hung about the rear of his defeated army, had posted 900 Hessian troops at Trenton, with an ultimate view of menacing Philadelphia; but what was the astonishment of the British commander to find that Washington had suddenly come upon the place on the 25th of December, and taken them as prisoners. This was one of the turning points of the war, again reviving confidence which had almost vanished from the heart of Young America. The next year (1777) Lafayette espoused the cause of the Americans. The battles of Bennington, Stillwater and Saratoga were fought, following which the army under General Burgoyne surrendered themselves prisoners to the American forces under General Gates; but owing to the disastrous results of the battles of Germantown and Brandywine, Washington retreated to Valley Forge. The next year (1778) France acknowledged the Independence of the United States. The British evacuated Philadelphia, and the battle of Monmouth was fought, in which Washington gained substantial advantages over the British. General Howe was now removed from the command of the English forces, and Sir Henry Clinton put in his place. He carried the war into the South, but no decisive results marked the years 1779 and 1780, but in 1781 the battles of Cowpens shed lustre over the American arms, and the siege of Yorktown, terminating in the surrender of the army of Cornwallis, substantially closed the war; but it was not till September 3d, 1783, that the definitive treaty of peace was signed, which was done at Paris. At this treaty the western limits of the United States were fixed on the Mississippi river. This boun-

UNITED STATES HISTORY.

dary was claimed by virtue of the conquest of the Illinois country, and the post of Vincennes, on the Wabash river, by General George Rogers Clark, in 1778-9.

Although France had lost Canada and the Illinois country in 1760 she still retained Louisiana. Spain then owned Florida and Mexico, and also by virtue of early explorations, claimed the entire Pacific coast. Under such local conditions, Louisiana, then a wild domain, was a precarious possession to France, and she sold it to Spain in 1762. Hence, the United States, at her birth into the family of nations, was bordered on the west and on the south by Spain, whose aggressive spirit soon became manifest by shutting off the navigation of the Mississippi river against her. Thus matters stood till the year 1800, when France, under the stimulating influence of Napoleon's conquests, again turned her attention to America, and purchased Louisiana of Spain, who, by this time, became wearied with fruitless diplomacy with the United States, in her hopeless attempt to set bounds to the growing power of her new rival. The regime of France, so propitiously begun in America, was of short duration. Napoleon was everywhere victorious on the continent, but the power of England on the ocean rose in equal proportions, and France, in 1803, was glad to sell Louisiana to the United States, lest the British should take it from her. The price paid for it was eleven million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, besides assuming about three million dollars worth of private debts due from France to citizens of the United States. The cession was made at Paris April 30th, the ratifications exchanged the following October, and possession taken the 30th of December. Its area was bounded on the east by the Mississippi river, and also included what was called the island of New Orleans, across the stream. Its western limits were the Sabine river and a line drawn from the sources of the Arkansas due north to the 49th parallel. In 1819 Spain, distracted with revolutionary dissensions in Mexico, relinquished her time-honored claim to Florida by ceding it to the United States, under the pressure of her overwhelming rivalry in the race for supremacy on American soil.

Ownership to the soil on the Pacific north of the 42d parallel and west of the 106th meridian was yet in doubt. The Spanish claim had been relinquished at the treaty of Florida in 1819, and the Russians, by treaty of April 5th, 1824, had conceded all territory south of 54° 40 minutes, to the United States. But England held a strong claim by virtue of the following discoveries: Sir Francis Drake, in 1577; Cooke, in 1777; Berkeley, in 1787; Vancouver, in 1792-3-4; Boughton's explorations of the Columbia river, in 1792, and other lesser explorations. To offset these the Americans opposed, first, the explorations of Captain Gray, of Boston, who ascended the Oregon river 100 miles and discovered Mt. Hood in 1792, and Lewis and Clarke's expedition across the country in 1804, which was the first time the great unknown interior had been traversed by white men. After many years of diplomacy the question was settled at the Ashburton treaty in 1846, by establishing the line between English and American possessions on the 49th parallel. By this treaty evident concessions were made to the Americans on the Northwestern boundary, but concessions were also made to the English on the Northeastern boundary, which had been the subject of unfinished diplomacy ever since Jay's treaty of 1794. Lord Ashburton and Daniel Webster were the two distinguished representatives of their respective nations who negotiated the treaty. The settlement of Texas by emigration from the United States began in 1821. The young state soon grew into proportions sufficient to demand admission as an independent state into the Republic of Mexico, which had thrown off the Spanish yoke in 1822. This was refused, and the new state

UNITED STATES HISTORY.

set up a government of its own. War followed between it and Mexico, which resulted in a triumphant defense of the independence of Texas, which was acknowledged both by England and the United States. In 1845 the latter annexed the State to its own dominions, which act resulted in war between the United States and Mexico. It terminated in 1848 at the treaty of Gaudeloupe Hidalgo, by which the United States acquired all territory formerly claimed by Mexico, north of the Rio Grande, the Gila and a line due west from its mouth to the Pacific, for which fifteen million dollars were paid to Mexico. In 1853 a tract was bought of Mexico south of the Gila, known as the Gadsen purchase, for which ten million dollars were paid. Alaska was purchased of Russia in 1867 for seven million dollars, by our late Secretary, Wm. H. Seward. The treaty was ratified by the United States May 28th and proclaimed June 20th. This territory occupies the extreme northwestern point of North America, being chiefly between the 60th and 70th parallels of latitude and 141st and 165th degrees of longitude west, but outside of these limits a long line of islands extends a little south of west as far as the 187th meridian. A narrow belt of sea coast also extends from the main territory along the Pacific southward to Dixon Inlet on the 55th parallel. The distance from this extreme southeastern point of Alaska to the extreme northwestern limits of the United States, where its northern boundary on the 49th parallel meets the Pacific Ocean, is about 500 miles.

Sitka, the old Russian capital, is situated on an island near the center of this belt. In 1865 it contained 120 houses as reported by Dall. Its distance from San Francisco is 1,296 miles. In January, 1867, its inhabitants numbered 2,968, of whom 349 were Russians and the remainder Aleuts or natives. The houses were built of logs, neatly painted. The religion of its inhabitants was the Greek Church. The principal commerce consists of trade in furs, seal skins and codfish. The Alaska Commercial Company pay to the United States an annual rent of \$55,000 for the islands and a royalty of \$262,000 per year on seal skins. Along the coast a rank growth of wild and tame grass is universal, and a rich variety of berries common to the northern portions of the United States. Potatoes, Turnips and many other vegetables are also cultivated with success, and cabbage grows wild there. The main country is divided between prairie and forest, the latter being largely of pine and cedar of sufficient size for lumber. The surface of the country is broken by mountain ranges, whose peaks attain immense heights, that of St. Elias being 19,500 feet, the highest in the United States. Sixty-one volcanos have been discovered among these peaks, ten of which are at times sending forth fire. The entire country contains about 580,107 square miles, but except along the Pacific coast it can never be used for any other purpose than for hunting, mining or for cutting timber. It is impossible to give any close approximate of the number of inhabitants. They consist of a large number of native tribes who have for the past 200 years been trading with the Russians and have, to a limited extent, been taught some civilization from them. They are ingenious and as intelligent as nature could be expected to make them. Coal is found along the coast, and there are signs of petroleum. Specimens of pure copper are also found. Gold has been found in a few places and Iron in many. The climate at Sitka presents no great extremes, being an average summer range of 54° 6 minutes and winter range 32° 5 minutes. Four degrees below zero is the lowest range noted for the past 45 years, the equable temperature being due to the warmth of the Pacific Ocean, but the country back from the coast is an ice-clad region for eight months in the year, the cold being too intense to be noted except with a spirit thermometer.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION.

The United States is bounded on the north by the 49th parallel of latitude from the straits of De Fuca to the Lake of the Woods, thence along its outlet to Lake Superior, thence along the chain of Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence river to a few miles east of Ogdensburg, thence along the Canada line to the Bay of Fundy. On the east it is bounded by the Atlantic ocean and on the south by Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico and on the west by the Pacific ocean. It lies between the 24th and 49th parallels of north latitude and between longitude $66^{\circ} 50$ min. and $124^{\circ} 31$ min. west from Greenwich. Its total area is computed at 2,936,166 square miles. Alaska is not included in either the above limits or area. The Mississippi Valley constitutes the most important agricultural portion of this immense domain, embracing as it does nearly one-half of its entire area, nearly the whole of which is composed of an alluvian of great fertility producing all the cereals useful in the human family, and all the grass used for domestic animals. This valley is a grand level plain graduating upward from the level of the Gulf of Mexico northwardly to the sources of the Mississippi, the Missouri and the Platt, at which places the general elevation may be set down as from 1,000 to 3,000 feet above tide water. These elevations do not take into account the highest uplifts of the Black Hills, Pike's Peak or the mountains of the eastern slope of Colorado. Next in importance as river valleys are those on the streams emptying into the Atlantic ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. In these valleys the land is more broken, but nearly the whole of it is fertile and capable of sustaining a dense population. In the northern portions of the Atlantic water shed water power abounds and large cities have sprung into existence under the stimulus of manufacturing interests, together with the industrious habits to which the people were trained from birth. While in the great interior the agricultural interest is the prevailing one, which has grown into immense magnitude by the use of late machinery, by which crops are planted and harvested with but little manual labor. In the Pacific Slope of the United States the principal interest is mining, although fruit culture, wheat culture and stock raising in certain localities are conducted on a large scale. Iron is found in great abundance in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, on the waters of the Upper Lakes and in Missouri, and is also mined in lesser quantities in most of the settled states. Colorado is noted for its silver mines, but this metal abounds in New Mexico and Nevada as well as in most of the Pacific States. Gold is found in large quantities throughout the mountainous districts of the Pacific Slope. Copper is found in large quantities in northern Michigan and Wisconsin. Lead is found in the Galena district in Illinois, as well as at various places in Wisconsin and Michigan. A large variety of other useful minerals are found secreted in the mountainous districts of many other portions of the United States. Coal is found in all the Northern States except the New England States, but the mines of Pennsylvania afford the best.

TABLE OF ALTITUDES.

TABLE SHOWING THE ALTITUDES ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL OF VARIOUS PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES.

| | Feet | | Feet |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|
| Portland, Me..... | 187 | Cleveland, Ohio | 643 |
| Concord, N. H..... | 374 | Detroit, Mich..... | 597 |
| Mt. Washington..... | 6,293 | Ann Arbor, Mich..... | 891 |
| Rutland, Vt..... | 500 | Indianapolis, Ind..... | 698 |
| Boston, Mass..... | 82 | Chicago, Ill..... | 591 |
| Albany, N. Y..... | 75 | Elgin, Ill..... | 777 |
| New York, N. Y..... | 60 | Winnebago, Ill..... | 900 |
| Buffalo, N. Y..... | 585 | Milwaukee, Wis..... | 591 |
| Philadelphia, Pa..... | 60 | Baraboo, Wis..... | 800 |
| Somerset, Pa | 2,195 | St. Anthony Falls, Minn..... | 820 |
| Pittsburg, Pa | 937 | New Ulm, Minn..... | 1,500 |
| Baltimore, Md..... | 275 | Dubuque, Ia..... | 666 |
| Washington, D. C..... | 90 | Rossville, Ia..... | 1,400 |
| Charleston, S. C..... | 25 | Sioux City, Ia..... | 1,258 |
| Key West, Florida..... | 10 | St. Louis, Mo | 481 |
| Hillsboro, Ga | 800 | Omaha, Neb | 1,300 |
| Vicksburg, Miss..... | 350 | Ionia, Neb..... | 3,000 |
| New Orleans, La..... | 10 | Lawrence, Kan..... | 800 |
| Corpus Christi, Tex..... | 20 | Fort Larned, Kan..... | 1,932 |
| El Paso, Tex..... | 3,830 | Fort Phil Kearney, Wy..... | 6,000 |
| Knoxville, Tenn..... | 1,000 | Cheyenne, Wy..... | 6,041 |
| Cumberland Mt., Tenn..... | 2,000 | Yankton, Da..... | 1,900 |
| Little Rock, Ark..... | 660 | Ft. Garland, Col..... | 8,365 |
| Louisville, Ky..... | 450 | Helena, Mon..... | 4,150 |
| Cincinnati, O..... | 480 | Ft. Marcy, N. Mex | 6,846 |
| Upper Portion of City..... | 588 | Salt Lake City, Utah..... | 4,320 |
| Ft. Mohave, Arizona..... | 604 | Hot Springs, Nev..... | 4,098 |
| San Francisco, Cal..... | 130 | Sacramento, Cal | 82 |

NORTH AMERICA.

MEXICO the south-western division of North America, is bounded; north by the United States, south by the Pacific Ocean and Central America; east by the Gulf of Mexico and the Rio Grande, and west by the Pacific Ocean. It extends from 18° to 32° N. latitude and from 95° to 115° longitude. Its area is about 775,000 square miles and its present population nearly 10,000,000, including Indians.

Inland, the surface of the Country generally consists of elevated plains, rising to high ranges, which connect the Rocky Mountains with the Cordilleras of Central America, and descend toward the east and west coast in graduated slopes and rapid inclinations. The Sierra Madre traversing its center forms a dividing ridge between the waters of the two oceans. In the northern part owing to the scarcity of rains and neglect of proper irrigation, large tracts have become parched and barren, sustaining no vegetation except light grasses for pasturage.

Along the mountain ranges which traverse the country, rise a multitude of lofty peaks, most of which are volcanoes, though none are now active. Two of these Popocatepetl and Orizaba are nearly 18,000 feet high; three others reach an altitude of 16,000 feet, and the snow covered summits of many more tower above the plains to a wonderful height. Most of these are found south of the Tropic of Cancer, though nearly every part of Mexico betrays evidence of volcanic formation, and out of the plain of Mixtecapan was formed the famous volcano Jorullo which still emits smoke.

In navigable streams, Mexico is very deficient; the Rio Grande, which flows along its north-eastern frontier, is 1,600 miles long, but is only navigable 60 miles to Matamoras, where a sand bar stops the course of large vessels; nearly all its larger rivers are obstructed in a similar manner, and the numerous small streams which seek either coast are generally little more than mountain torrents; many of them being dry in the summer months. A few large lakes appear at intervals over the country, and in the time of the Aztecs, these were successfully utilized for the purpose of irrigation, but since then the system they established has been neglected, and many large plains, once clothed with verdure, have become barren wastes in consequence.

Of the Climate, the Spaniards on their occupation of Mexico made three divisions; the "Tierras Calientes" or hot regions; the "Tierras Templadas" or temperate regions, and the "Tierras Frias" or cold regions. The hot regions embrace the interior valleys, the low swampy forests and the east and west coasts; the mean annual temperature of this climatic division is 77° and the warm moist soil produces oranges, bannanas, medicinal plants and trees, and India rubber. The temperate, includes all the lower terraces above the tropical valleys; the mean temperature, about 68°, makes this one of the most delightful climes and richest agricultural districts, in the world. Here, all the cereals, rice, tobacco, coffee, sugar cane, etc. are produced in the greatest abundance; figs, pine-apples, lemons, oranges and olives grow in wonderful quantities, and a wealth of tropical fruits meet the eye in every direction. The cold regions comprise all the higher plains or elevations of over 600 feet, the average temperature being about 60° but varying between 30° and 70°; over these high tracts immense herds of buffalo and wild cattle roam, supported by the short grasses which form its principal vegetation.

A fourth climatic division might also have been made of the mountain crests, where boreal storms and perpetual snows are met, and it is a notable fact, that in one day's journey, the traveler may experience every variety of climate, from torrid heat to Arctic ice.

During the summer months, violent storms and hot winds from the south-west prevail along the Pacific Coast, producing an atmosphere prejudicial to health, and in the same season, on the opposite shore, the yellow fever rages in all the low lands along the gulf.

The gold and silver mines of Mexico rank among the richest in the world; gold appears principally in the central range of the Sierra Madre near the 25th parallel, while silver is found on the western declivities of nearly every chain of mountains in the country. In former years fabulous amounts of precious metals were annually taken from the mines, but the political disturbances which have distracted the republic of late, have made mining too insecure a business to attract large operators; notwithstanding this, however, nearly nine-tenths of the value in exports consists in the products of the mines. In addition to gold and silver, iron, tin, lead, zinc, copper and quicksilver are found in considerable quantities; salt also appears, crystalized on the surface of some of the lakes and on the arid plains. Under ordinary conditions of peace and good government, the geographical position of Mexico, together with her natural advantages of soil and climate, would develop a commercial prosperity of the highest order; but the constantly recurring strifes of political factions, have de-

NORTH AMERICA.

veloped a system of brigandage and murder, under which no security to life or property can be guaranteed. Her shores resting on the two oceans, invite the commerce of Europe, Canada and the United States from the east, and of Asia, India and Australia from the west; her soil, teeming with cereals and fruits, her forests abounding in rare woods and spices, her great plains swarming with buffalo and cattle, and her mines rich almost beyond comparison, encourage the belief that internal quiet and a higher order of civilization are all that is needed to place this country upon a commercial standing of the highest order.

Education has made scarcely any progress; although many plans for public instruction have been devised, no system has been established, and a large percentage of the people can neither read nor write. In the city of Mexico, containing a population of nearly 200,000, there is one University, under the control of the Clergy, but its educational courses have become diverted into little more than a routine of religious exercises. The Roman Catholic, is the dominant religion; all other creeds being practically excluded, and throughout the country are hundreds of monasteries, convents and churches.

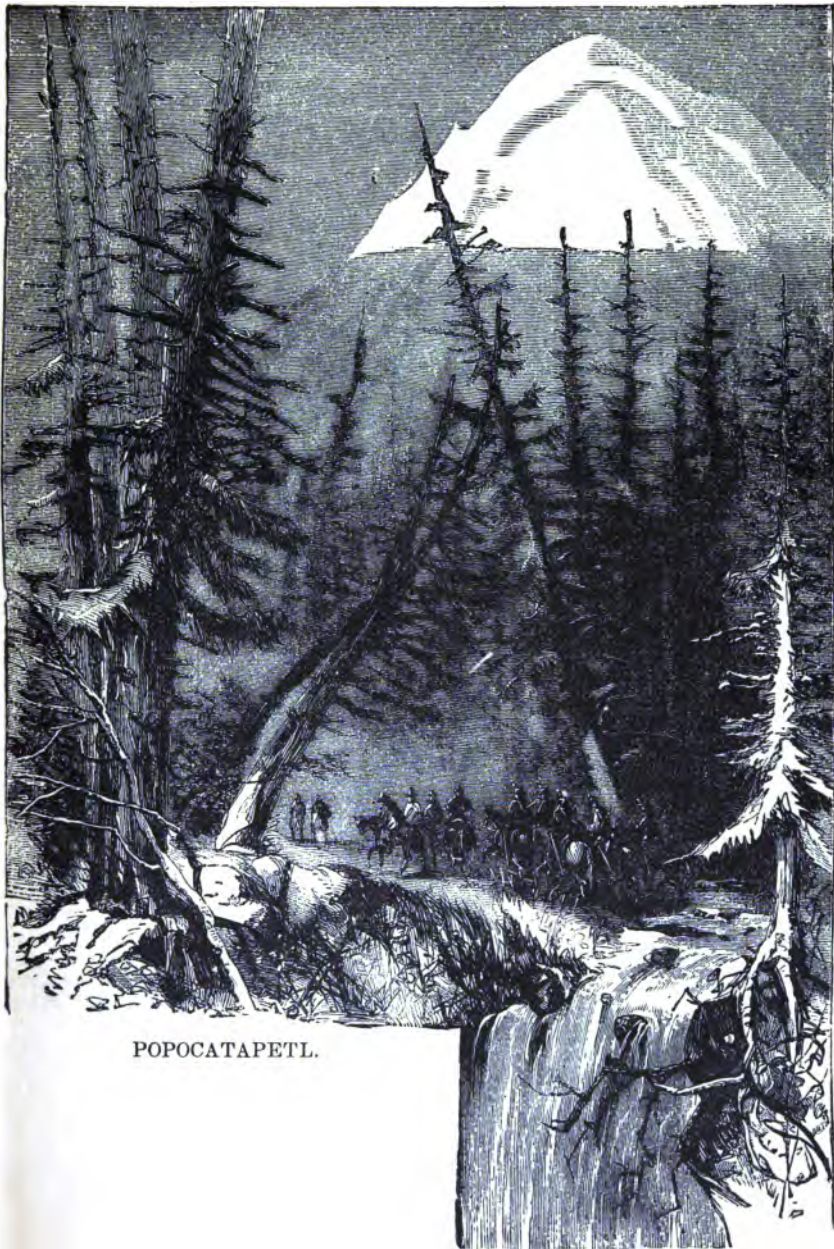
The history of Mexico, opens by the advent of the Toltecs about the close of the 5th century. Of whatever types of mankind, if any, were its occupants previous to that time, we have no knowledge; indeed, the origin of the Toltecs themselves is entirely a matter of conjecture, though the historical record of events obtained from the hieroglyphics they used indicates that they came from the north. Locating near the present seat of government, they spread over the best portion of the country, a civilization rivaling the most advanced nations of the old world; they perfected a system of canals for irrigation, worked the mines, wrought metals, built substantial cities, erected temples and palaces, and constructed roads for internal communication; their laws were administered with justice; and their religion was a Deism, of so mild and gentle a character, that instead of sacrifices of blood, they offered up fruits and flowers, perfumes and spices. After a prosperous and peaceful era of 400 years, a great pestilence is believed to have occurred, during which large numbers were destroyed and the remainder departed leaving no trace.

The Chichimecs who succeeded them were also immigrants, but of a lower order of intelligence. Their reign covered a period of 200 years, when they were driven out by the Aztecs, who possessed a singular association of ferocity and intelligence; enjoying an equal knowledge of agriculture and the art of working stone and metals, they failed in that general civilization which was fostered by the gentle manners of the Toltecs. Their religious offerings were human hearts, torn from the bosoms of their enemies. In the year 1325, the Aztecs founded the City of Mexico, then called Tenochtitlan. They built elegant and costly temples, laid out the city in regular streets and constructed, in the lake by which it was surrounded, beautiful floating gardens, many of which are still to be seen.

The reign of the Montezumas, the richest and most powerful emperors of the new world, began in 1496 and lasted about 100 years. In 1517, the discovery of Mexico was made by Cordova, and 2 years later Cortez began its conquest. The history of the wars that followed; the pillaging of cities; the wonderful victories; the final subjugation of the empire, and the treacherous capture and death of Montezuma, reads more like romance than recorded facts. The advent of Spanish domination brought no advantages to Mexico. Spanish ships closed its ports to other nations and foreign trade was prohibited on pain of death. Manufactures were discountenanced, education was made a crime, brigandage and smuggling were secretly encouraged, and their profits shared by high officials; the courts were venal and the judges corrupt; and for 300 years Spanish avarice robbed its commerce, depleted its mines and destroyed its agriculture.

In 1811 Hidalgo began an insurrection which, continuing under other leaders, resulted in the expulsion of the Spaniards and the establishment of Mexican independence in 1824. In 1835 Gen'l Santa Anna proclaimed himself dictator, and in the following year Texas revolted. In 1848 after a war of nearly 2 years California, New Mexico and Texas were ceded to the United States. A very unhappy condition of political strife prevailed until 1863 when, Napoleon III, taking advantage of the civil war in the United States, then occurring, proclaimed Maximilian archduke of Austria, Emperor of Mexico. Arriving in the city of Mexico, Maximilian commenced his rule by ordering all the adherents of the republic to be shot, but after 2 years of bloodshed, his army was driven out of the country and he himself received the fate he had ordered for so many others.

The present population is composed largely of foreigners, creoles and bands of native Indians, the ancient Aztec race having entirely disappeared.



POPOCATAPETL.



CENTRAL AMERICA

The architectural ruins of Mexico, are among the greatest curiosities of the world; vestiges of noble sculpture are found in hundreds of places; the ruins of Palenque extend a distance of 20 miles, and the mountains of Tezcoca are covered with the crumbling evidences of ancient skill. Pyramids of larger base, and not inferior to those of Egypt are met, and solid roads of cut stone are found stretching over the mountains and crossing canons over arched stone bridges. These works of antiquity are believed to have been accomplished by the Toltecs, though many historians refer them to people of even more remote date: and indeed they possess many points of resemblance to the peculiar style of the Egyptians.

CENTRAL AMERICA, is situated between latitudes $8^{\circ}5'$ min. and $17^{\circ}45'$ min. north and longitudes $81^{\circ}44'$ min. and $94^{\circ}14'$ min. west from Greenwich. On the north it is bounded by Mexico British Honduras and the Caribbean sea; east, by the Caribbean Sea; west, by the Pacific Ocean; and south by the Isthmus of Panama, which separates the two continental divisions. Its extreme length is about 900 miles, and its breadth from 80 to 400 miles. Its area is about 217,000 sq. miles, and its population 3,000,000.

The mountain range which forms the backbone of the Continent, extends through Central America at a much lower general elevation than it attains, both north and south. It divides the country, into two unequal parts, the smaller of which is along the coast of the Pacific. In many places wide plains appear to have almost broken up the mountain system, but following its course, rocky peaks are again visible, many of which reach a great altitude; among them are thirty nine volcanoes, but few of which are still active; the celebrated Volcano de Agua 12,620 feet above the sea, pours forth hot water and showers of stones. The surface, on either side of the mountains is generally made up of alluvial plains and fertile valleys; on the former the cereals and vegetable growths common to temperate regions are cultivated, and throughout the latter, tropical fruits, sugar, cotton, tobacco and sweet potatoes, are produced in the most exuberant abundance.

Along the rivers are extensive forests, yielding valuable woods, gums, drugs and spices

Its water system is far superior to that of Mexico; along both coasts are deep and capacious gulfs, which form excellent harbors, and inland are numerous lakes and rivers; many of the latter navigable.

The Climate though even is exceedingly varied, the high ranges, the sloping plains, and the low coasts and valleys, have each a temperature peculiar to itself. The dry season continues from October to May, and the rest of the year is called the rainy season, though rainfalls occur only at night; in the plains a perpetual spring exists and verdure never disappears.

Five independent republics, Guatemala, San Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and British Honduras, form its political divisions.

GUATEMALA, the extreme northern state, fronts on the Pacific, and is the most populous.

Its plains are high sloping and well watered. Its principal product is coffee, of which it exports about \$ 3,000,000 worth annually; its capital is Guatemala; it has over 1226 miles of telegraphic communication, and a railroad now in course of construction to connect the two oceans.

SAN SALVADOR, the smallest division, occupies a narrow strip resting on the Pacific; it has no important rivers, and the few streams that descend to the sea are little more than mountain torrents; its annual exports are about \$ 4,000,000, one half of which is of indigo, and the balance Coffee and minerals: there are no railroad or telegraph lines: its capital is San Salvador.

HONDURAS; the northern boundary of this state rests on the Caribbean Sea; and southwest it extends to Conchagua Bay on the Pacific; the western part is mountainous and produces large quantities of gold and silver; sloping north toward the coast are large agricultural plains and value; able forests; its exports are about \$1,400,000, or nearly double the amount of imports; a national College was established in 1878; it has 56 miles of completed railroads: the capital is Camayagua.

NICARAGUA, stretches across the southern portion of the peninsula, its coasts resting on both oceans; the eastern part is claimed as an independent division, called Mosquito, but is generally conceded to Nicaragua; its surface after leaving the mountains is made up largely of gigantic forests, where are found over 100 different species of trees, the most valuable of which are Brazil wood, ebony, rosewood, mahogany and logwood; ginger, ipecac, sarsaparilla, copal and gum Arabic, are obtained in great quantities. In the northern part the mines are rich in precious metals, but of late years, operations in them have been retarded by the civil contentions that have distracted the republic. Lake Nicaragua separated from the Pacific by a low range of hills is the largest body of fresh water in Central America; it contains numerous islands and its shores present

THE WEST INDIES

a scenery of wonderful beauty and grandeur. The present seat of government is Managua, with a population of 10,000; but St. Leon, its former capital is the largest city, having 35,000 inhabitants.

Its imports and exports are nearly equal, the latter obtaining the ascendancy by a small percentage.

COSTA RICA, is the most southern of the five republics. A high mountainous range embracing several volcanic peaks passes through its centre. Sloping toward both coasts, are undulating plains where thousands of wild cattle roam, and vast forests containing trees of huge dimensions.

Its exports are over \$6,000,000, two thirds of which are from coffee. It has 29 miles of completed railroads, and 220 miles of telegraph lines.

The Roman Catholic religion prevails in Central America, though in most of the republics other creeds are tolerated. Education has not yet become generally diffused; public schools however under the supervision of the government are being to some extent established.

The productive industry is confined chiefly to agriculture and cattle raising; coffee culture receives the most attention and brings the greatest revenue to the country. Cattle wander in immense herds over the plains and uplands, and are slaughtered almost entirely for their hides, which are largely exported. Architectural ruins are found in many places, though they do not show evidences of so great a civilization as the relics of antiquity to be seen in Mexico.

THE WEST INDIES, are composed of numerous large and small islands, in that wide expanse of sea between North and South America. They extend in a curve, beginning near the southern extremity of Florida, and terminating properly at the gulf of Paria, near the coast of South America; though a small group called the Leeward Islands, continue westward to the gulf of Venezuela.

This great archipelago is situated between 10° and 28° of North latitude. and 59° and 85° longitude west from Greenwich, and is bounded north and east by the Atlantic Ocean; south by the Caribbean Sea, and west by the Gulf of Mexico. It is geographically divided into three groups; the Bahama Islands, the Greater Antilles and the Lesser Antilles.

THE BAHAMA ISLANDS, reach from the 28th parallel, opposite the coast of Florida, in a southeast direction to San Domingo or Hayti, covering a distance of about 950 miles; they are of coral formation, possessing a light thin soil, low flat surface, warm but agreeable climate, and only a few of the larger are inhabited.

THE GREATER ANTILLES, consist of Cuba, San Domingo, Porto Rico, and Jamaica; they extend from the Gulf of Mexico eastward into the Atlantic Ocean, and at Porto Rico, separate the Lesser Antilles from the Bahamas.

THE LESSER ANTILLES, or Caribbean Islands, starting off the coast of Porto Rico with the Virgin Islands, extend east, then south and west, forming almost a perfect curve.

Mountains of an elevation from 3,000 to 4,000 feet, appear in nearly all of them; sometimes in ranges and occasionally, a single peak with its slopes and base constitutes an entire island; all these high elevations exhibit evidences of their volcanic nature, though none of them are now active.

Numerous streams descend their sides, irrigating the plains, and covering them with verdure, as they find their way to the sea. The four islands composing the Greater Antilles are by far the most important of all these formations.

CUBA, the "Queen of the Antilles," extending from the 85th meridian eastward, a distance of about 750 miles; and having an average width of about 50 miles, covers an area of 40,000 square miles. A range of mountains—the Sierra Maestra—traversing its south eastern border, connects the two Capes, de Cruz and de Maysi and rises to a height of 8,000 feet above the sea.

The entire eastern part of the Island is broken by mountain ranges, and a gently elevated plateau forms a watershed throughout its entire length. Innumerable short rivers, rising in this undulating plain, flow each way to the coast, irrigating the surface of the country and producing a vegetation of singular luxuriance. A very large portion of the coast is composed of reefs and muddy shallows, which interpose serious obstacles to navigation and commerce; though at other parts; as Havana, Matanzas, Bahia, Honda and Trinidad, fine bays, with deep water to the very shores are found. Havana, which is the capital and seat of government, has one of the best ports in the world, the entrance to which is guarded by six forts.

In Cuba, an almost perpetual summer reigns; no dry season can be said to endure, though rains are the most frequent from October to March, but showers occur every month, moistening the



LANDING OF COLUMBUS
AT SAN SALVADOR.



THE WEST INDIES

soil, which nourished under a tropical sun clothes itself with a verdure, the variety and splendour of which is unequaled by any other clime. In the wide forests, valuable native plants, beautiful palms, the mango with its wide spreading arms and delicious fruit, the tall and majestic mahogany, the wild fig tree, the nutmeg, the papaw and the banana, and hundreds of different species of the most exquisite fruits and perfumed flowers meet the eye on every hand. Along the uncultivated banks of the different streams, the bamboo waves its graceful foliage, often attaining a height of from 60 to 70 feet. In the western district immense fields of sugar cane and tobacco stretch from shore to shore, and in the east, the wealth of forests, and the great herds of cattle that cover the high pasturage lands constitute the chief products. The cities and ports of the island are connected by 459 miles of railway, completed at a cost of \$ 32,698,980.

The wonderful commercial prosperity which Cuba has enjoyed for the past twenty years, is due rather to the increasing demand in the United States for sugar and tobacco, than to the advantages of good government or the natural industry of the people. Its government as a Spanish colony is conducted in an unjust and arbitrary manner, and with a view only of obtaining from it the largest possible revenue to divide between the colonial officials and the home government; as a consequence the native creoles, though effeminate and indisposed to industrial pursuits maintain a constant state of insurrection. Seventy five per cent of all the sugar and tobacco exported is consumed in the United States, the balance going into England and other European countries. The value of these exports alone, amounts to the enormous sum of \$ 70,000,000 to \$ 80,000,000 annually.

The population of Cuba in 1872 was 1,370,211 of whom 730,750 were whites, and the balance coolies and blacks, about two thirds of the latter being slaves, on whose labor depends largely the agricultural prosperity of the island. Havana its largest city has one University, a fine botanic garden, several theatres and a magnificent Opera house, and enjoys almost daily communication with New York and Boston.

Cuba was discovered by Columbus, on his first voyage, it was permanently colonized in 1511 and soon after became the base of operations by Cortez and other adventurers, against Mexico and Peru.

The latter states and all other conquests of Spain on the Continent have long since expelled the intruders, leaving this "Queen of Islands" among the last to establish its independence and maintain "Cuba for Cubans."

HAYTI or SAN DOMINGO, is the second of the Greater Antilles in size and commercial importance, it is situated at nearly equal distances from Cuba on the west, and Porto Rico on the east; is 400 miles long and 160 miles wide and contains an area of about 28,000 sq. miles; the islands of Tortuga and Gonave in immediate proximity to its coast included.

All along its irregular coast, are deep bays and inlets which form excellent ports and harbors, greatly facilitating its foreign commerce.

The surface of the country is extremely mountainous; a high and rocky range, the Sierra de Cibao, passes through its centre in a southeasterly direction and extending along the northern coast, in the same course, the Sierra de Monte Christi reaches from the cape Monte Christi to the bay of Escocessa; at Pearl Point in the northwest, St. Nicholas elevates its lofty tops: while passing the southwestern peninsula, a high ridge maintains its elevation to the extreme point at Cape Dame Maria. The volcanic nature of these mountains, is still attested by violent and disastrous earthquakes which occur at frequent intervals. The island is well watered by numbers of small streams which descend from the mountains, though none of them are valuable to any extent for purposes of navigation; a few lakes of fresh water are also found, and about 50 miles from the south shore, the large salt water lake Enriquillo appears and merits particular notice from the fact that it has a regular tidal action indicating a subterranean connection with the sea.

The soil is productive to a fabulous degree, the valleys are overflowing with plants of rare beauty and fruits of the most delicate nature; the plains are teeming with tobacco, cotton and sugar cane, and the mountains are covered with forests of valuable woods and a fertility of vegetable life that reaches to their very summits. In many places gold and silver mines are found, though they are not worked to any extent. The Climate is tropical, warm but very even; from October to March rains are of constant occurrence but the balance of the year is usually dry, with occasional showers; in the months of August and September, terrible hurricanes sweep over the land often producing fearful destruction of property and loss of life.

The productions are coffee, tobacco, cotton, sugar, cocoa, wax, ginger, mahogany and logwood

THE WEST INDIES

the exports are principally, coffee, sugar, tobacco, cotton and cocoa, and they amount to about \$9,000,000 annually. The population is about 800,000, nearly nine tenths of whom are negroes, the balance being mostly mulattoes. Their religion is exclusively Roman Catholic. It has no railroads and internal improvements have made little progress.

HAYTI, was first settled by the Spaniards, and within the 70 years following their advent the aboriginal inhabitants were swept away; blacks were then imported from Africa and the island became one of the first fields of negro slavery in the western world. In the 17th century French buccaneers settled upon the western coast and they in turn for a period of 100 years brought fresh cargoes of Africans, whose hatred of their masters grew in intensity as their numbers increased, and finally burst forth into an insurrection of the most sanguinary character, ending in the extermination of the Europeans—both French and Spanish—and the establishment of negro independence, before the close of the 18th century. Since then France has made two attempts to recover her possessions but, without success. The independence of the negroes did not lead to that condition of peace and harmony which their former situation should have led them to desire; the government alternated between empires and republics, despotism and anarchy, which finally resulted in the formation of two republics; the Dominican controlling the eastern and the Haytian the western part of the island. Sectional hostility still prevails to a large extent, retarding both civilization and commerce.

JAMAICA, is situated south of Cuba and west of Hayti and is the most important of the British possessions in this archipelago. It lies between 17°40' and 18°30' north latitude, and 76°15' and 78°25' longitude west from Greenwich; its greatest length being 150 miles; width 50 miles, and area 6400 sq. miles. Its entire length is traversed by the Blue Mountains, which elevate the centre of the island about 700 feet above the Sea, and form a dividing ridge from which short rivers flow north and south to the coast; none of them being navigable however except the Black River in the southwest, and that only for a very short distance. Its soil is fertile in every part, even the mountains being covered with heavy forests and profuse vegetation. The climate along the low valleys is one of torrid heat while along the central elevations, the air is delightfully temperate and conducive to health and longevity. The annual rainfall is 100 inches. Hurricanes and earthquakes are less frequent than among most the other islands of the Antilles.

Jamaica, was first discovered by Columbus in 1494 during his second voyage; in 1509 the first Spanish colony was formed and the island remained in the possession of the Spaniards 154 years, at which time it was captured by an English expedition sent out by Oliver Cromwell and has remained under British domination to the present time. Previous to its English occupation no progress had been made in internal development; the aboriginals had disappeared and the entire population amounted to less than 900, but during the subsequent period of equal duration its inhabitants increased to a total of 340,000 and at the present time it numbers about 600,000, all but 15,000 of whom are negroes. Slavery was gradually abolished between the years 1834 and 1838.

Jamaica has never attained that degree of commercial and agricultural prosperity which her native resources would suggest. Education has made but little progress, and internal improvements are in a backward condition. The productions are sugar, rum pimento, coffee, ginger, logwood, mahogany, coconuts, & etc. Its exports are about \$8,000,000.

PUERTO RICO, is the extreme eastern, and the smallest of the four islands composing the Greater Antilles. Its length is 100 miles and breadth 40 miles, having an area of 3,897 sq. miles.

Along its southern coast a beautiful sloping plain gradually ascends to a high dividing ridge which extends the entire length of the island; north of the range innumerable valleys, forests and undulating hills stretch away to the Atlantic Ocean. The climate is warm but remarkably healthy; the soil is well watered and an abundance of vegetation extends over its surface.

Its products are sugar, tobacco, coffee, cotton, fruits, spices, cattle and sheep, of which \$15,000,000 worth are annually exported. The island is still under Spanish domination and its commerce all most entirely conducted by foreigners. Slavery is now undergoing gradual abolition.

THE GENERAL CLIMATE of the West Indies is not so torrid as its position would lead us to suppose, they lie within the tropics all except a few of the more northern of the Bahamas, but the influence of the immense bodies of water which surround them, the constant sea breezes which sweep over their surface, and the height of their inland elevations, so modify the intensity of the heat natural to their locality that the atmosphere in most parts is peculiarly uniform and agreeable;

THE WEST INDIES

in some places a thin coating of ice is sometimes formed but snow never appears.

The low lands in Cuba, covered with trees of dense foliage, and creeping vines, retain their moisture to such an extent that noxious vapors arise producing fevers of a most dangerous character, but on the upper plains and high lands here as well as in the other islands a remarkable condition of health prevails.

The geological character is varied; the Bahamas, of coral formation are composed largely of limestone rock and many singular caves are discovered which appear to have been washed out; in Cuba rocks of the primary and secondary formation appear; in Jamaica, transition and trappean rocks and in the Lesser Antilles the volcanic rocks of the present and tertiary period are found.

In its botanical resources this region probably has no equal; rare plants, palms, ferns, creepers, and flowers of dazzling beauty and enchanting perfume grow on every side in the most luxurious profusion, majestic forests of tropical trees cover its valleys and plains and the abundance of its vegetation reaches to the mountain summits and clothes them in verdure.

Birds of fine plumage, such as the mocking bird, the ruby topaz, the emerald crested humming bird, the crimson maize bird, and hundreds of other varieties of land and water birds are found in extravagant numbers. Wild animals are rarely found and only of the smaller species.

21



WILL O' THE WISP.

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Of the origin of the original inhabitants of South America, nothing is absolutely known. Whether the Indians who were found throughout this vast domain by its early discoverers were indigenous; or whether they were the descendants of wanderers from the Old World in the remote centuries; is a question of great interest, but not easily settled. With the exception of the tribes west of the Andes, they were in a state of complete barbarism, leading a nomadic life, many of them being cannibals. The Incas, however, occupying the present states of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia, and the Araucanos of Chili, attained considerable civilization, cultivating the soil and working in metals.

The discovery of the mainland of South America was made by Columbus in 1498, on his third voyage, six years after his first landing in the West Indian Archipelago. Sailing westward from the Cape de Verde islands, he was carried by the easterly trade winds to the mouth of the river Orinoco, which he explored; thence turning north as far as Margarita. On this voyage he was followed by Hojeda, whose pilot, Amerigo Vespucci, claimed, and unjustly received, the glory of giving his name to the New World. In 1499, Pincon, while searching for a western passage to India, was blown by a tempest southward to the equator, reaching the mouth of the Amazon. In the same year, also, a Portuguese vessel was carried by the eastern trades to the southern coast of Brazil; thus, all these voyages, though failing in their purpose to discover a western passage to the wealth of India, resulted in finding a Western World far eclipsing India in richness and commercial possibilities. Explorations continued rapidly along the eastern coast, until in the year 1514 the entire shore, from the Caribbean sea to the Gulf of Matias, had been located, though it was not until 1610 that the first passage around Cape Horn was made. In 1532, Cortes and Pizarro conquered Peru and established a Spanish colony. Their enterprise, however, can hardly be said to have been any credit to Spain, as they were both men who sought a conquest of riches rather than the advancement of a civilization sheltered by the olive branch, and at the present day, with the single exception of Guiana, occupied by the English, French and Dutch, no part of South America is under the dominion of any foreign power.

The geographical position of South America is between latitudes $12^{\circ} 30$ min. north and 56° south, extending from Gallinas Point to Cape Horn, and longitudes $34^{\circ} 30$ min. and $81^{\circ} 45$ min. west from Greenwich. It has a total area of about 6,701,000 sq. miles, and is divided into the following fourteen states:

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| | AREA. | POPULATION. |
|-------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Argentine Republic..... | 515,700 | 2,000,000 |
| Bolivia..... | 473,798 | 2,000,000 |
| Brazil..... | 3,100,104 | 10,000,000 |
| Chili..... | 218,925 | 2,068,447 |
| Colombia..... | 521,948 | 2,250,000 |
| Ecuador..... | 287,638 | 1,300,000 |
| Guiana, British..... | 76,000 | 155,000 |
| Guiana, Dutch..... | 59,765 | 50,288 |
| Guiana, French..... | 22,500 | 30,000 |
| Paraguay..... | 72,106 | 4,000,000 |
| Patagonia..... | 350,000 | 6,000 |
| Peru..... | 502,760 | 2,900,000 |
| Uruguay..... | 73,538 | 500,000 |
| Venezuela..... | 426,712 | 2,200,000 |
| Total..... | 6,701,494 | 29,459,735 |

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC is a vast, almost unbroken plain, reaching from the foot of the Andes to the Atlantic Ocean, formed in two distinct regions: one from the Andes to the river Solado, comprising the Pampas, and the other embracing the southern portion of the great Gran Chaco, an immense sandy tract, interspersed with marshes, lagoons, etc., and inhabited by native tribes. Buenos Ayres is its principal city, and has a population of about 200,000. Its shore is low and sandy, and has few harbors, the ports being all at the mouth and up the river De La Plata. Its rivers are: the De La Plata, a wonderful stream, navigable for 2,000 miles, formed by the Parana and Paraguay; the Uruguay, forming its eastern boundary; the Salado, separating the uplands; the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, Colorado, Negro, and many other smaller streams, the waters of which are mostly saline.

Salt is the most abundant mineral production of this state, and is frequently found in the beds of dried-up lakes, to the depth of several inches. In the western provinces, coal is found in large quantities, mostly bituminous.

The climate exhibits great variety, and is subject to sudden changes. In the north the heat is oppressive, but south a cooler temperature prevails.

The soil is generally productive. Tea, cochineal, coca, apples, figs, oranges, peaches, wine, sugar, tobacco, cotton and pepper are indigenous, and all cereals are easily grown. Prodigious crops of wheat are yearly exported.

It has 2,000 miles of railroad, 100 miles of tramways, 8,000 miles of telegraph wires, two submarine cables, and has established telegraphic communication with the United States and Europe. Its Government is Republican, and the President is elected every six years.

BOLIVIA has a Republican Constitution, which authorizes a Legislature consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives, and an election for President every four years; but since 1839 it has been in a continued state of insurrection, and the executive is held by the most powerful commanders. It is divided into nine departments.

With the exception of the Loa, it has no streams in its western territory worthy of note, while in the east it merely gives rise to the waters which finally assist in forming the mighty rivers of the Amazon and the De La Plata. The trade winds from the Atlantic carry the ocean vapors into the heart of the country, keeping fresh and moist the

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vegetation in the east; but in the west there is no rainfall, and from the Andes to the shore of the Pacific the parched sands receive only such moisture as comes from the mountain snows.

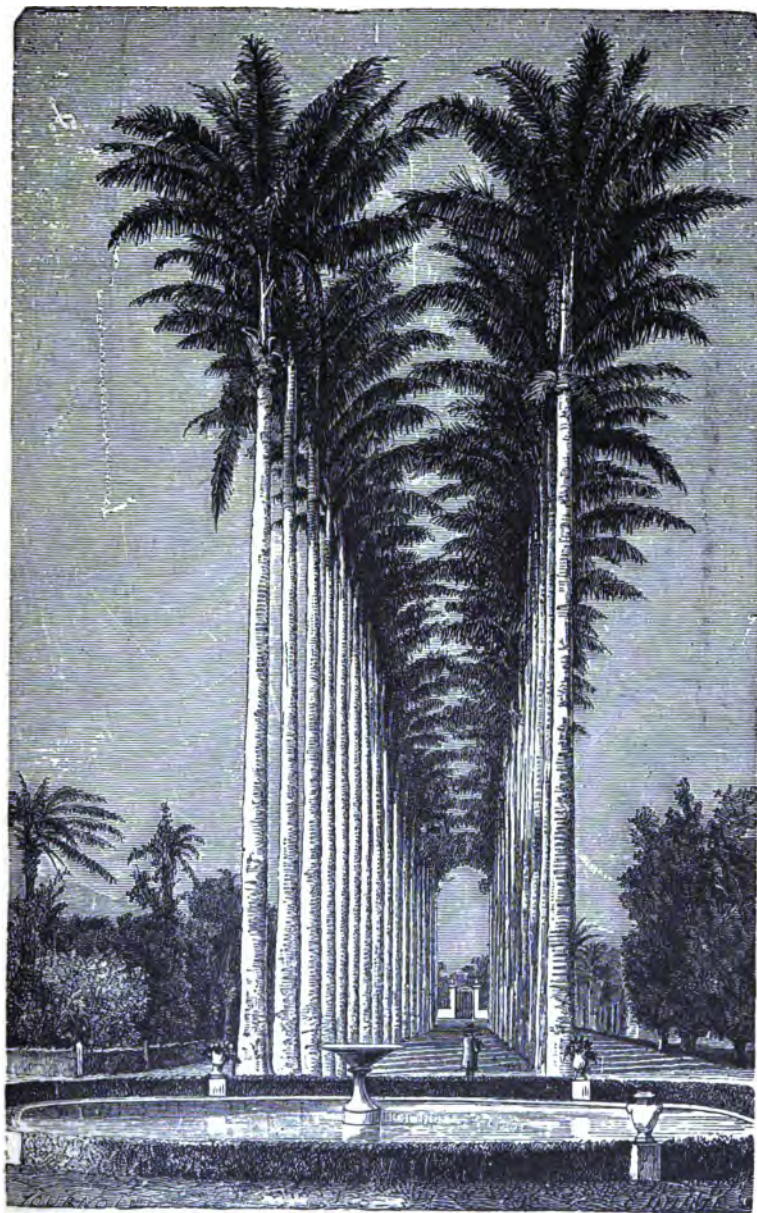
Bolivia is mainly remarkable for its mineral productions. The famous Potosi mines, already having produced over two thousand millions of dollars worth of silver, are still believed to be inexhaustible. Also gold, copper, nitre, lead and tin abound in wonderful quantities. The cereals are raised to a limited extent only, and are consumed entirely at home. The climate is generally cold and dry.

BRAZIL is the largest state in South America, and in its government is a Constitutional Monarchy, established in 1825. It has a standing army of 30,000 men, and a navy of 4,000 men, 56 war steamers and 17 ironclads. The native Indians were the most ferocious of all the American aborigines; most of them were cannibals, and some of the tribes in the northwest, along the river Purus and other tributaries of the Amazon, beyond the present spread of civilization, still use human flesh as a common article of food. The Emperor Dom Pedro is a man devoted to the best interests of his state, and has done much to improve and educate his people. In 1850 the African slave trade was abolished, and in 1871 a law was enacted providing for the gradual abolition of slavery, by giving freedom to all children of slaves at the age of 21.

The coast line of Brazil is low and sandy, and about 4,000 miles in length. The Diamantia Mountains and the Sierras along the eastern coast, are the only considerable ranges in this great area, though in Western and Central Brazil are many very elevated plateaus, forming watersheds to the branches of the Amazon. Central Brazil, generally, consists of a series of elevations and light, sterile soil, with little of vegetation; but along the Amazon and its tributaries are immense forests of gigantic trees, unexplored and almost impenetrable to man. The Amazon river is about 4,000 miles long, and from its source to its mouth gradually attains a width of 20 miles; it forms, with its branches, the entire water system of North Brazil, and, excepting Chili and Patagonia, reaches into every country in South America. The San Francisco is the only river of importance flowing along the eastern borders, and navigable but a short distance, and the De La Plata and Uruguay, with their branches, form the water courses in the south.

The mineral productions of Brazil are more valuable than in any other part of the world. They include diamonds, emeralds, sapphires, rubies, gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, iron, etc. Diamonds and gold are found, generally, in the sands and along the mountain streams. All fruits and nuts pertaining to the tropics grow spontaneously in nearly every part of this country. Here are found the celebrated bread fruit, the cotton fruit, the fig tree, the date, the orange, the banana, the vine and the olive, the brazil nut and the cocoa. The most valuable vegetable products are cotton, sugar, coffee, india rubber, tobacco, cocoa and wool. One-half of all the coffee used in the world is raised here, about \$30,000,000 worth being exported annually. The railroad and telegraph system is rapidly extending along the coast and across the interior, and daily steamers ply along the Amazon and Paraguay. The Roman Catholic is by law constituted the religion of Brazil, though other creeds are allowed, provided they are taught in houses not built after the form of temples.

CHILI is one of the most peculiarly situated of all the South American states, lying



PALM ALLEY IN BRAZIL.



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in a narrow strip between the Andes, which form a rocky barrier on its eastern boundary and the Pacific shore, having an average width of only about 120 miles. It was originally settled by the Spaniards, who were driven out in 1818, since when its form of government has been Republican. The surface of the country is broken into plateaus from the base of the mountain westward, descending into a valley as it nears the coast. The atmosphere in the north is dry and parched, while in the south it is cold and very rainy. North Chili is a barren waste, but valuable for its wealth of silver and copper. Central Chili is devoted to agriculture, producing all the European cereals, and South Chili is clothed with heavy timber and pasturage, over which roam immense herds of wild cattle. The entire coast line of this tract is continually under the influence of volcanic action, having been permanently raised in many places from one to four feet. In the construction of railroads, Chili has displayed considerable energy, having, in 1878, 977 miles in operation, which cost \$92,428 per mile.

COLOMBIA is situated in the extreme northwestern part of South America, and connects it with North and Central America by the Isthmus of Panama. It is divided into nine provinces, and has a Republican form of government, electing a President every two years. The surface of the country is very mountainous, being traversed by the Eastern, Central and Western ranges of the Cordilleras, the Central rising to a height of 18,020 feet. From the snow-covered summit of the mountains, descending the high plains, to the luxuriant valleys where all the delicious fruits of the tropics are found, almost every variety of climate will be experienced. The elevated plateaus, particularly those graduating from the Eastern Cordilleras, are cool and invigorating, and believed to be the most healthy portion of South America. From these conditions of soil and climate, a great variety of vegetable and mineral products are found. Its mountains give up a wealth of precious metals and stones; its verdant plains yield an abundance of wheat, maize, cotton, coffee and tobacco, and its tropical valleys teem with rich and various fruits, nuts and rare medicinal plants.

Colombia allows entire freedom of religions; enjoys a system of free common-school education; tolerates a free press, and ranks among the first of the states in literature and scientific attainments.

ECUADOR, an independent state with Republican form of government, is situated directly on the equator, from which it derives its name. It possesses every possible variety of climate, from the Frigid to the Torrid Zone. The tops of its lofty mountains are covered with eternal snow. Its high table lands are refreshing and delightful, and its valleys are oppressed by the intensest heat. Here the lofty volcano Cotopaxi rises to a height of 18,887 feet above the ocean, and often shoots upward a flame from 2,000 to 3,000 feet high. There are sixteen volcanoes in this state, none, however, being in constant action but Cotopaxi. Earthquakes are very common, and the partial destruction of towns and cities is of frequent occurrence. Quito, its capital, is the most picturesque city in South America. From its site, 9,500 feet above the sea, may be seen eight of the loftiest peaks of the Andes, separated by a vast and fertile plain; while to the south is unfolded all the verdure of the beautiful valley of Chillo.

The productions of Ecuador are: the precious metals, cocoa, hides and india rubber.

GUIANA, in the northeastern part of South America, is divided into three colonies—British, Dutch and French—all under the government of their respective European

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powers. Its coast-line is generally low and flat, while back in the interior, on an average of 25 miles, a line of sand-hills is reached, which finally rise to a high mountain elevation, reaching the highest point in French Guiana, the most eastern of the colonies. It was first settled by the Dutch, 1580, who were soon driven out by the Spaniards, and during the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries it was the scene of constant strife between the contending powers. Its climate is very even and pleasant, the mean temperature being 82°. The cultivation of this tract has not been carried on to a very great extent, most of its agricultural operations being confined to the lands nearest the coast and along a few of the rivers. Its principal productions are: rare wood for ornamental purposes, coffee and sugar. On French Guiana is established a penal settlement, where all convicts who have been sentenced to eight years hard labor are sent—on expiration of their sentence to remain the balance of their lives.

PARAGUAY is an independent Republic, electing a President every six years. It was discovered in 1526, by Sebastian Cabot, and the first colony was established in 1535, at Asuncion, when the territory was formed into the province of Peru. For nearly 100 years a constant strife occurred between the natives and Spanish settlers, who were, generally, reckless adventurers. In the 17th century, the administration, civil and religious, was placed in the hands of the Jesuits, who, after meeting considerable success in promoting the peace and prosperity of the province, were finally expelled in 1768. Another century of anarchy prevailed, and it was not until 1870 that the present Republic was organized, after the conclusion of its war with Brazil. The northeastern and southeastern parts of Paraguay are very mountainous, and through its center, from north to south, a high dividing range extends, forming a watershed for the streams which swell the Paraguay on its western, and the Parana on its eastern borders.

Its principal productions are rice, coffee, cocoa, sugar, tobacco, cotton, indigo, india rubber and tea. The latter, growing wild in many districts, forms an extensive article of commerce. About one-third of the land is under cultivation. None of the precious metals so common in other parts of South America are found here. The established religion is the Roman Catholic.

PATAGONIA is situated at the extreme southern limit of South America. On the north, the River Negro separates it from the Pampas of the Argentine Republic; its eastern shore, on the south Atlantic, is indented by numerous gulfs and bays; its southern extremity approaches a horn-shaped point in the Terra del Fuego island, and on the west the towering range of the Andes forms an impervious barrier to the rains which almost daily drench the Chilian coast. East of the mountains, the southern portion of Patagonia is composed mostly of lowlands, clothed with occasional patches of timber, and fertile plains of grasses and tropical fruits; interspersed among them are saline marshes, small streams and lakes, many of which are surrounded by a white crust, and some containing water of a bitter and poisonous nature. The northern part is a series of grades, ascending as they approach the mountain; the soil, dry and sterile, possesses no attractions to the advancing pioneer, and much of this great stretch of country is still unexplored.

The Patagonian Indians retain full sway in this part of South America. They are large in stature, live entirely by hunting and fishing, eating the flesh of all animals killed raw. They live together in bands, lead a roving life, and are very hospitable to each

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other, though extremely ferocious to all civilized whites. Their population is supposed to be about 6,000.

PERU has a history, the romance of which hardly has an equal in countries of the world. Previous to the time of the Incas, whose rule began about the 10th century, a race far advanced in civilization had occupied this country. Whence they came, and how they disappeared, are questions which will never be satisfactorily answered; but the ruins of edifices, sculptured archways, immense pillars of hewn stone, and many architectural designs, clearly attest their existence. The Incas were a race of constantly expanding civilization, and during the five centuries of their historical era, the best resources of the country were rapidly developed. In the year 1532, Pizarro invaded Peru and ravaged the state, stripping it of the accumulated golden riches of many generations. From this time, until the Spaniards were finally expelled and a Republic formed, in 1821, a condition of anarchy prevailed.

The present government is modeled after that of the United States, except that the president is elected every five years.

There are three physical divisions in Peru: The Coast, the Sierra and the Montana. The coast region is a strip averaging from 20 to 50 miles wide, between the Pacific shore and the Western Cordilleras. This tract is, in general, a desert of sands, gradually sloping towards the coast, broken by occasional ridges of the mountain, and little rivers formed by the mountain snows, along the valleys of which a wonderfully rich and fertile soil produces the most delicious of tropical fruits. No rain ever falls on this region west of the mountains. The Sierra embraces the country west of the coast region and between the two mountain ranges, an area of about 200,000 sq. miles. It consists of high, broad and fertile plains, intersected by beautiful valleys. In this region, nearly all the agricultural products of Peru are obtained. The Montana, occupying the greater part of the state, extends eastward to the confines of Brazil. The soil throughout this vast tract is capable of most rare productions. Prodigious forests, filled with rich woods, valuable gums and choicest fruits, cover its surface. Fierce tribes of savages, however, still hold this valuable tract, and the hardy settler who ventures in these forests is quickly murdered.

The wealth of Peru consists largely of its mineral productions, chief of which are gold, silver, copper and lead. Its vegetable products are rice, tobacco, coffee, sugar, the European cereals and Peruvian bark.

The revenue of the Government is obtained from the sale of borax and guano, of which it has the monopoly.

Peru has 1,744 miles of railway completed, at an expense of \$115,671 per mile.

URUGUAY, one of the smallest South American states, borders east and south upon the Atlantic and the De La Plata, the shores along the latter being high and bold, possessing many good harbors. The interior is generally a succession of high, terraced plains, grass-covered, and forming excellent pasture lands for sheep, which are among the best products of the state—Uruguayan wool being noted everywhere for its superior quality. Small patches of timber lands appear at intervals, with occasional tracts of choice farming lands. Agriculture, however, is in an undeveloped condition, and the resources of the country are mostly found in the vast herds of horses, cattle and sheep which roam everywhere over its wide plains. Civilization has not yet penetrated its

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entire surface, and many parts of the interior are still unexplored, and occupied only by the native Indians. The government of Uruguay is Republican, and its religion Roman Catholic. It has 231 miles of completed railroads.

VENEZUELA was first discovered by Columbus, on the occasion of his landing at the mouth of the Orinoco. Its early settlement was made by Spain, in 1520. Its history is one of continual revolts and insurrections. In 1819 its independence was established, but since that time civil strifes have filled this land with slaughter. No less than 60,000 people were killed in battle between 1861 and 1871. Venezuela is one of the best-watered of all the South American states. The great river Orinoco, and its tributaries—confined almost entirely within the borders of this country—drain it in nearly every part. Along the coast and streams, great marshes appear, which are wonderfully fertile in dry seasons. Receding each way from the Orinoco, the country rises, by a succession of vast plains, to the mountain ranges which occupy its northwestern and southeastern frontiers. These plains are fertile and adapted to every form of agriculture. They also exhibit every variety of climate.

In the tropical tracts, near the river, the sago, cocoa and other palms grow to immense size. Here, also, are found vast forests of cinchona, india rubber, rosewood, ebony, satinwood and mahogany. Coffee, sugar, indigo, cotton and tobacco are also among the valuable products of this region. In the uplands, all the European cereals and many colder fruits are produced. The lands approaching the mountains in the the southwest are wholly unexplored.

The exports of Venezuela amount to about \$1,000,000 more than its imports. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, though all forms of worship are tolerated. Its manufactures are few in number or variety, and it has only 39 miles of completed railway.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION of South America is one that leads to a common error as regards its climate, which in no case is as warm as would be indicated by its equatorial relation. Even in Ecuador and North Brazil, lying immediately on and near the equator, the heat natural to their location is delightfully tempered by the cool trade winds which blow steadily from the east, carrying moisture from the Atlantic clear across this broad country, until it strikes the Andes, powdering their summits with perpetual snows and descending their eastern slope in constant rain, forms the sources of the mighty Amazon. The ascending terraced plains of Northern South America have each a temperature peculiar to itself, all wonderfully even, and each successive elevation increasing in coolness until they reach the frigid brows of the mountain. South of its central line, the approaches to the Antarctic Circle are marked by chilling storms from that ice-bound region, and in Terra del Fuego the cold is often excessive, being frequently accompanied by terrific storms of wind and rain. Along the banks of many of the rivers a malarious atmosphere is produced by decaying vegetable matter from the forests being slowly drained through marshes and lowlands; but in general, the climate of South America is considered of remarkable salubrity.

The river system of South America will eventually be of great value to its commercial interests. The Amazon, the largest river in the world, is 4,000 miles long, and is navigable over 3,000 miles. Together with its tributaries north and south of the equator, it drains over 2,000,000 square miles, and furnishes inland waters capable of navigation for nearly 50,000 miles. The Orinoco rises somewhere in the Parima Mountains.

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but its sources have never been fully traced, owing to the savage disposition of the natives, who have hitherto prevented all exploring of this region. Its length is given as 1,960 miles, but it is navigable a distance only of 775 miles. With its feeders it drains 250,000 square miles. The De La Plata is an estuary for the Paraguay, Parana and Uruguay, each of which is navigable hundreds of miles. The San Francisco, Tocantins, Colorado, Negro, Magdalena, Paranahyba and Essequibo are all large, navigable streams, flowing directly into the ocean.

The commercial resources of South America have not as yet been fairly developed. Unlike the band of pilgrims who landed at Plymouth Rock, on the shores of Massachusetts, and with noble hearts and willing hands sowed the seeds of a commercial and agricultural prosperity that has spanned the continent, the early discoverers of Brazil and Peru were followed by hosts of profligate and unprincipled adventurers from Spain, who came only as invaders, and for the purpose of spoil and pillage sweeping those wealthy states with the storms of war. They carried away the accumulated golden riches of generations, and established colonies whose attention was directed solely to the working of the mines. Internal improvements were neglected. The inland roads are to the present day almost impassable, and there are now built and in operation, in the entire country, less than 6,000 miles of railway, all but 456 miles of which are in the four states of Brazil, Peru, Chili and the Argentine Republic. The forests of South America are among the most remarkable of its physical features. Impenetrable woods extend hundreds of miles along the river banks. Here are found the choicest ebony, rosewood and mahogany, beautiful palms growing to prodigious heights, and all kinds of tropical nuts and fruits, valuable gums, barks and substances yet unknown. In the low, marshy woodlands is found the celebrated india rubber tree, the juices of which are largely exported. The Pampas, of which mention has been made heretofore, are immense plains south of the Paraguay, covered with thistles, clover and rich grasses. Over these roam immense herds of wild horses and cattle, thousands of which are yearly slaughtered for their hides. These animals are not native, but were originally imported from Europe, and have increased to the most astonishing numbers. The native wild animals are confined to the lower species, and instead of the elephant, camel and lion of Africa, we find here the yuma, tapir, sloths, peccaries, lama, alpaca and American monkey. Among the birds are the eagle, condor, parrots, toucans, humming-birds of rare and beautiful plumage, swans, ostriches, peacocks, ducks and geese. Of reptiles, there are found the jararaca, whose bite is always mortal; the most venomous rattlesnakes, boa-constrictors of remarkable size, alligators, turtles, etc. The mineral resources of South America are greater than in any other part of the world. In addition to its gold and silver, all the precious stones, diamonds and valuable gems are found in the Minas Geraes of Brazil. On some of the small streams flowing into the San Francisco, the largest diamonds have been obtained, and the largest of which there is any record weighing 138 1/2 carats, was picked up from the sands on the banks of the Abaete. Great, however, as are the mineral riches, they are destined to be eclipsed by its wealth of vegetation. Sarsaparilla, cocoa, mandioca and the American potato grow spontaneously. Wheat, maize, and all small grains, are easily produced in great quantities. The coffee tree is found along every roadway, path and field. Sugar cane, tobacco and cotton are already cultivated and exported in large quantities, and when civilization has covered the great interior of this vast region, and fruitful farms supersede the trackless forest and untilled plains, South America may well be called the Eden of America, the Garden of the World.



BIRDS OF THE TROPICS.







EUROPE.

Europe is a large peninsula projecting in a southwestern direction from the great Europe-Asia land mass. It is the smallest of the five continents. It lies between 36° and $70^{\circ} 10 \text{ min.}$ N. latitude, and 25° W. and 60° E. longitude. Eleven-twelfths of its area lies north of 41° , the mean latitude of Chicago and New York City. It is washed on three sides by as many large bodies of water. On the north by the Arctic ocean, on the south by the Mediterranean sea, and on the west by the Atlantic ocean. Each of these bodies have arms reaching inland, variously termed seas, bays and gulfs. The line of separation between E. and Asia extends south from the Arctic ocean along the Ural mountains and river to the center of the Caspian sea; thence W. and S. W. along the Caucasus mountains and the northern and western shores of the Black sea, till it meets the waters of the Mediterranean at the Bosphorus. This boundary line forms a right angle at its change of direction in the Caspian sea. The northern half of E. is a great low plain, fringed on the N. W. and E. by mountains, and is called, Low Europe. The southern part of the continent is composed of highlands and very lofty mountain chains, and is called High Europe. E. is furthest north of any of the habitable parts of the globe. Hammerfest (the most northern city on earth, and whose port is *never frozen*) is on a parallel of latitude (71°) which, when extended to Asia, or N. America, runs through the region of perpetual ice and snow. London and Paris both lie to the north of Lake Superior, which is our northern limit of cultivation. Yet in England the grass remains green throughout the year.

The area of E. is estimated at 3,800,000 square miles, or about 7-100 of the dry land of the globe, (this including the continental islands). The proportion of the peninsula projections to the mainland is 1:3, a larger ratio than elsewhere on the globe. Hence E. may be styled: a large peninsula composed of peninsulas. One-seventh of its area lies north of the limit of cultivation. Its greatest length (measuring from Cape St. Vincent, on the S. W. of Spain, to the Gulf of Kara on the N. E. of Russia) is 3,450 miles. Its greatest width (measuring from Cape North to the southern extremity of Greece) is 2,420 miles. The highest elevation in E. is Mt. Blanc, in the Alps, whose altitude is 15,688 feet above sea level. The greatest depressions are found in the vicinity of the Caspian and Baltic seas, the former of which lies nearly eighty feet below sea level. The dwellers around the Baltic protect themselves from the encroachments of the waves by banks of earth called dykes. Now and then the water forces its way through these barriers, and floods the country, destroying much valuable property, and causing great loss of life. Once, at least, in the history of the Low-lands, the people themselves tore down the dykes and let the water in, to prevent an invasion by the armies of France.

The inland arms of the sea are invaluable to Europeans. No part of the continent

EUROPE.

is shut away from the ocean. These arms with their numerous affluents make E. a perfect net-work of water courses. The Atlantic makes two large indentations in the continent, the North sea, where it narrows between the Scandinavian peninsula and the British isles; and the Bay of Biscay, a large scoop out of the border of Spain and France. The North sea sends an arm into the interior through a narrow passage called Skager Rack which widens into the Baltic sea. Between England and the mainland is a passage called the English channel. Its average width is 60 miles. The channel is famous in the naval history of Europe. The Mediterranean has several branches extending inland. Two gulfs, Lyon and Genoa, lie between the long peninsular arms of Spain and Italy. The Adriatic sea is a long extension of the Mediterranean between the Italian and Grecian peninsulas. The greatest indentation made by the Mediterranean, extends from Greece northward into Russia, and is named at the several widenings along its coast, Archipelago, Sea of Marmora, Black sea and Sea of Azov. The Black is the largest and most important of these, and is peculiar in that it has no islands. The Caspian sea does not properly belong to Europe, as it is but a part of the boundary line. It is remarkable by fact of its having no connection with the ocean. The Arctic ocean breaks into the mainland at regular intervals. Its main arm extends 400 miles into Russia, and is called the White sea. The two most important seas of Europe are the Baltic and Black. Each has figured extensively in her political and commercial history.

Necessarily by reason of these seas E. abounds in peninsulas. There are twelve, the most important of which are: The Scandinavian on the northwest, the Spanish, Italian and Grecian on the south and the Crimean in the Black sea. All but the Crimea are traversed by mountain ranges. Those on the south by branches from the Alps, the northern by the Scandinavian system. The principal continental islands are: British isles, Iceland, Corsica, Candia, Sardinia and Sicily. Each of these is traversed to some extent by mountains.

E. has numerous rivers that rise in the interior and flow to the sea in various directions. A line drawn from the Sea of Kara to the Strait of Gibraltar marks the great water-shed of E., dividing the continent into a S. E. and a N. W. slope. The most important rivers of the S. E. slope are: The Ural and the Volga (the latter of which is the longest river in Europe, its length 2,300 miles) flowing into the Caspian sea. The Dnieper and Danube, into the Black sea; the Po, Tiber, Rhone and Ebro, into the Mediterranean. The principal rivers of the N. W. slope are: Guadalquivir and Tagus, flowing into the Atlantic; Garonne and Loire, into Bay of Biscay; Seine, into British Channel; Weser, Elba, Rhine, into North sea; and Vistula and Oder, into the Baltic. The middle courses of these rivers are well adapted to steam navigation, but their mouths are somewhat obstructed. This is especially true in the case of the rivers Don, Danube, Rhine and Volga.

The lakes of Europe can be divided into two groups: The Scandinavian and Alpine. Four-fifths of these are around the Baltic sea. A chain of lakes runs along the north side of the Alps through Switzerland and the Tyrol, and along the south side through Lombard and Styria. The Scandinavian group extends across Sweden from W. to E. beginning at the south termination of the mountains, and includes those lakes on the border of Russia east of the Baltic. The largest lake in E. is Ladoga, whose area is 7,000 square miles. The Alpine lakes are especially celebrated for their beauty. The chief mountain system is the Alps, situated in southern, or High Europe. It sends di-

EUROPE.

vergent arms into the peninsulas and the interior northward, which have different local names, but should be grouped under the one general name. The Scandinavian system embraces those mountains north and west of Low Europe. Its highest summit is 8,128 feet above sea level, while the Alps tower up 15,688 feet.

The climate of E. is temperate. In the western part it is milder than in the east, owing to the influence of the sea. In the interior the summers are very hot. The isothermal, or equal temperate lines bend northward more than 10° in passing from America to Europe. Three causes are assigned for the unusual climate of E. The warm winds of Arabia and Africa, the Gulf stream, and the moist oceanic winds from the west. These three neutralize the cold that comes from the neighboring frozen sea. The fall of rain is three times greater on the south than on the north side of the Alps, but the snow in the north supplies the want of rain. In Northern E. thunder storms occur mostly in summer, in southern E. they occur at all times of the year.

E. has three vegetable zones; The Northern (all north of 63°) characterized by the growth of pine and birch and flowerless plants, an entire absence of fruit and a scarcity of cereals; the Central (between 63° and 45°) where beech, oak, chestnut, vines, rye, wheat and corn abound; and the Southern (all below 45°) characterized by the growth of tropical fruits, and perpetual verdure. The most of the fruits and grains of E. have been introduced from other lands and perfected by cultivation.

Europe contains the various minerals, though in unequal proportions. Iron, copper, lead and coal are most abundant, the best mines of which are found in Sweden and Great Britain. What gold and silver is found hardly pays for the trouble of mining.

The population of E. in 1872 was 301,000,000 or one-fifth the population of the globe. This makes the average population to the square mile, 80. The densest population is found in Belgium (447 to sq. m.), and the sparsest in Norway (15 to sq. m.) In 1872 there were 67 cities of 100,000 inhabitants each. The prevailing race in E. is the Caucasian. There are over twenty-five languages spoken by the branches of this race in E. alone.

There are twenty states in Europe. Of these 4 are empires; 8, kingdoms; 5, republics; and 3, principalities. The states of first rank are: The Russian, German, and Austro-Hungarian empires; the kingdom of Great Britain and the French republic. The political systems of E. are the result of twenty centuries of strife. Even now the political geography of the continent is constantly changing. The nations of E. are very jealous of each other. Each year adds to the war expenses of E. in a rapidly increasing ratio. In times of peace large iron foundries are kept constantly busy casting engines of destruction to supply the demand among these envious states. Thousands of armed vessels ply the high seas, in this day of peace annually, consuming millions of treasure with no other end in view than to make a show of power. The debt of E. in 1871 was \$17,136,000,000, over half of which was incurred during the Franco-Russian war.

Christianity is the prevailing religion of E. The three denominations: Roman Catholic, Protestant and Greek, prevail respectively in the Italian, Teutonic and Slavic races. The Roman Catholic is dominant in the S. and S. W., the Greek in the S. E. and E. and the Protestant in the N. and N. W. The number of Mohammedans in E. is 5,000,000; of Jews, 5,000,000; of Buddhists, 10,000; Pagans, 1,000,000. Popular education is more general among the Teutonic races than elsewhere. The Slavic races have the least of this great blessing to mankind.

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The most important of the European states is: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It is seated on a group of continental islands off the western coast of the mainland, denominated: The British Isles. The two largest of these islands are: Great Britain and Ireland. The rest are small and unimportant. Of the two, G. B. is the larger and lies next the continent, from which it is separated by the English Channel and North sea. Ireland lies to the west of, and is separated from G. B. by St. George's Channel and the Irish sea. Originally there were four distinct, sovereign states on these two islands: England, Scotland and Wales on Great Britain, and Ireland on the island that now bears that name. These were all conquered by England and united under the present political title, each division still retaining its ancient name. The government as it now stands wields a greater influence on the commerce and politics of the world than any other one power.

Its population is about 31,000,000.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

England is the southern and most considerable part of Great Britain. Its boundaries are: Scotland, on the north; English Channel on the south; Irish Sea and Wales on the west and German ocean on the east. It lies between 6° W. and $1^{\circ} 45$ minutes E. Long., and 5° and 55° N. Lat. It is triangular in form with its base toward the south. It is 400 miles long and 300 wide. In area it is a little larger than New York state, containing 45,000,000 sq. acres. (England and Wales together have the same area as Georgia.)

The coast-line of Great Britain is every where well supplied with harbors and roadsteads, so that the commercial advantages of England are very superior.

The principal rivers of England are the Thames, Severn, Mersey, Ouse, Trent and Derwent. In aid of these an extensive system of canal navigation has been established, by which the various products are transported from the most remote parts of the interior, to the sea.

There are several beautiful lakes in different parts of the country. They are most frequent in the N. W., particularly in Cumberland and Westmoreland counties. The largest is Lake Windermere, which is only ten miles long and one wide.



ENGLAND AND WALES.

The mountains of England are mostly in the W. and N. W. The highest peaks, Scawfell, Helvellyn and Skiddaw are but 3,000 ft. in elevation, or one-half the height of Mt. Washington.

The climate is moist and mild, and generally very healthful. The moisture keeps the fields in a perpetual green, but is often injurious to the crops. The thermometer ranges from 86° in summer to 16° and 10° in winter.

A line drawn to the S. W., from Flamborough Head to Portland Bill, would divide England into two distinct, industrial sections. That part to the N. and W. of the line abounds in mining and manufacturing centers; that part to the S. E. is a region of plains and slopes, which is noted for its agricultural pursuits. The most important minerals are Coal, Tin and Iron, which, since the introduction of steam machinery, have rendered England the greatest manufacturing country in the world. There are several cities noted for special manufactures: Manchester for cotton goods, Birmingham, hardware; Leeds and Bradford, woolen goods; Sheffield, cutlery and plated ware. These cities all send their products out to the world by way of Liverpool, on the Mersey, one of the most important seaports on the globe.

The chief agricultural product is wheat. Many fruits thrive, as the apple, peach, pear, fig, grape and cherry. None of these are native, all having been introduced and perfected by careful training at the hands of the justly celebrated 'English gardener.' Nearly the whole of cultivable England is under the care of men who pride themselves for their agricultural skill, so that the traveler through the country seems to pass through an endless garden, most tastefully and conveniently arranged. Great numbers of the finest horses, cattle, sheep and swine are raised on the rich pasture lands. Although the grain yield is annually very large, still a great amount is annually imported to supply home consumption.

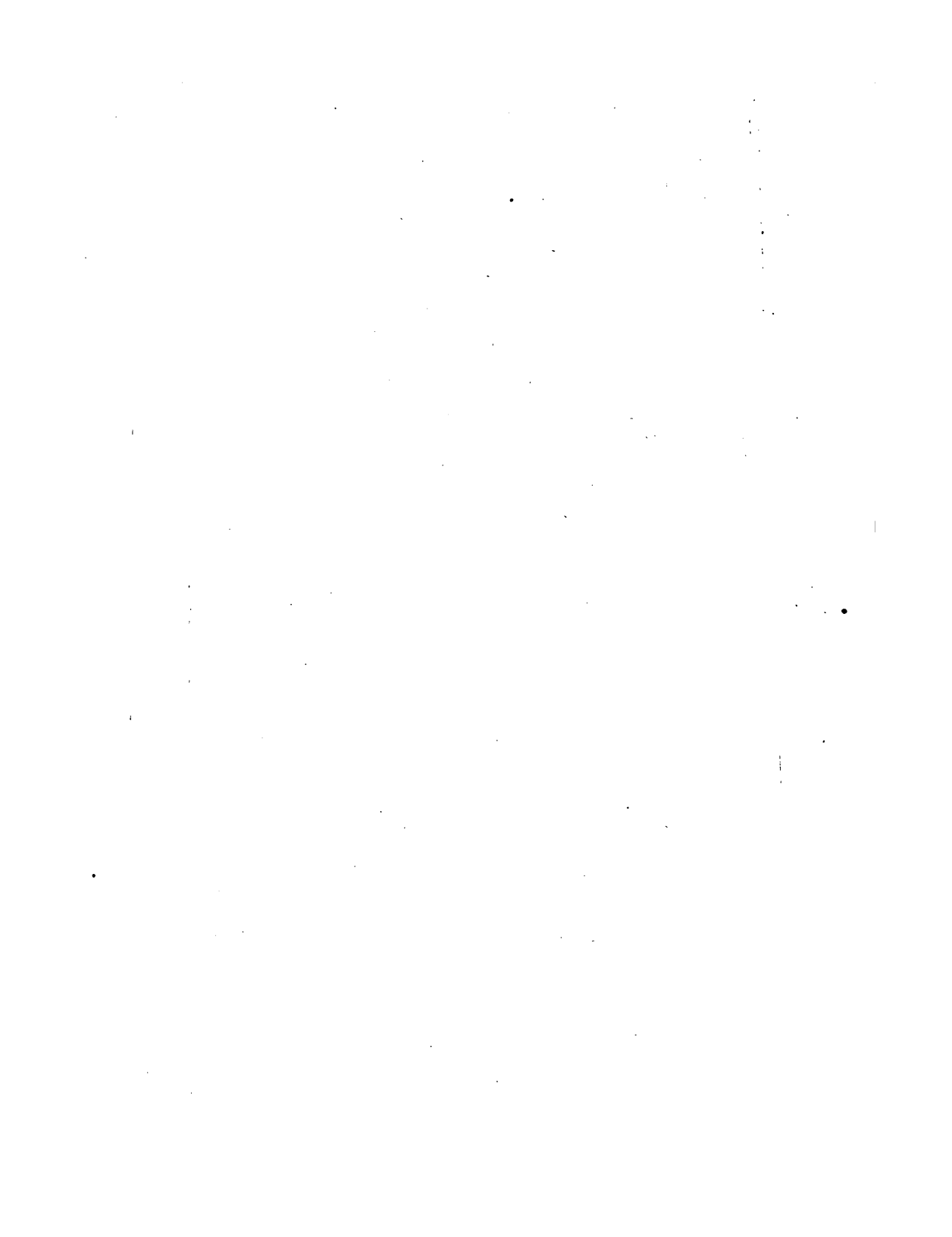
The population of England (with Wales) is about 20,000,000. London, on the Thames, is the capital, and is the largest city in the world, having a population of nearly 4,000,000 souls. It is also the greatest commercial center on the globe.

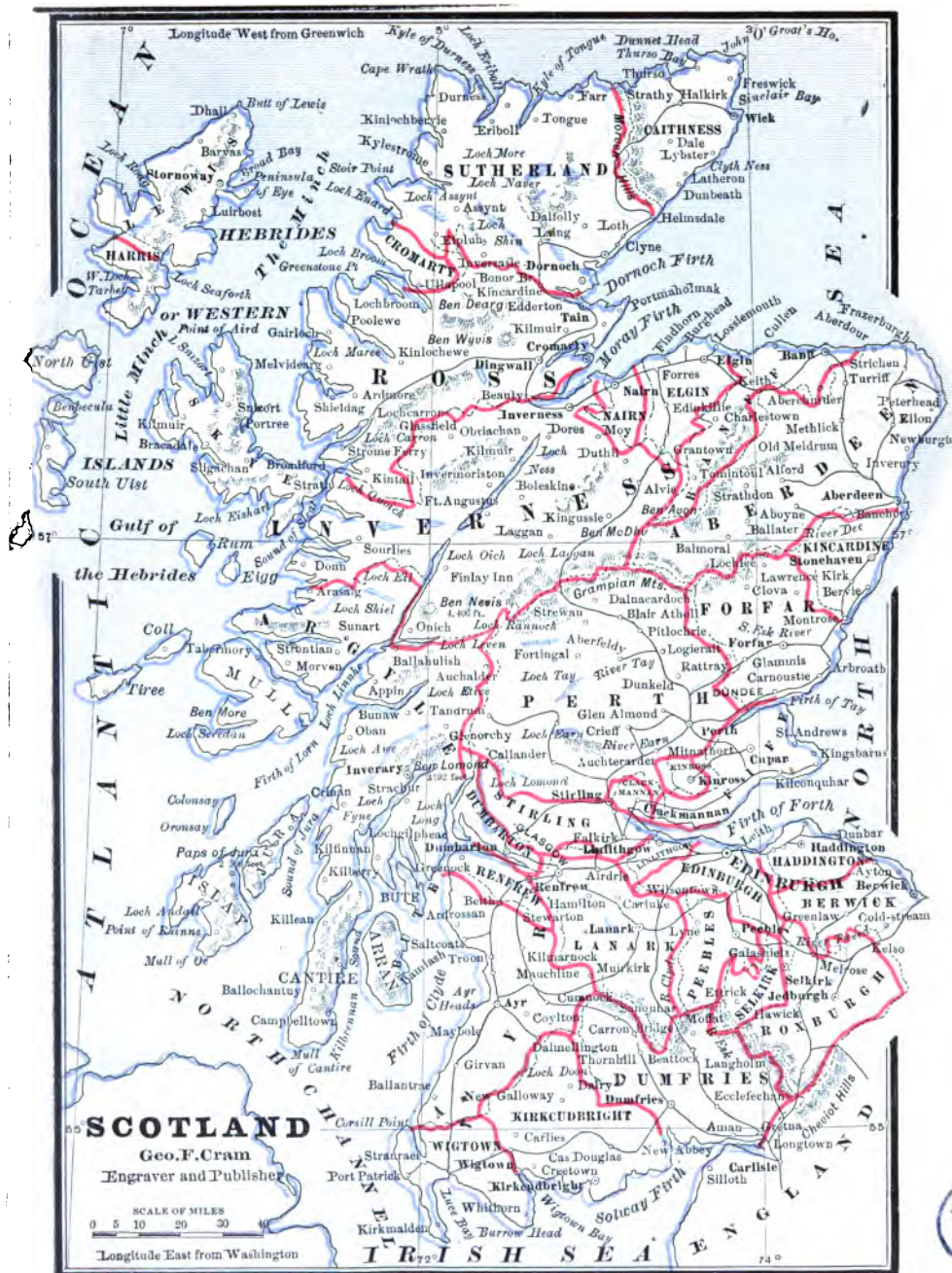
The government of England is a limited monarchy, which, besides controlling the British Isles, has more foreign possessions and colonies than any other power. The total area over which England has jurisdiction is estimated at 8,000,000 sq. m.; total population, 200,000,000, or about one-sixth of the globe, and one-sixth of its inhabitants. The crown is hereditary. The Parliament, composed of the House of Lords and House of Commons, corresponds to our Congress.

The Protestant religion prevails, a branch of which, the Episcopacy, is supported by the government and is called the State Church.

Wales is a mountainous district forming a part of the western boundary of England. Its chief characteristics are mountains, valleys, hills and fine pastures. It is rich in mines of Copper, Iron and Coal. Mining is the principal occupation. The centers of this industry are Merthyr Tydvil and Swansea, which are the chief cities. The latter of these cities is a very popular bathing resort. The people generally resemble their English neighbors, being stout and of ruddy complexion.

Wales is a principality, and gives title to the heir apparent of the English throne, who is called the Prince of Wales.







SCOTLAND.

west by the Atlantic ocean, on the south by England and the North Channel, and on the east by the German ocean, or North sea.

Its greatest length is 244 miles; greatest width, 147. Its area, including the small islands that lie off the coast, is 29,600 square miles, or 18,944,000 English acres. Over two-thirds of its area is uncultivated.

Few countries in Europe display so great an extent of sea-coast as Scotland. This occurs not so much from its size, as from the insular situation and the large number of deep indentations made in the coast-line by arms of the sea. Along the western shores are many safe and commodious harbors.

The surface of the country is much diversified by hills, mountains, valleys, and lakes. The Grampian Hills, running from north-east to south-west, divide Scotland into the Highlands and Lowlands. The Highlands (all north of Grampian Hills) are a succession of plateaus and rugged hills, for the most part barren, abounding in beautiful scenery. The highest elevation is Ben Nevis (the highest mountain in Great Britain), whose altitude is 4,406 feet. The Highlands are subdivided by a chain of lakes stretching from Moray frith to Loch Linnie, into northern and southern Highlands, the former being far more rugged and barren than the latter. The Lowlands (all south of Grampian Hills), although broken here and there by mountains, are mostly fertile valleys and plains.

Scotland has numerous rivers, the chief of which are the Spey, Dee, Clyde, North, Tay, Forth, and Tweed. There are also numerous and extensive lakes, or lochs. Loch Lomond is the largest of these.

Of minerals, copper and coal are the most abundant. Limestone, sandstone and slate are everywhere found.

In many of the Highland valleys the soil is quite productive, but the most fertile land is in the south. The chief productions are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes and hay. Apples, and other like fruits, are abundant.

Scotland is chiefly noted for its iron-works, ship-building, fisheries, and cotton manufactories. Glasgow, on the Clyde, is its chief commercial city, being the third seaport of the kingdom. It is the largest city in Scotland, and is known chiefly for its great manufactories.

The people of Scotland are, generally, highly educated. They are divided into two classes, the Highlanders and Lowlanders. These differ in language, dress and customs. The former are a bold race of Celts, mostly shepherds, living in clans, and formerly noted for their love of variegated colors in clothing (*e. g.*, the plaid), and their warlike natures. The Lowlanders resemble the English in their language and habits of living, being for the most part of Anglo-Saxon descent.

Scotland was united with England in 1603. The English constitution superseded that of Scotland. She is, however, represented in the English parliament. The capital city is Edinburgh.

The Scotch are, generally, deeply religious. The prevailing form of church government is Presbyterianism. The history of this church in connection with the history of Scotland, is very thrilling and well worth reading.

The population of Scotland is very nearly 4,000,000.

NORWAY.

NORWAY, the western portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, is a narrow rocky strip of territory, suddenly widening at its southern extremity. On the east it is bounded by Sweden and Russia; and on every other side its surface meets a wide expanse of water; the Arctic Ocean in the north; the North Atlantic west and the North Sea in the south. It is situated between 68° and 71° north latitude and 5° and 31° east longitude. Its length is 1,150 miles, and while at its widest point it has a breadth 250 miles; between the Arctic circle and the 69th parallel it measures only about 25 miles from the coast to the mountain boundary. Its area is estimated at 122,000 sq. miles and its population is nearly 2,000,000. The entire coast line presents a most curious network of indentations; the estuaries of nearly all the rivers widen into bays, and innumerable fiords extend inland for miles between towering cliffs and rocky highlands. Hundreds of small islands skirt its shores; all developing the rugged characteristics of the mainland. The scenery presented here, is one of the grandest in the world: huge masses of rock rise from the sea on every side and extend almost perpendicularly thousands of feet: the vast snow fields from the high summits inland, throw off huge glaciers, which descend to the very edge of the waters: precipitous waterfalls shoot down the terraced slopes; and deep "fiords" penetrate miles through the interior in the center of valleys covered with forests and enclosed between solid walls. In the winter months the increased brilliancy of the moon and the reflection from the auroras produce an effect of enchanting beauty: the auroras often creating sufficient light for the prosecution of ordinary occupations.

The whole surface of Norway may be regarded as one continuous mountain mass; the northern part being known as the Kiolen, and the southern as the Norska ranges. In the former the general elevation attains a height of 4,000 feet occasionally lofty peaks rising 2,000 feet higher, overlook vast fields of eternal snow; and in the latter the summits reach an altitude of 8,000 feet above the sea level. A short distance north of the 63d parallel the Sogne fiord breaks through the most noble elevation of the peninsula. From the summits of its rocky walls, vast snow fields, 10 miles wide stretch away to the north, covering an area of over 6,000 square miles. The Scandinavian mountains composed principally of primary and transition rock, present the same appearance of glacial action as the alpine districts of Switzerland. The higher valleys, though beyond the limits of agriculture, produce the best timber exported, and furnish during the summer months excellent pasturage for sheep and cattle; above these, no vegetation, save an occasional growth of moss and lichen, ever appears.

The rivers, rushing down the mountain sides and flowing through deep ravines, are of little value for navigation, but serve to float down the lumber to the fiords, from whence it is loaded on vessels and carried to the markets of the world. Fresh water lakes and cold mountain springs dot the country in every direction; of the former, it is estimated that there are between twenty and thirty thousand within the confines of the state.

The climate, owing to the presence of the Gulf Stream, and the great bodies of water by which it is in a great measure encompassed, is about 2° warmer than that of Sweden, though its extreme length, entering the Arctic circle at nearly 5° and reaching the 53th parallel on the south, naturally produces considerable variation. In the southern districts the longest day in summer is 18 hours, and the warm months begin immediately with the melting of the snows in April and May; here agricultural labor is rewarded by fair crops of wheat, corn, potatoes, and the more hardy fruits and vegetables, wherever the broken valleys descend to a level of sufficient fertility; but with the most careful labor the products of the field are not sufficient for home consumption.

The northern half produces scarcely any results from husbandry; nothing but scant grasses, moss, lichens and birch, grow in these cold and sterile regions; a few cattle and sheep find support along the fiords and lower valleys but they do not add largely to the commercial values of the state.

The most important products of this region are found in the extensive fisheries off the coast and particularly in the neighborhood of the Lofoden Islands: in the months of February, March, and April thousands of boats proceed to their waters, from which more than a million dollars worth of cod, herring and salmon are taken annually. Along the entire coast in fact, fish of the most excellent quality are caught in so great an abundance, as to form one of the most profitable sources of export trade, besides aiding largely in home support. Throughout the interior the air is usually clear and comparatively dry, but along the coast rains and fogs are of constant occurrence, and violent storms rage incessantly along its shores on the arctic sea.

The mineral products comprise silver, iron, and copper and several mines are worked with paying results along many of the mountain ranges.

Shipbuilding constitutes one of the largest and most remunerative industries of Norway, the



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NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

excellent timber which covers the valleys affording ample means for prosecuting this art in the most successful manner. Education is becoming generally diffused; in addition to some 4,500 regular public schools, a system of itinerant schools is established, whereby each farm house is occupied as a school-room for a specified time, and scholars gather from long distances in the sparsely populated districts; while regularly appointed teachers travel from house to house according to the term for which each farm is scheduled. The Lutheran religion predominates, almost to the exclusion of every other form of worship, though other Christian denominations are allowed a certain degree of freedom. The Jewish creed however is not tolerated in Norway. As a rule the people cling to ancient customs and venerate the religion, opinions, and superstitions of their ancestors.

The government though united with Sweden in a Kingdom, is to a certain extent democratic.

It has a legislative body composed of members elected by the people. The King whose Court is in Sweden, is merely an executive and cannot move the army without the consent of the Senate.

The history of Norway, like that of every other Scandinavian nation, is involved in doubt during its early period. The introduction of Christianity, in the 11th century, resulted from its intercourse with other more advanced European powers. For more than four centuries the state was united with Denmark and the armies of the joint Kingdom were engaged in perpetual wars with Sweden.

In 1814, the Napoleonic wars which produced such a disastrous commotion all over Europe disrupted the ties that had so long connected the two nations and the natural union of the peninsular governments resulted. Since that time harmony and a quiet administration have advanced the industries, increased the commerce and developed all the best interests of the country.

SWEDEN is the eastern part of the Scandinavian peninsula extending from the mainland of Russia, in a southwest direction into the North Atlantic Ocean. It is in latitude 55°15' to 69°, and longitude 11° to 24° east from Greenwich. On the north it is bounded by Norway and Russia; east by Russia, Gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic Sea; South by the Baltic Sea and the Cattegat, and west by Norway, from which it is separated by the Kiölen Mountains. Its area is about 170,629 square miles. The northern half of the country slopes south-east, facing the gulf, and from the coast westward its surface gradually rises to the snow bound summits of the mountains. The central part is broken into rocky ranges, rugged hills, narrow terraced plains and short valleys. The lowest level is found in the vicinity of the three great lakes, Wener, Wetter and Malar, and south of these, to the coast the surface is more even and the land arable and even fertile in many places.

Extensive forests cover the ground in almost every part; in the north, birch, fir, low pines and lichen predominate; throughout the center, ash, alder, willow and maple appear, and south, oak, beech, elm, chestnut, walnut, apple and pear, grow in great abundance. In former years the timber resources were almost entirely neglected but at the present time the best commercial and manufacturing interests of Sweden are found in its wealth of fine lumber. In the range of mountains north of Lake Wener, are the valuable iron and copper mines, which are extensively worked; the iron of the Danemora mines, being converted into the finest steel.

The water system consists of innumerable small rivers and lakes, none of which are of value for navigation, except for short distances inland, but along their banks, excellent pasturage is afforded to the cattle, and sheep, which add largely to the domestic products. Agriculture is confined to the regions of the great lakes in the south and only the hardy cereals, vegetables, and fruits are produced. The climate is generally cold though considerable variation is of course shown between its northern and southern regions, owing to the great length of the state; the northern limits extending 2°40' north of the Arctic Circle, and the southern 11° south of the same.

The air is dry and clear, and conduces to a remarkable degree of health and longevity.

The transition from Winter to Summer is very sudden; no balmy Spring and golden "Indian Summer" intervenes between the extremes of the two seasons.

Since the union with Norway a condition of peace has been enjoyed and commerce, art, and manufactures, have made rapid progress. Agriculture is perfected to as great a degree as is possible in its northern climate. Mining and ship-building are the most important industries. Throughout the country there are nearly 500 iron mines and over 200 furnaces, which annually produce about 375,000 tons of iron. Its merchant marine consists of 4,000 vessels, 500 of which are large steamships. 2,517 miles of completed railway make up its inland transportation, and 6,094 miles of telegraph connect its principal towns. Education is widely spread, nearly all the common people can

SWEDEN.

read and write, and many of them are well advanced in the higher branches.

Stockholm, the Capital and largest city, is one of the most beautiful places in Europe. It is built partly on the mainland and partly on nine islands that lie in the channel through which Lake Malar discharges its waters into the Baltic. It was originally founded 630 years ago and contains now a population of 150,000.

The early history of Sweden is involved in fable. A few historians pretend to give records of its very ancient history but all differ and it seems probable that their accounts are the result of a few items of tradition worked out into an interesting chain of events, through the medium of their own imagination. It is generally agreed however that the remote inhabitants were the Goths and Swedes, who divided the country and between whom frequent wars and feuds occurred. In the beginning of the 11th century Christianity was introduced and established by Olaf, and the first Christian King was Eric, who commenced his reign in 1155. The next three centuries appear to have been occupied by continual wars with Norway and Denmark and repeated changes of the home government. In 1518 Christern, King of Denmark, invaded the country and after many bloody battles succeeded in destroying the Swedish army and entering Stockholm proclaimed himself Emperor. His rule was one of the most brutal of which we have any record. Fearing the power of the nobles he caused nearly all of them to be massacred, and large numbers of the common people shared a similar fate. In the meantime Gustavus Ericson, who had been transported during the war, escaped and arriving home organized a force and by a few brilliant achievements overturned the power of Christern and drove him from the country. Applying himself then, to improving commerce and learning, Sweden made great advancement in industries and letters during his government.

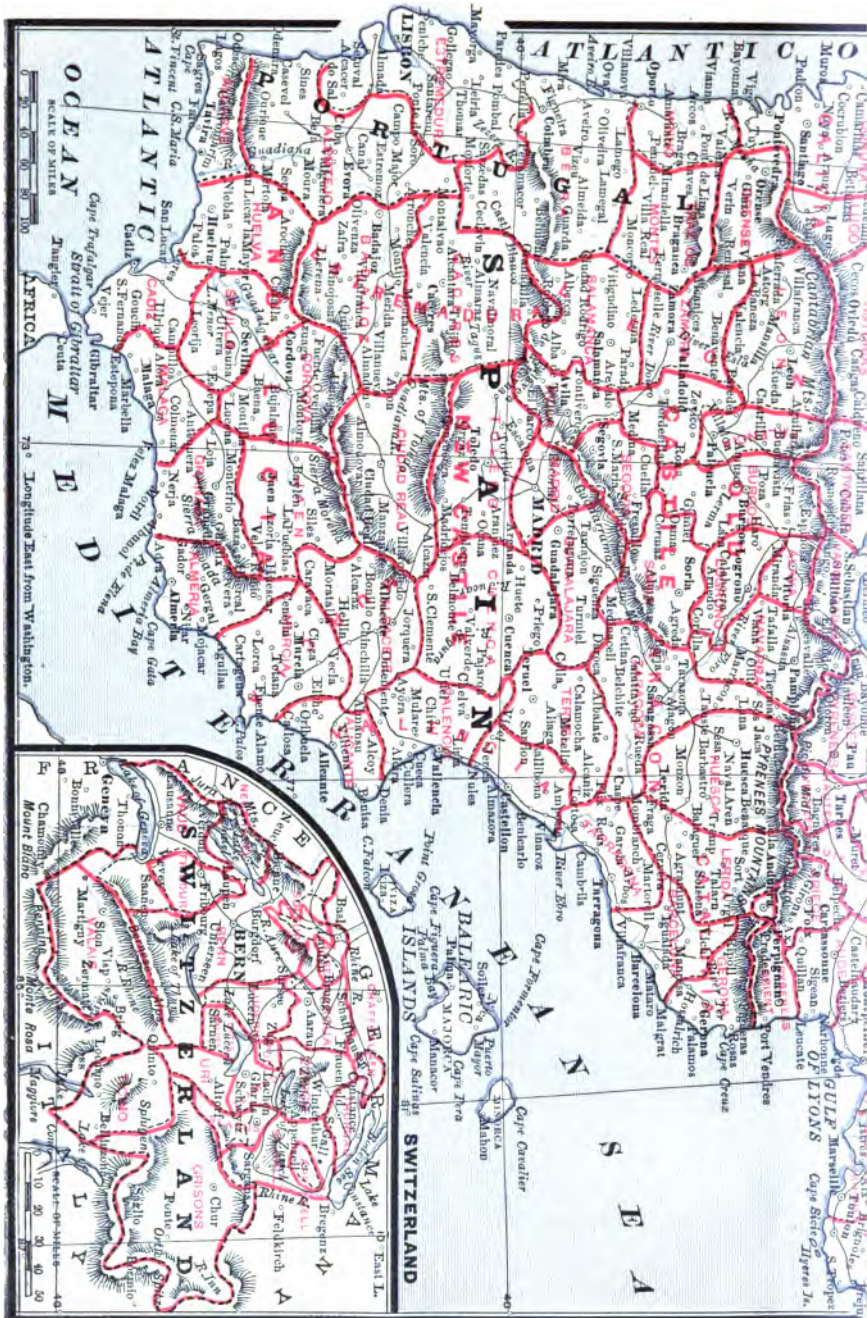
At the commencement of the 17th century the unhappy strife between Catholic and Protestant resulted in the Catholic King being deposed, and the elevation of his Uncle Charles IX to the sovereign power. His son Gustavus succeeding, inaugurated a vigorous warfare with Poland whose King had championed the Catholic cause, and also with Russia on account of the non-payment of a former debt. Both nations were defeated and he next assailed the Emperor of Germany for having assisted the Poles. Success everywhere attended his arms and the empire was reduced to such extremities that all Catholic princes were called to its support. The war now involved nearly the whole of Europe, but Gustavus being finally killed at the battle of Lutzen, peace was restored and Sweden enjoyed repose for many years.

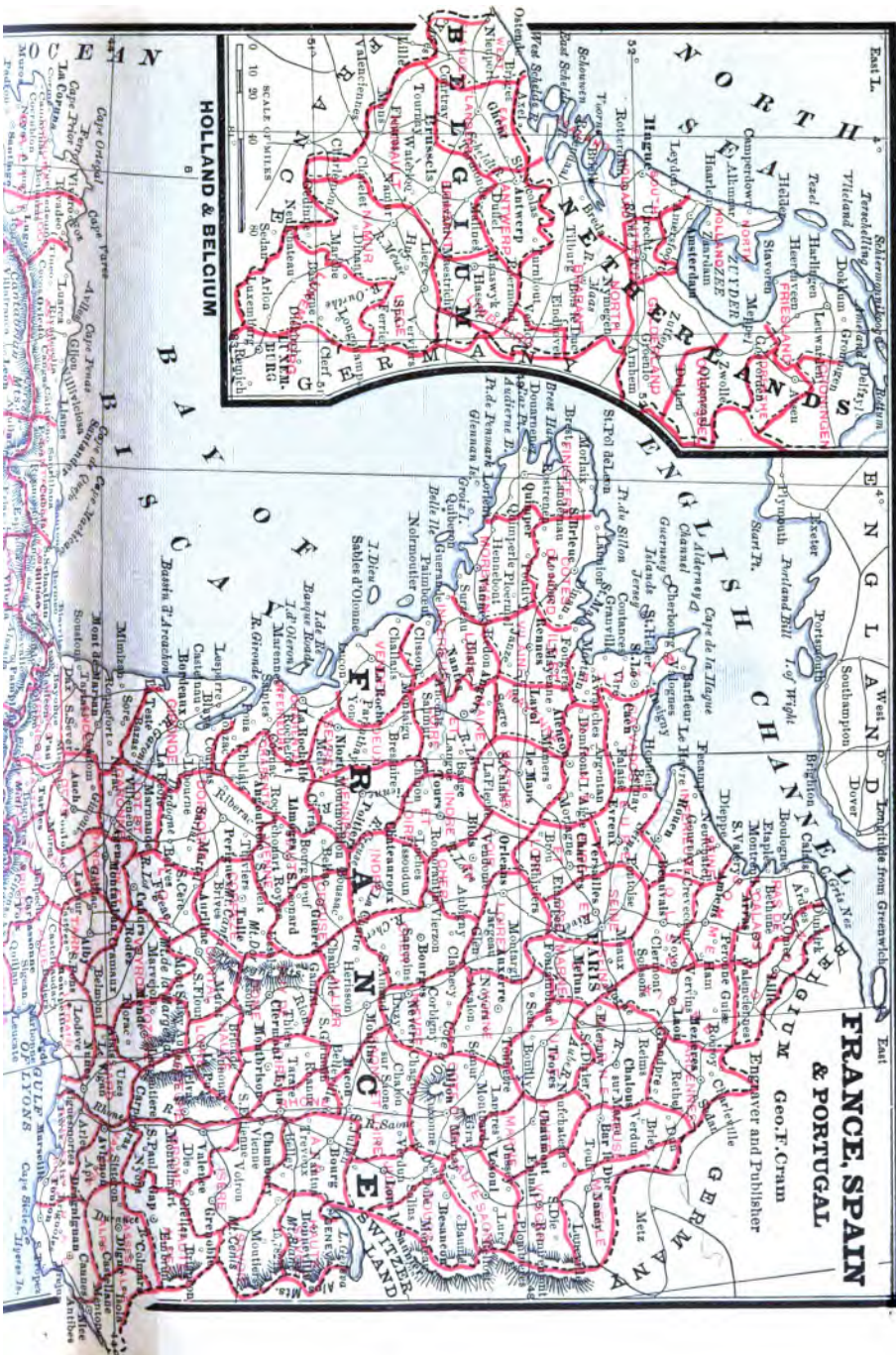
Upon the inauguration of Charles X. the military power of the nation again became formidable to its enemies, but after many substantial victories, the neighboring powers combined and Charles was obliged to accept peace in 1658.

Charles XI was a weak prince and during his reign the domestic condition of the country was reduced to a deplorable state. Internal disquiet prevailed, the military arm was paralyzed and powerful combination of Denmark, Poland and Germany sought to destroy the Kingdom. The accession however of Charles XII immediately changed the aspect of affairs. Promptly facing his enemies, this remarkable leader, defeated the entire fleet of the allies; compelled the Danes to sue for peace; nearly destroyed the Russian and Saxon armies, and invaded Saxony, spreading consternation among his foes in every direction. The most astonishing success attended his movements by land and sea but eventually his rashness procured him a defeat so irretrievable that he only escaped with a few followers and was obliged to seek refuge in the distant land of Turkey. Reverses followed him ever after and he was finally killed in battle.

For some years the government was comparatively free; the Senate held entire control of the army and directed the affairs of the nation. In 1771 Gustavus then only nominally King, succeeded in obtaining the plaudits of the people, and the affection of the army, and placing himself at the head of his soldiers, violently dissolved the Senate and assumed full sovereign power. Twenty one years after, he was assassinated and the Kingly power fell into the hands of Gustavus IV, who assisted the allies in opposing the Conquests of Napoleon. During his reign the country was revolutionized and Gustavus placed in confinement by the Duke of Sudermania, who seized the government and ruled as Charles XIII. On the death of the latter, Gen'l Bernadotte was elected to the rank of Crown Prince, and by his good management, secured to Sweden the annexation of the government of Norway, and in 1818 was crowned King. Since then the Bernadotte dynasty, in the persons of the son and grandson of the General has so controlled the affairs of the government as to have secured the loyal support, and advanced the best interests of the United Kingdom.









SPAIN.

SPAIN. This large European division, at one time the most important nation in the world, occupies with Portugal the extreme south-western peninsula of Europe, and rests upon the shores of the two seas of greatest maritime consequence. Its boundaries, north; are the Atlantic Ocean and France, from which it is separated by the snow bound summits of the Pyrenees; east; the Mediterranean Sea, south; the Mediterranean Sea and straits of Gibraltar; and west by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean. Its length north and south is 560 miles, and its greatest breadth between the two capes Finisterre and Creuse, 650 miles; its area including the Balearic Islands which lie to the south-east and the Canaries to the south-west, off the coast of Africa, is 196,081 sq. miles. It is divided into 49 provinces and contains a population of about 17,500,000. On the Mediterranean it has 712 miles of sea coast and on the Atlantic 605 miles.

The surface of the country presents a greater diversity than any other portion of Europe of an equal area: the great wall of the Pyrenees together with the Cantabrian ranges extend entirely across its northern borders, and alternating to the southern confines are four other mountain chains, the Castilian, the mountains of Toledo, the Sierra Morena and the Sierra Nevada, all traversing the country in nearly an east and west direction, while in the east the Celtiberian elevations reach from the Mediterranean north-west nearly to the Cantabrian range shutting off the valley of the Ebro in the form of a triangle. A vast plateau rising to a height of 2,500 feet in central Spain covers about one half of its entire surface. The northern coast is bold and rocky, and although deep water is immediately found there are too few indentations of considerable extent to form capacious harbors.

In the north-west from the mouth of the Minho to Cape Ortegal the coast is broken by several bays which constitute safe harbors and excellent ports for foreign commerce; between Portugal and the Straits of Gibraltar, the shores are low and generally sandy; north-east from Gibraltar to Cape Palos there are few indentations and but three prominent harbors; Malaga, Almeria and Cartagena and north to the French border, alternate high and low coast appears with several good commercial ports.

The river Ebro, known to the Romans as the Iberus, rises in the Cantabrian mountains, takes a general south-eastern course, passes the cities of Miranda, Haro, Logrono, Tudela, Zaragoza, Moro and Tortosa and discharges its waters into the Mediterranean through a low sandy mouth; its length it 350 miles, and by means of artificial channels through its obstructions of sand, the river is made navigable a distance of over 200 miles; a few small streams from the great central plateau form its affluents from the west, but its larger tributaries descend from the sides of the Pyrenees. Its valley in many places is sandy, though generally fertile and well adapted to agriculture.

The Douro, starting from the plateau in the province of Old Castile, pursues a westerly course and enters Portugal a few miles west of Zamora, receiving on its way several fine tributaries from the northern mountains; its length is about 500 miles. Navigation is impeded along its channel by many rapids and shallows, but the scenery through which it passes is grand.

The Tagus, commencing in a little brook near the Sierra Molina, flows westward through rocky passes, sweeps through a canyon whose walls are 200 feet high at Toledo and becomes the largest river of the Peninsula; it is 540 miles long and navigable 150 miles.

The Guadiana, having its source in the western range of the Sierra Morena, becomes lost in swamps and lakes after a flow of about 30 miles; its channel continuing underground another 30 miles appears again at Badajoz from whence it flows west and south; forming part of the boundary between Spain and Portugal, and finally empties into the Atlantic. Its length is 425 miles but its navigation ceases within a few miles of its mouth.

The Guadalquivir, drains the country south; having its origin in the Sierra de Alcazar, it winds along the base of the Morena, and taking a south-westerly direction reaches the Atlantic a few miles north of Cadiz: the stream is turbid and sluggish, and although navigable about 80 miles, transportation is confined principally to barges. The country through which it passes is devoted mainly to pasturage, the malaria arising from its swamps and marshes being fatal to human life. Its length is about 275 miles.

In the upper maritime regions, the moisture from the Atlantic descends in constant rains accompanied by chilling winds from the waters of the north and the mountain snows on the east, confining the products to early maturing cereals, orchard fruits, and forest resources: the winters are long and often severe. The central regions of the great plateau, exhibit extreme variations; in the Spring and Autumn the air is delightfully pleasant, the breezes are mild and balmy and just

SPAIN.

sufficient moisture ascends to produce occasional refreshing showers, but the winters are cold, and stormy winds sweep over its plains, which in the higher elevations extend for miles, a treeless waste; and in the summer months, the parched sands and burning winds from Africa combine to produce an intense heat. The soil of this region is fertile except the highest tracts which are used mostly for pasturage, cereals are largely produced and on the southern slopes the vine is extensively cultivated.

The southern region comprises all that sloping and broken country extending from the southern limits of the plateau, or from the Mountains of Toledo, to the shores of the Mediterranean; here the climate is even and warm at all seasons of the year, and the rich soil moistened by irrigation brings forth sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, oranges, lemons, dates and olives, in the most exuberant abundance.

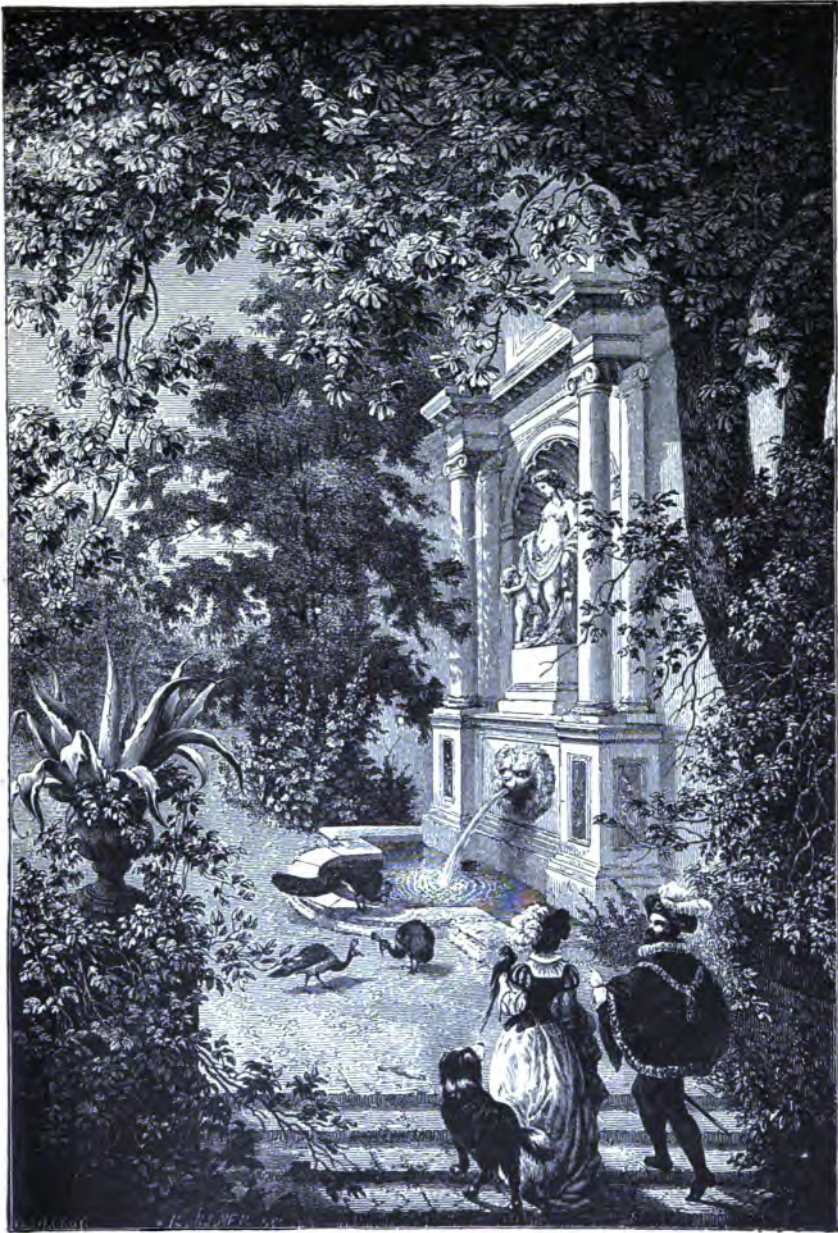
Spain has few lakes, but abounds in mineral springs and in the low lands are many marshes and swamps. Internal improvements are in a very backward condition; not a mile of rail road had been built until 1848 and there are at the present time only 4,112 miles in operation, less than half the length of completed lines in the single state of Illinois. Most of these also connect the principal cities near the coast. Inland wagon roads are greatly neglected, and transportation across the country is largely accomplished with pack mules. Of telegraph lines there are 7,510 miles in working order, a trifle over one fifth the telegraphic mileage of France. The mineral resources of Spain have always been held in high repute; in the mountain districts silver, coal and iron, are found in large quantities and in a few places, gold and precious stones have been discovered. The coal area is 3,500 acres and 500,000 tons are annually taken from the mines; of iron 75,000 tons are mined each year. During the three centuries past, agricultural industries have been neglected, though some little advancement is now being made in that direction; the farms are small and not properly protected from the stock that roams the country at will during certain seasons. The fine Merino sheep, black cattle, and horses of Arab breed celebrated for beauty and endurance are among the most valuable of the productions. Manufacturing interests though long dormant are now receiving more attention. Education is slowly spreading its influence; industry, art and science are being fostered, and religious freedom is quietly displacing the bigotry and intolerance which have dwarfed the national prosperity since the days of Ferdinand and Isabella. The last century shows an increase of nearly 7,000,000 population, against a decrease of over 2,000,000 in the 100 years preceding. Four distinct races make up the population; the Spaniards who constitute the large majority; the Basques, inhabiting the mountainous provinces of the north; the Morescos, descendants of the Moors who became Christianized and remained in the country, and the Gypsies of whom there are a large number scattered over the state, leading a nomadic life and having no occupation or visible means of support.

The government is a constitutional empire; the executive power resting with the King and the legislative with the "Cortes," a body composed of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

The army is composed of 216,000 men; and the navy of 202 vessels consisting of 7 iron-clads, 1 monitor, 1 floating battery and the remainder of war steamers and gun boats of various kinds.

Probably no country in the world has passed through greater vicissitudes than have characterized Spain from the commencement of its known history. Throughout its long annals, religion and ambition have combined to continually overturn and remodel all its forms of government and society.

The earliest inhabitants of whom we have any positive knowledge were the Iberians: whence they came or at what time they settled on the peninsula, are questions that have never been satisfactorily answered, though they are generally believed to have been of Asiatic origin. At some subsequent period, the Celts penetrated Gaul and crossing the Pyrenees, after many years of contentions finally united with the Iberians under the common name of the Celtiberians, and occupied the territory along the valley of the Ebro in clans. Still later, colonies were established at different points along the coast by the Phœnicians, but the first nation to obtain a firm foothold was the Carthaginian. Landing at Cadiz, they soon made themselves masters of the entire country, with the exception of the Greek provinces and the mountain clans of the north, and founded the present city of Cartagena (then called New Carthage) B. C. 238. Attacking the city of Saguntum, they captured it only after every one of its defenders had perished, and all its women and children had thrown themselves in the flames of their blazing homes. Alarmed at the rapidly growing power of Carthage, their ancient enemy, the Romans immediately landed an army in Spain and after a



SCENE IN THE ROYAL PARK AT MADRID.



SPAIN.

long and bloody conflict, (known in History as the second Punic war), the Carthaginian armies were annihilated and the domination of Carthage in the peninsula forever at an end. Two hundred years were then occupied in subjecting the natives to the Roman yoke. Possessed of an indomitable spirit, they retreated to the mountains, from whence it was impossible to dislodge them and making repeated sallies, produced such havoc among their foreign oppressors that in the year 73 B.C. they had nearly recovered their independence: fresh troops were however landed, the country was divided into provinces, under Roman governors; Spain became the granary for the Roman Empire, and the natives were finally subjugated and compelled to work the mines, the products of which were diverted to Roman coffers. Agricultural industries and internal improvements were fostered to such an extent that the prosperity and increasing wealth of Spain soon attracted the covetous eyes of other nations. In the meantime Christianity was introduced and the country became agitated by wars between different religious factions. At the death of Constantine, the Roman Emperor in 337, the prosperity of the peninsula began to decline; taxes were introduced by his successor, so burdensome and extortionate that the industries of the country were paralyzed; revolts followed and for many years the provinces were distracted by civil war. A storm was also gathering in the north. On the last day of the year 406 the Vandals, and other Teutonic tribes poured across the Rhine, spreading terror and destruction through Gaul. For three years the granitic wall of the Pyrenees formed an impassable barrier to their farther progress, but finally finding one of its passes unguarded they broke through, pillaging the country in every direction. Their rapacity knew no bounds; ruin and desolation followed their armies, and the country behind them was turned into a desert. The reign of these robbers was of short duration; in 457, the Goths, (another German race), drove them across the border and for many years Spain was a battle ground of the Goths and Vandals. In 522 Alaric was declared the first Gothic King, and for nearly two centuries the Gothic monarchs ruled in succession, and attempted to renew to some extent the ancient industries of the nation. At this period the Saracens, who had been for many years swarming in the African seas, made a descent upon Spain with an immense army. Roderic, who was then King of the Goths, advanced to meet them, and a most sanguinary battle was fought on the plains of Xeres. For three days the contest raged; the Goths fighting with all their ancient valor, slaughtered the Moslem hosts in great numbers, but the latter, uniting religious enthusiasm with the desire of conquest, pressed on, meeting the fierce assaults of their adversaries with overwhelming force. The Goths were finally defeated; Roderic perished on the battle field and the Moors became masters of Spain in the year 711. The Goths had been merely a money making people, and while agriculture and all industries, had been promoted during their rule, education, art and science, had made no advancement. After their victory the Moors occupied all of Spain except the Asturian Mountains, where the fugitive Christians gathered and soon organized a force which enabled them to gradually make inroads upon the Moors in their immediate provinces. As their numbers increased they gradually enlarged their territory, pressing their antagonists southward until in 920, the entire country north of the Ebro was freed from Mohammedan rule. Continuing their successes the Christians gradually advanced southward, and in the year 1050, had obtained nearly half the peninsula. Dissensions however, had sprung up among their leaders which greatly retarded their progress. The Mohammedans, though restricted in their limits, still occupied the best part of the country and were far more powerful in numbers, but they also were weakened by contentions and jealousies of petty rulers; among them nearly every city was a Kingdom, and in their battles with the Christians the commanders gave each other but half way support.

In 1212, a great Moorish army from Africa was completely annihilated on the plains of Tolosa, and continual success attended the Christian forces the balance of the century. Excepting the destruction of the Mohammedan fleet in 1341, nothing of importance occurred until 1474, when Ferdinand and Isabella ascended the throne. Their reign was the most remarkable in Spanish history. They extinguished forever the Mohammedan power in Spain and expelled all the Moors except those who embraced the Catholic religion. They fitted out the expedition which under Columbus brought to light the New Western World, after every other prominent European court had refused assistance to the enterprise. Rigidly just in their enforcement of the laws, but severely exacting in their form of religion, they clouded an otherwise brilliant reign by their shameful persecution of the Jews, and the establishment of that cruel and wicked order "The Spanish Inquisition".

During the 800 years of Moorish occupation the industries of the nation had been carefully de-

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

developed; seventy public libraries were established and institutions of learning were founded in all its cities. Their men of letters comprised mathematicians, astronomers, physicians, lawyers, philosophers, poets and divines, and the remains of their works of art still exist.

The discovery of America, though of the greatest importance to the world was undoubtedly a public calamity to Spain. The wealth of her own mines was neglected; home industries were forsaken, and public improvements were forgotten in the conquests of the western "Eldorado".

The rich mines of Mexico and Peru were robbed of their treasure, while the precious gems of Brazil; the forests and luxurious plains of South America, and the wonderful verdure of the Bahamas were made to contribute to Spanish greed. Three centuries of misrule have resulted in the loss of every one of her American possessions except the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

After Ferdinand and Isabella, misfortune attended the rule of nearly all the succeeding monarchs.

In 1804, Napoleon attempted to place his brother Joseph on the Spanish throne but was defeated and driven out of the country by the assistance of England. The Carlist rebellion occurred in 1834.

Protestant worship was first permitted in 1869. The present ruler is the son of Victor Emanuel under the title of Amadeo I.

PORTUGAL. This Kingdom is situated at the extreme south-west of Europe, and forms a portion of the Spanish Peninsula. Its length is 368 miles; its breadth 100 miles, and its area 34,502 square miles. Its Spanish boundaries on the north and east are entirely political; the physical features being identical with the mountain ranges, and river valleys, that make up the surface of that country, and with one or two exceptions may be regarded merely as western extensions of the same. Its coast line continuing a distance of 500 miles, is generally low and sandy, with few bold headlands and consequently possesses scarcely any good harbors except at the mouth of its rivers; the latter are nearly all more or less obstructed by sand-bars along their estuaries but beyond these they are fairly navigable through the confines of the state. Except a few small lakes in the mountains, there are no bodies of fresh water in Portugal, but mineral springs are abundant, and along the low coast regions are saline marshes and ponds, where immense quantities of excellent salt is produced by evaporation.

The great body of water on its western and southern coast, modifies its climate to a great extent, producing an even temperature, which at Lisbon averages 61°. Along the summits of the mountain ranges snow falls abundantly during a part of the year; but throughout the numerous valleys and the lowlands along the coast, spring begins with the new year, and warm rains are plentifully bestowed over its surface. The climate and physical features of the country are well adapted to the growth of all the cereals: agriculture, however, is not greatly encouraged, though considerable attention is paid to the cultivation of the vine, olives and fine fruits and nuts. Nearly all our foreign wine known as "Port" comes from Portugal,

The minerals include iron, coal, lead, copper, marble, slate, antimony and salt; gold also is found in the sand along the rivers but not in quantities sufficient to pay for the working. The forests contain oak, chestnut, cork, date and aloe.

Domestic animals are very plentiful and of the best character; sheep being particularly noted for the fineness of their wool. The industries of Portugal, are not in as high a condition of development as would be expected from its geographical position and the fame it has acquired during its past history. It has only 709 miles of railway; scarcely any canals or improvements in its water system, and there is an entire absence of good wagon roads. As a consequence internal traffic is almost entirely neglected. Lisbon and Oporto, its two principal ports, are the centers of trade and all the manufacturing interests of the country are established there.

The Roman Catholic, is the state religion, but other forms are tolerated. There is one University at Coimbra, an Academy of Sciences at Lisbon, several military and classical schools, and 2,631 public schools throughout the Kingdom; but education is not advanced in the same degree as in many other European countries.

The government is a constitutional monarchy, very similar to that of Spain, though its general spirit is more democratic. The Portuguese, are a mixed race, made up of the descendants of the original natives of the peninsula and the African Moors. In its early history Portugal shared largely the vicissitudes of the Spaniards. After the forced withdrawal of the Romans, the Visi-

PORTUGAL.

goths and Saracens involved the state in continual warfare. Subsequent to the defeat of the Moors, in the 15th century an era of commercial prosperity followed which placed this nation in advance of all other European governments. Her ships were in every port. She discovered and acquired the Azores, Madelra and Cape-de-Verde Islands, and in searching for a western passage to India, came upon the shores of Brazil. Her navigators were the first to accomplish the passage around Cape Horn and her successful maritime achievements made her one of the most powerful nations of the world. Her decline, however was nearly as rapid as had been her elevation, and was brought about chiefly by the expulsion of the Jews, whose wealth and financial management had produced this condition of commercial prosperity; and the spread of the "Inquisition" which paralyzed the growing industries of the nation.



FRANCE.

FRANCE. This important political division of Europe, may be regarded as being the commencement of the south-western peninsula. It lies between 42° 20' and 51° 5' north latitude and 4° 54' west and 8° 15' east longitude.

Its boundaries north are the English Channel, straits of Dover and Belgium; north-east and east, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland and Italy; south the Mediterranean Sea and Spain, and west the Atlantic Ocean, or bay of Biscay. Its length north and south, is 620 miles; breadth 550 miles, area 305,214 sq. miles, and circumference 3,000 miles. It is divided into 87 departments, which are generally named from some intersecting river or mountain.

On the Mediterranean, France has a sea coast of 395 miles; on the Atlantic 564 miles, and on the Channel, straits, and North Sea, 572 miles; though quite irregular, it is not liberally supplied with good harbors. Le-Havre-de-Grace at the mouth of the Seine is the best in the north. At Cherbourg, there is a good port and arsenal; its roadstead has a sea wall protecting it from the swell of the ocean, and its harbor was excavated at a cost of \$15,000,000. Dunkirk, Calais, Bologne and Dieppe, are among the most accessible ports.

The general surface of the country is high: the southern portion being broken by great mountain ranges, from which large plains, intersected by hills sometimes isolated and sometimes in ranges gradually slope towards the north-west. The Pyrenees, form an effectual barrier on its south-western boundary: exhibiting many remarkable summits, among which is Mount Methon, ascending to a height of 1,168 feet; the Corbieres, one of their offshoots, contains a huge wall of granite.

The Cevennes extend in a north-easterly direction a distance of 375 miles, forming a watershed between the great rivers, Rhone, Garonne and Loire, and ending in the swelling plateau of Langres; The Jura, a chain of the Alps, extends in a southerly direction, between the Rhine and Rhone. The Sardo-Corsican range, traverses the islands of Corsica and Sardinia; the mountains of Auvergne, breaking off from the Cevennes form the highlands of Central France, and the Alps elevating their lofty peaks on its south-eastern frontier, form a natural boundary between France and Switzerland. In the Alps and Pyrenees, primary and transition rocks often appear, but the Cevennes are largely of Volcanic formation, and are full of extinct volcanoes and lava beds. South of Lake Geneva, Mont Blanc, in Savoy, attains an elevation of 11,780 feet, which is the highest point reached by any mountain in Europe. Between the Alps and Pyrenees, the elevations average from 500 to 600 feet.

The four large rivers of France are the Rhone, Garonne, Loire and Seine. The Rhone, starting from the Vosges, flows south through the large cities of Lyons, Chalons, Valence, Avignon and Beaucaire, gathering in its tributaries from the mountains of Switzerland, and carrying the entire drainage of the south-eastern provinces, to the Gulf of Lyons; it is the only river flowing south, and the great valley through which it passes, is the garden of France. The Garonne rising in the Valley of Aran on the Spanish frontier, takes a general north-western course through the cities of Toulouse and Bordeaux, and empties into the Bay of Biscay: its estuary, 40 miles long, and an average of 4 miles wide, is called the Gironde; the total length of this river is 350 miles and it is navigable 263 miles: The Loire is the longest river; it takes its rise in the Cevennes Mountains on Mont Gerbler-des-Jones, flows north-west and west passing through Nevers, Orleans, Tours, Anjers, Nantes; and reaches the Atlantic after a course of 530 miles; it has nearly 40 affluents, which frequently bring down the mountain snows in such quantities as to produce disastrous floods along its banks; the river is navigable a distance of 500 miles. The Seine, having its origin on the high Langres plateau, takes a north-west course through Troyes, Mery, Corbell, Paris, Rouen, and empties its waters into the Channel, through a wide estuary at Havre-de-Grace; it is 470 miles long and navigable 350 miles.

The entire river navigation covers a distance of 5,500 miles, and to this may be added an extensive canal system of 3,000 miles. There are very few bodies of fresh water in France. Le Grand Lieu, south of Nantes, embraces an area of 17,000 acres, and is the only lake of any note. In the Pyrenees and other mountains, are thousands of mineral springs, which throw out waters of great salubrity.

Extensive natural forests are still found in almost every department; and in the Ardennes and along the mountainous frontier of Switzerland, vast tracts of native forests afford a refuge for wolves, chamois, wild goats, the boar, roebuck, fox and deer. About one sixth of the soil of France is covered with woods, the chief of which are the chestnut, beech, oak, cork tree and fir.

The climate exhibits considerable variety, formed by the Ocean breezes in the north and west: high elevations on the east and in the center, and the hot shores of the Mediterranean on the south; the prevailing winds are from west to east, except in the lower basin of the Rhone where the

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"Mistral"—a cold north-west wind often proves injurious to the soil and brings disease to the inhabitants, and along the Mediterranean coast which is swept by the parching winds that have passed over the burning sands of the Sahara.

The average mean temperature is 55°. South of the 46th parallel there are about 130 rainy days during the year, and north of the same, about 120.

The products of France are characterized by great variety and abundance: the cereals, orchard fruits, the vine, olives, chestnuts, hops, tobacco, chicory, flax, madder & etc. grow in great quantities; extensive fields of beets are cultivated, for the manufacture of sugar, of which about 300,000,000 lbs. are annually produced, and the mulberry tree is also grown to a great extent for the support of the silk worm. The annual yield of wheat is about 250,000,000 bushels: potatoes 200,000,000. The cultivation of the vine has always been one of the great agricultural industries; in many parts of France, the most delicious wines are produced; Champagne, Burgundy and Bordelais, are particularly noted for the delicacy and quantity of their wines. Throughout the country there are about 1,000,000,000 of gallons produced annually, and it may be interesting to lovers of imported French wines to know that only one twenty-fifth of this product is exported, the balance being all consumed at home.

The industries of France are of great importance. The manufacture of silk from cocoons, is carried on to such an extent, that in addition to the enormous amount consumed in home manufactures, fully \$30,000,000 worth is exported annually. The large silk manufacturing establishments of Paris, Tours and Lyons, are unrivalled by any others in the world, and nearly all the larger cities are famous for their ribbons, laces, & etc. Woolens also of the finest quality are fabricated; tapestries and costly fabrics, elegant carpeting, rich shawls, watches, clocks, jewelry, china, glass & etc. are exported in great quantities.

The principal mineral products are iron and coal, but although there are many considerable mines thoroughly worked, large quantities of both are required to be imported to supply the home demand: salt, freestone, marble, lithograph stone, granite, alabaster and slate, are quarried largely and add over \$100,000,000 to the industrial values.

Education in France approaches two extremes. Science and art have received unlimited attention and national colleges and academies are established in fifteen of the larger cities where the studies of theology, law, medicine, sciences and literature, are carried to a high degree of perfection, and supplemented by preparatory schools of the most thorough and elaborate character: the salaries being paid partly by the state and partly by fees from the students. In addition to these are schools for special instruction, such as, *des langues Orientales*, *des Beaux-arts*, *conservatoire de Music*, *school-des-arts* and many others, attracting students from different parts of the world. Eighty two normal schools are established for the purpose of instructing of teachers in the higher branches. The system of public schools extends to the different communes; each commune of 500 inhabitants maintains two schools, one for boys and one for girls; the total number of these schools in 1871 was 51,881, and while education is thus free, it is not obligatory among the masses, and is not encouraged by the clergy: indeed, so little appreciation of its benefits is felt by the common people, that nearly one third of them can neither read or write and may be considered as having no education whatever; this indifference to the beneficial results of knowledge is being gradually overcome by the equalizing effect of the present republican administration.

All religious creeds which are conducted in such a manner as not to interfere with the public peace, are tolerated, but the Roman Catholic, the Reformed and Lutheran Protestant, the Jewish and the Mohammedan, are the only ones that receive the sanction and support of the state; of these four, the salaries of the clergy and all other expenses are paid by the national government: The Roman Catholic possesses the strongest hold on the country; more than nine tenths of the people being of that faith. The Mohammedans are confined to the province of Algeria. The expenses incurred by the state in support of these religions in 1873 were; Roman Catholic \$10,000,000; Protestant \$280,000; Jewish \$54,000 and Mohammedans \$10,000.

France is exceedingly generous in charitable institutions, and infirmaries, hospitals, free nurseries & etc. are found in every department. These are supported largely by receipts from the theatres and places of amusement, nearly all of which are controlled by the state. The government is republican; the executive power vested in the president, whose term of office lasts seven years, and whose salary is \$120,000; the legislative rests with the "National Assembly" which is composed of two bodies; the Chamber of deputies and the Senate. The former consists of members chosen

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by the people and the latter of 300 members, 225 of whom are elected by the suffrages of the departments and the balance chosen by the National Assembly.

The army consists of 500,000 men, and the navy of 50,000 marines, 200 war vessels and 31 iron clads.

Of railway communication, there are now operated 14,078 miles, at an average cost of \$113,193 per mile. The first line of telegraph was constructed in 1844, and at the present time 33,895 miles of wire radiate from Paris in every direction, flashing intelligence to every part of the state.

The population in 1861 was 37,472,732, and in 1876, 36,905,788, the decrease being due to the loss of the Rhine provinces at the close of the late war with Prussia. The birth rate is lower than that of any other European country.

The following list shows the population in 1876 of all cities containing over 20,000.

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|----------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|
| Paris..... | 1,988,806 | Nice..... | 46,687 | Lavale..... | 25,110 |
| Lyons..... | 322,612 | Lo Mans..... | 45,709 | Perpignan..... | 24,379 |
| Marseilles..... | 234,690 | Dijon..... | 45,607 | Carcassone..... | 23,517 |
| Bordeaux..... | 212,111 | Grenoble..... | 43,054 | Aix..... | 23,407 |
| Lille..... | 137,150 | Besancon..... | 42,806 | Donai..... | 23,348 |
| Toulouse..... | 130,208 | Troyes..... | 41,275 | Perigneux..... | 23,290 |
| St. Etienne..... | 117,537 | Bologne..... | 40,075 | Vienne..... | 22,950 |
| Nantes..... | 116,093 | St. Quentin..... | 37,980 | Levallois Perret..... | 22,733 |
| Rouen..... | 104,893 | Clemont Ferrand..... | 37,074 | Valenciennes..... | 22,686 |
| Havre-de-Grace..... | 85,407 | Beziers..... | 36,928 | St. Piene..... | 22,349 |
| Rheims..... | 80,098 | Cherbourg..... | 36,338 | Bayonne..... | 22,307 |
| Roubaix..... | 74,946 | Dunkirk..... | 35,012 | Elbenf..... | 21,935 |
| Brest..... | 66,828 | Avignon..... | 33,189 | Montlucon..... | 21,904 |
| Nancy..... | 66,303 | Caen..... | 33,072 | Boulogne..... | 21,556 |
| Amiens..... | 61,606 | Tourcoing..... | 33,013 | Roanne..... | 21,472 |
| Toulon..... | 61,332 | Poitiers..... | 31,693 | St. Omar..... | 21,404 |
| Nimes..... | 60,804 | Bourges..... | 31,102 | Moulins..... | 21,122 |
| Angers..... | 55,366 | Lorient..... | 31,000 | Neuilly..... | 20,781 |
| Limoges..... | 55,096 | St. Dennis..... | 29,500 | Nevers..... | 20,601 |
| Rennes..... | 53,597 | Angouleme..... | 28,625 | Chalons-sur-Saone..... | 20,571 |
| Montpellier..... | 51,838 | Cette..... | 28,132 | Armentieres..... | 20,565 |
| Orleans..... | 49,896 | Pau..... | 27,553 | Castres..... | 20,520 |
| Versailles..... | 49,552 | Arras..... | 26,764 | Valence..... | 20,476 |
| Tours..... | 48,325 | Rochfort..... | 25,454 | Niort..... | 20,336 |
| | | | | Chalons-sur-Marne..... | 20,215 |

The early history of France opens up 391, B.C. by an invasion of the Gauls, as those people occupying the territory west of the Alps were then designated, of the plains in northern Italy, and such was their bravery and skill that within a period of one year they had ravaged the entire country and burned the city of Rome: their success was of short duration however and they were soon compelled to return to their own country. The Romans carrying their conquests north and west established Colonies in Gaul, which they held until about the year 476, when the Franks or Freemen of the Germanic tribes, who were ruled by four Kings, instituted so vigorous a warfare that they were expelled from the country. Clovis the most ambitious of these Kings made war upon the others and the surrounding tribes; enlarged his territory, and finally establishing his court at Paris A.D. 494 became the reputed founder of modern France. Clovis was the first of his nation who embraced the Christian faith, and upon him was conferred the title of "Most Christian King", which was afterwards retained by his Monarchical successors. His descendants ruled France a period of 250 years, at which time, Pepin, the guardian of the youthful monarch dethroned his ward and obtaining a decree from Pope Zachary caused himself to be crowned the first King of the Carolingian dynasty. His son Charlemagne succeeding, was of so ambitious and warlike a disposition that carrying his arms against the Saxons and Lombards he extended the empire of France to Germany and Italy including many other smaller nations. His death occurring A.D. 814, the Empire was divided among his descendants into the separate Kingdoms of France, Italy and Germany. During the 10th century Charles the simple was deposed by an assembly of nobles and for many years France was ruled by an aristocracy. In 987 Hugh Capet, Count of Paris proclaimed himself King



ART AND NATURE IN FRANCE.



FRANCE.

and was crowned at Rheims, but many of the nobles refusing to acknowledge his authority, formed petty Kingdoms and ruled their own provinces, with an absolute despotism, giving rise and growth to a "Feudal System" which extended over the whole of western Europe. Out of this sprang the institution of Chivalry, which appears almost the only bright spot in those dark ages. The descendants of Capet assuming the title of Louis retained the monarchy until the year 1328; when Philippe of the house of Valois, ascended the throne; but Edward III. of England disputing his title, many years of war followed between the two countries, resulting almost in the complete ruin of the French government. At this time Joan of Arc appeared and roused the troops to so great a religious enthusiasm that the English conquerors were driven from the country. The direct male succession of the Valois family ended with Charles VIII, and he was followed by Louis XII of the Valois-Orleans house, during whose reign the general condition of France was improved. Frances I and II were succeeded by Henry of Navarre, a Bourbon, who instituted a system of administrative reform which ended however in his assassination in 1610. The control of the government now passed into the hands of the Cardinal Richelieu, during the minority of Louis XIII. In 1643 both died, and after his minority ceased, Louis XIV placed the country in a new era of conquests and prosperity; but at the close of his long rule his prodigalities, imposing heavy taxes on the people, obliterated the remembrance of his greatness. His son inheriting a throne whose glory was departing and whose power was already beginning to crumble, had all his fathers vices but none of his qualities of greatness; while the finances of the government were in a deplorable condition and the taxes were a burden to the people, his court presented a condition of increasing luxury and splendor. Upon his death in 1774, Louis XVI commenced his unfortunate reign; earnestly desiring the public good, he attempted to inaugurate a system of reforms, and called around him the ablest advisers; but the excesses of his predecessors had so alienated the people and the recent establishment of the republic of the United States had so stimulated them that revolution came like a mighty tempest, crushing everything in its path and destroying all conditions of law, society and Christianity: the young King and Queen were executed and the streets of Paris were red with the blood of the nobility. In the meantime all Europe had combined against the republic; a reaction followed and the reign of terror ceased. The young general Napoleon was winning glorious victories in Italy, the republic was established, and general amnesty declared. The brilliant military successes of Napoleon soon enabled him to secure his election as First Consul and in 1804 he was proclaimed Emperor of France by the suffrages of the same people, who nine years previous had shouted "Death to the Empire" with such terrible effect. The policy of Napoleon was warlike and aggressive and he soon roused the European powers to an alliance, too powerful to withstand, and after being defeated at Waterloo, he was banished to the island of St. Helena, where he died in 1821. After his banishment, the brother of Louis XVI assumed the monarchy, and he was followed by Charles X. In 1830 the Duke of Orleans was placed at the head of the nation by revolution, and after 18 years of turmoil, he abdicated and a republic was again established, of which Louis Napoleon was elected president. In 1851 he set aside the constitution and declared himself dictator and in the year following was crowned Emperor by the unanimous vote of the people. His reign was fruitful of financial embarrassment and public discontent. In 1870 he engaged in a war with Prussia and was taken prisoner at Sedan. At the close of the war in January 1871, France again adopted a republican form of government under which the enormous war indemnity of 5,000,000,000 francs has been paid to Prussia, and her soil freed from the presence of foreign troops.

SWITZERLAND.

SWITZERLAND, is a comparatively small inland country of Europe, wedged in apparently by the great states of Germany, France, Austria, and Italy; and lying between the 46th and 48th parallels of north latitudes and between 6° and 10° 30' east longitude: its area being 15,233 square miles. It is divided into 22 cantons, and has a population of about 3,000,000.

Its surface consists of one grand mountain mass, which is divided into two distinct chains; the Jura, commencing in the extreme western point, and extending in a north-east direction through the upper cantons, and the Alps, spreading over more than half the territory from the southern confines, and forming an interminable network of glorious elevations. Separating these great ranges, a high plateau extends east and west about 100 miles, with an average width of from 20 to 30 miles, and although it is called the plain of Switzerland, its mean elevation is 1,400 feet above the sea, while groups of hills appear throughout its entire length.

The scenery presented by the Alpine ranges, is not surpassed in beauty and grandeur, by any other portion of the known world. Their base, in places fringed with lovely forests, the sides covered with shrubs and grasses, which farther up lose their verdure, and are separated by the cold lichens from the rugged and barren rocks, and far above this region, are the white crests, covered with snows which never disappear, sparkling in the sunlight, now forming great avalanches, which, breaking from their support by their constantly increasing weight, go thundering down the declivities, powdering the valleys below; and again producing huge glaciers, that creep slowly down the steep sides increasing as they descend, till they reach the valleys, as great ice mountains encroaching on the warm cultivated regions below. Deep gorges and narrow canyons break through the solid mountain walls, from whose summits great cliffs project, constantly threatening destruction to every form of life appearing in the deep abyss below. Towering peaks rise at intervals hundreds of feet beyond the general altitude resisting every approach of man, and silently enduring the storms of the passing centuries. Along the lower elevations, deep lakes are formed by the melting of the snows above, which during the summer months seek these basins in gentle winding streams, swift cascades and precipitous waterfalls. Their waters, clear, blue and cold, are filled with rare fish, and their borders diversified by every variety of landscape, become wonderfully pleasing and attractive. The largest of these and the one most extensively known as a place of great resort to the European traveler is Lake Geneva, situated on the south-western frontier: in its length of 50 miles it separates, at their western base, the great Alpine and Jura ranges, and in its breadth of 8 miles it enters the territory of France, where its shores, rise stately and solemn, with the high walls of Savoy in the distance. From its eastern limit Mont Blanc can be plainly seen, and though 60 miles away its huge form is often reflected in the waters. A curious phenomenon connected with this lake, is found in the fact, that at certain seasons, its water rises and falls from 3 to 5 feet within a period of 25 minutes, without any apparent or known cause. The Lake of the four Cantons, or Lucerne, situated nearly in the center of the country, is also one of the most charming sheets of fresh water in Europe. Its length is 26 miles, depth 1,000 feet and its surface 1,428 feet above the sea level. To the exceeding beauty of its scenery, is added the historical interest of the country around, which has always been the cradle of Swiss liberty and the scene of the noblest exploits of the countries' heroes, noted in the treasured records of the past.

St. Gothard, the culminating point, from which the Alpine ranges radiate in every direction, divides the waters of the two important European rivers, the Rhone and the Rhine: the former starting from a great glacier on the west side of the mountain, at a height of 5,500 feet enters Lake Geneva after a rapid descent, and the latter beginning with the rushing torrents on the east side, flows north-east, gathering in its tributaries from either side and passing through Lake Constance forms the boundary between Switzerland and Baden.

The climate of Switzerland varies usually according to its elevations, though the proximity of glaciers and the reflections of heat from adjoining slopes often produce wide differences of temperature in localities of the same level. The warm currents rise from the valleys, and become gradually cooled as they ascend to the upper regions. Throughout the lower valleys, the warm, semi-tropical temperature produces fruits and vegetation of great luxuriance: above these on a second level, the vine, chestnut and tobacco are cultivated; still higher the forests become more hardy, the oak and beech prevailing, while wheat, rye and barley take the place of the warmth loving fruits; another ascent approaches the regions of pasturage, where cattle, sheep and goats, are driven in great numbers during the summer months; next, the scanty soil is covered with shrubs and lichens and the cold barren rocks with mosses, and lastly at an altitude of 9,500 feet an arctic climate is reached

SWITZERLAND.

where the snowy covering never disappears.

For so wonderfully mountainous a country, mineral products are exceedingly scarce. Although iron, copper, and a few other metals are mined in fair quantities, the amount obtained does not meet the requirements of home manufactures, and large amounts of different ores are received from abroad and afterwards exported in a manufactured state. Coal is found only in very few places, and of an inferior quality. Marble, granite and crystalline rocks are largely quarried. Timber productions are among the best natural resources; the mountain forests abounding in valuable woods, which through the industry of the people, becomes a source of great profit to the country. Stock raising is the most extensive employment in the rural districts. Two fifths of the entire surface is covered by mountain pastures and meadows, which offer abundant inducements to the herdsmen and shepherds, and to such an extent has this industry become developed, that there are over a million of horned cattle, supported in regions valueless for any other purpose and supplying dairy products valued at \$8,000,000 annually. Agriculture is fostered to the greatest extent that the unpropitious nature of so rugged a country will permit. Sluices and trenches are made to carry the waters from the mountains to any desired point; the soil is continually being enriched by artificial means: apparently unavailable mountain slopes are formed into terraces, and through the combined influence of art and industry, made to yield a fair degree of vegetation. Great judgement is also used in selecting the crops best adapted to each variation of soil and climate.

The Swiss manufactures are noted in all parts of the world for the excellence and perfection of their finish. They embrace watches and jewelry, silks, cotton, leather, paper, tobacco, iron and steel goods, and many other important wares; much of the raw material is imported, and leaves the country again in a finished condition.

Internal commerce is facilitated in every possible way: an excellent system of pike roads traverse the rural districts; steam-boats ply on all the larger lakes and along the navigable streams; 1460 miles of completed railroads connect its trade centers, and 4020 miles of telegraph flash intelligence to every important part of the state.

Geneva its most populous city, is situated at the southern extremity of the lake, and contains a population of about 75,000. It is one of the most ancient cities in southern Europe, and in very early times became the seat of numerous contentions between the barbaric tribes. The Rhone, after leaving the lake flows through the city in a clear and beautiful stream. In the manufacture of fine watches, jewelry and musical boxes Geneva leads the world. The Cathedral of St. Pierre, built in 1124, the University established in 1388, the college founded by Calvin in 1558, and the observatory, surpassing all others in Switzerland, are among the most prominent public edifices.

Berne, is the capital and seat of the Swiss government and is built upon a promontory 1,700 feet above the sea. The river Aar surrounds it on three sides and its rapid waters are spanned by two immense stone bridges, one of which is nearly 1,000 feet long, having a grand central arch 150 feet wide. Among the industries of the city are the manufactures of gunpowder, fire arms, leather, paper & etc. The population is 40,000.

Lucerne contains a population of 15,000, and is built at the north-western extremity of the lake of the same name. Near its site, a very ancient tower rises from the center of the river Reuss which flows by the city. The arsenal here contains many old unique weapons used in the early wars of the state. Silk, cotton, flax, hemp and gloves are among its manufactures.

Neuchâtel occupies a picturesque site on the north-west shore of the lake; is a large manufacturing center, and contains a number of charitable institutions and buildings of public interest. Its population is 13,750.

Lausanne is a beautiful city on the southern slope of the Jura Mountains, north of Lake Geneva, the charming scenery which surrounds it and the antiquity of its buildings, make it a point of great resort for travelers. A deep valley separates it into two parts. The greatest ornamental building here is the Cathedral which was commenced in the 10th century. Its population is 27,000.

Zurich, an ancient town situated at the northern part of Lake Zurich, possesses a remarkable degree of commercial prosperity. It contains many quaint old buildings, and its University and School of Industry enjoy a high reputation. Its population is 21,500.

St. Gall, Friburg, Basle, Soleure and Constance are all prosperous manufacturing and commercial cities.

As a rule the Swiss are an exceedingly industrious and enterprising people, and whatever resources their mountainous country possesses, they are continually developing to the fullest

SWITZERLAND.

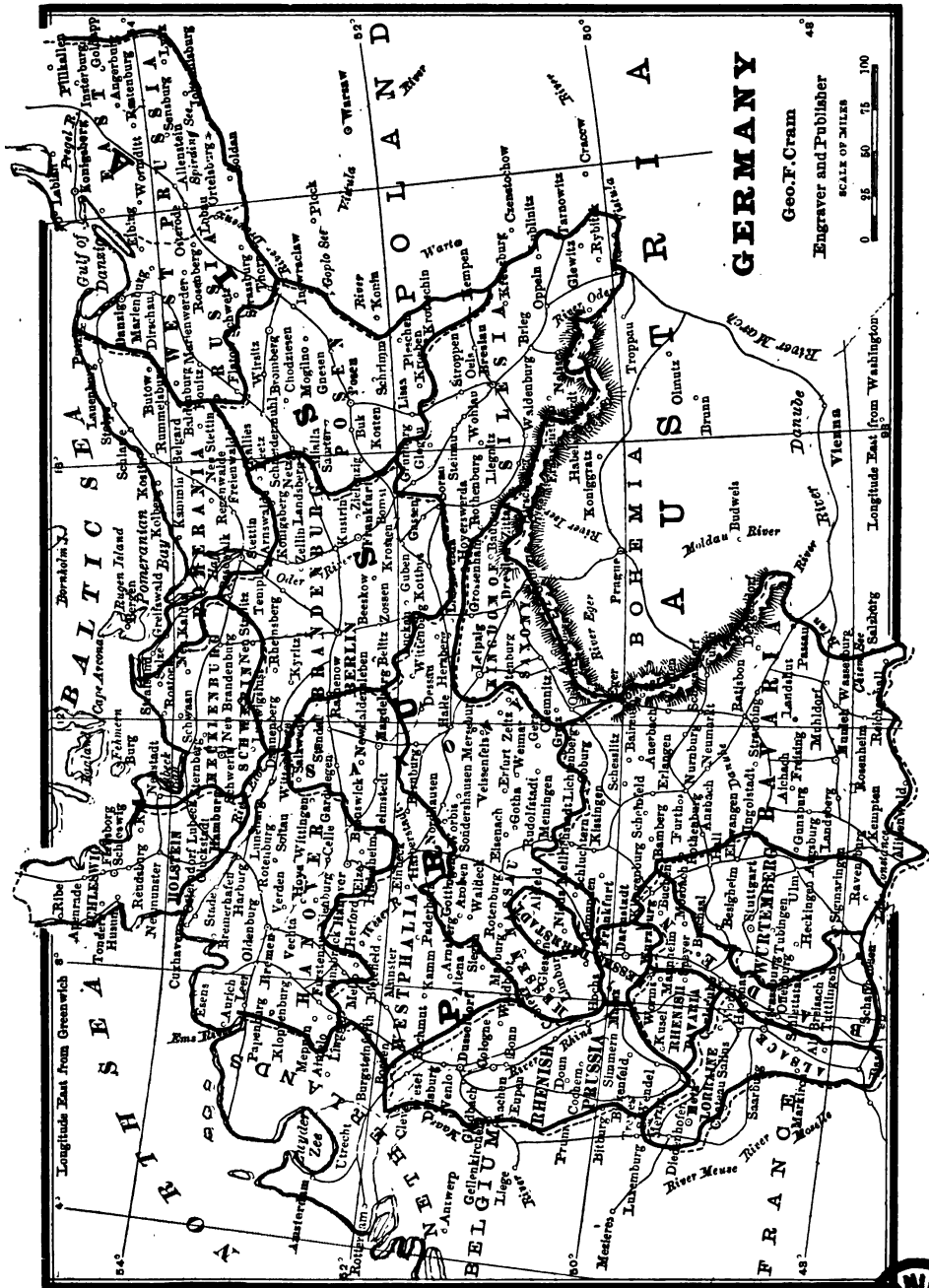
possible extent. No standing army is maintained to eat up the revenues of the nation, but all its male population is well skilled in the appliances of war and ever ready to respond when called to defend the freedom of their country. No government in Europe has advanced elementary education to a greater extent; all children from 5 to 8 years of age being compelled to attend the primary schools. At Basle, Berne, Zurich and Geneva, are first class Universities, while nearly all the cities contain academies for the higher branches and clubs for scientific and literary pursuits.

The Roman Catholic religion prevails in the southern or Alpine regions and the Protestant in the northern.

The government of Switzerland is republican, a new constitution in 1848, placed all legislative authority under the control of the Federal Assembly, a body composed of two Chambers; viz., the State Council and the National Council, elected by the cantons. These bodies depute the executive power to the Federal Council, of which the president is simply a member, possessing no authority outside of the decision of the entire council. Military drill is taught at all the schools, and every citizen is required to serve as a soldier when necessary.



NATURAL DAM.
In Switzerland.



GERMANY

Geo. F. Cram

Engraver and Publisher

0 25 50 75 100
SCALE OF MILES

Longitude East from Washington



GERMANY.

GERMANY. The term Germany is often understood to imply all those European states inhabited by Teutonic races and speaking the German language. The new German Empire however which was established in 1871 is the subject of this article.

It is bounded on the north by Denmark and the North and Baltic Seas; south by Switzerland and Austria; east by Russia and Austria; and west by France, Belgium and Holland. Its area is about 208,000 square miles and the population in 1875 was 42,757,812. It embraces twenty six states: among which are four Kingdoms, six Grand Duchies, five Duchies, seven Principalities, three free towns, and the Imperial territory of Alsace-Lorraine ceded by France at the conclusion of the late war. The length of its coast line is 1,130 miles; but except a short distance along the western part, in the immediate vicinity of Schleswig-Holstein, a great deficiency of natural harbors exists, and most of its ports are at the estuaries of the large rivers.

The surface of the country may be regarded as being divided in two distinct parts; the northern, a wide extended plain, sloping in terraces from the mountains to the coast; and the southern and central, broken by mountain chains, isolated peaks and ranges of high hills, presenting a diversified scenery and structure. Large plateaus stretch from the Alps through Bavaria, and low fertile plains appear, running between the mountain elevations. Gneiss and granite are found largely in the composition of the south, while formations of a later period with occasional evidences of glacial action make up the soil of the northern area. Moors and swamps cover large portions of this extended tract. The Alpine ranges present the loftiest peaks, many of them being from nine to ten thousand feet above the sea.

The frontier of Bavaria and Bohemia is covered by immense forests, filled with wild animals, and sparsely settled by the more rude and uncultivated inhabitants.

In the south-west are well defined groups of hills, among which productive mines of coal and minerals are located. The territory of Lorraine is particularly rich in coal and iron below Mayence, the mountains facing southward are literally covered with vineyards, producing fruit and wine in the greatest abundance. The province of Westphalia contains the most productive coal basin in Germany, and the Harz Mountains, clothed with grand forests, present a wild and beautiful scenery and are rich in various minerals. The large tract bordering on the Baltic presents a scenery much the less varied; along the first terrace, or foot hills, are situated the upper Silesian coal fields; the second terrace is of lower elevation and contains many interesting lakes and forests of valuable timber; and the great region beyond and bearing away to the sea, is generally level and devoid of beauty. In the water system of Germany, nine independent rivers are distinguished. The Danube, the second largest river in Europe, having its origin in the great Black Forest of Baden flows in a general north-east direction to Ratisbon, thence south-east through Austria and Turkey, reaching the Black Sea, after a course of 1750 miles. The Rhine, one of the most noted of European streams, rises in the cantons of Switzerland, and passes in a north and north-west course a distance of 800 miles to the German Ocean. Its route through Rhenish Prussia is marked by scenery of great beauty, and its banks are covered with the vineyards from which the celebrated Rhine wines are produced. Navigation along its waters, is somewhat impeded by cataracts in its upper courses and by petty tolls charged by each province through which it passes. The Memel is an insignificant stream draining the extreme north-east part of the country, rising in the highlands of Russia and flowing east into the Baltic. The Pregel flows a distance of 90 miles from the western boundary of Russia and reaches the Baltic through the waters of the Frisches Haff a few miles below Konigsberg. The Vistula enters German territory near Thorn, traverses the eastern neck of the plain and empties into the Gulf of Danzig near the town of the same name. The Oder, is one of the principal rivers; enters Silesia at its south-eastern extremity, pursues a general north-west direction across the entire Kingdom, and discharges into the Stettiner Haff: its length is 500 miles, and its current is very rapid, owing to the affluence of many mountain torrents. The Elbe also passes diagonally across the country to the west of the Oder. It rises in the mountains of Bohemia 4,500 feet above the sea: its length is 650 miles and it is navigable throughout the greater part of its course. The Weser, flows nearly north through western Germany; has a course of 260 miles and is connected with the Elbe by a navigable canal. It empties into the North Sea about 25 miles south of the mouth of the latter river. The Ems rising in Westphalia drains a basin of 5,000 square miles, and has a course of 215 miles before reaching Dollart Bay.

A large number of lakes appear in all parts of the Empire: those among the mountains being encompassed by a beautiful and picturesque scenery, and abounding in fish of many excellent kinds.

GERMANY.

The lake of Constance on the Swiss frontier contains 186 square miles and is remarkable for its beauty and the clearness of its water. The Bavarian Alps abound in small but lovely lakes and more than 500 bodies of fresh water appear between the Alpine border on the south and the great seas of the north.

The climate is intermediate between the oceanic of western, and continental of eastern Europe. In the south the extreme heat natural to the regions near the Mediterranean is modified by the lofty peaks of the Alps which form an effectual barrier to the burning winds from Africa; while in the west, the warm moist winds from the Atlantic influence the temperature frequently across the entire width of the Empire. In the wine growing regions of Neckar, Main, and Moselle, the cold does not reach the freezing point during the coldest month of the year. Germany may be considered as occupying a central position between the humidity of the west and the aridity of the east. The warmth of climate and fertility of soil decreases from south to north and from west to east, in very nearly an equal ratio.

The cultivable area is 192,370 square miles and the uncultivable 16,050. One fourth its surface is woodlands; forest culture receiving special attention from the government and people. The central and southern portions of the country are the most heavily wooded; the smaller mountains all being covered with forests of firs, pines, beeches and oaks; and the terraces of the Rhine producing trees of richer growth. Minerals are among the richest products of the state, 55,000,000 tons, including coal, iron, zinc, lead, copper, silver, gold, tin, cobalt, nickel, arsenic, manganese, salt and potash, are annually mined; their value being about \$100,000,000. In its six large coal basins, there are 550 collieries which yearly excavate 40,000,000 tons.

The agricultural products comprise nearly all the cereals, and are most extensively cultivated on the northern plains; tobacco, hemp, flax, madder and saffron, grow in the central regions, while in the south and along the banks of the western rivers the vine becomes a source of great profit.

Orchard fruits are produced in abundance in nearly all parts of the Empire. Horses, cattle, sheep and swine of most excellent breeds are raised in large numbers. Many varieties of fish are found in the waters of the coast and inland rivers, and the vast mountain forests shelter the wild goat, red deer, chamois, black bear, grey wolf and many other wild animals.

Although fair returns are received from the cultivation of the soil, Germany is more of an industrial than an agricultural country. Its large iron and steel manufactories, linen and woolen mills, toy works and wood carvings, glass and china works, manufactories of fine jewelry and musical instruments, lithographic establishments and type foundries, all have a world wide reputation.

The comparatively limited coast line, and its poverty of good harbors would lead us to consider the country as possessing inland rather than maritime advantages. The excellent character of its mercantile shipping however, has long been noted. Its commercial marine, though less than Great Britain, the United States, or Norway, is greater than France or Italy, either of which nations have a much more extensive coast and better natural ports. Its most important nautical trade is with France, Great Britain and the United States. The Imperial fleet consists of 70 steamers, among which are iron-clads, gun boats and torpedo-boats; and the war ports are at Kiel, Danzig, Stralsund and Wilhelmshaven.

Education receives more attention than in any other country in Europe; attendance at school for a certain period being compulsory in nearly all the German states, and although the system of public instruction, is not yet thoroughly established in the eastern provinces, there are very few of the inhabitants who cannot read and write. At the present time, there are 60,000 primary schools, 700 Gymnasias, where the higher branches are taught, 21 Universities, a number of public libraries and scientific societies, besides many academies of fine arts, music, architecture, sculpture and painting.

The different religious creeds are represented as follows; viz., Protestants, 26,720,000; Roman Catholics, 15,371,227; Jews, 520,575; the balance of the population being composed of people of no particular belief.

The internal commerce of Germany is facilitated by 18,830 miles of completed railway and its cities and provinces are connected by 33,660 miles of telegraphic communication. Nearly two thirds of its rail roads and all its lines of telegraph are controlled and operated by the government; in fact nearly all the industries of the nation are, to a greater or less extent, under the watchful eye of the Imperial Court.



SCENE IN SOUTHERN GERMANY.



GERMANY.

The funded public debt is \$45,000,000; besides which, there is a floating debt of \$40,000,000, consisting of circulating treasury notes bearing no interest.

German society is separated into four distinct orders; the nobility, clergy, burghers and peasantry. Of the nobility there are three classes; the members of the reigning house, and family descendants of former sovereigns; the Counts and Barons; and the Knights and hereditary landed proprietors. The following table shows the population of the larger cities together with their suburbs.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------|--------|
| Berlin | 1,062,900 | Königsburg | 122,636 | Posen | 66,505 |
| Hamburg | 348,447 | Bremen | 111,039 | Brunswic | 65,998 |
| Breslau | 229,050 | Stuttgart | 105,062 | Mülhausen | 65,361 |
| Munich | 212,576 | Danzig | 99,900 | Crefeld | 62,905 |
| Dresden | 197,295 | Nuremberg | 94,878 | Halle | 60,508 |
| Eberfeld } | 167,091 | Strasbourg | 94,306 | Dortmund | 57,742 |
| Barman } | | Chemnitz | 85,334 | Augsburg | 57,212 |
| Leipzig | 160,686 | Altona | 84,097 | Cassel | 56,745 |
| Cologne | 154,564 | Stettin | 80,972 | Mainz | 56,421 |
| Frankfort-on-Main | 134,776 | Düsseldorf | 80,695 | Potsdam | 54,166 |
| Hanover | 127,576 | Aix-la-Chapelle | 79,806 | Metz | 53,151 |
| Magdeburg | 122,739 | Essen | 76,450 | Erfurt | 50,477 |

Berlin, the seat of government, is the metropolis of the German Empire, and from a small fishing village established in the 13th century it has become one of the most important commercial centers in Europe. Its site, on a flat sandy plain along the banks of the Spree, whose sluggish stream divides it in nearly equal parts, possesses no natural beauties or advantages; art and industry however, have greatly improved its condition and in many respects it has become a city of considerable beauty. It contains three Imperial palaces, a royal library, a university of high repute, several scientific institutions, museums of ancient and modern art, a fine zoological garden and eighteen theatres. The government is a constitutional monarchy; the supreme direction of state and military affairs being vested in the Emperor, who exercises Imperial power in the name of the confederated German states. The legislative branch is conducted by a "Federal Council" and the "Reichstag"; the latter body being composed of 397 members elected by universal suffrage. No law can be passed however without the sanction of the Emperor, who also has power to decide all questions arising with foreign nations, and to declare war or to conclude peace according to his own judgement, without the assent of the legislature, the crown is hereditary in the Hohenzollern line.

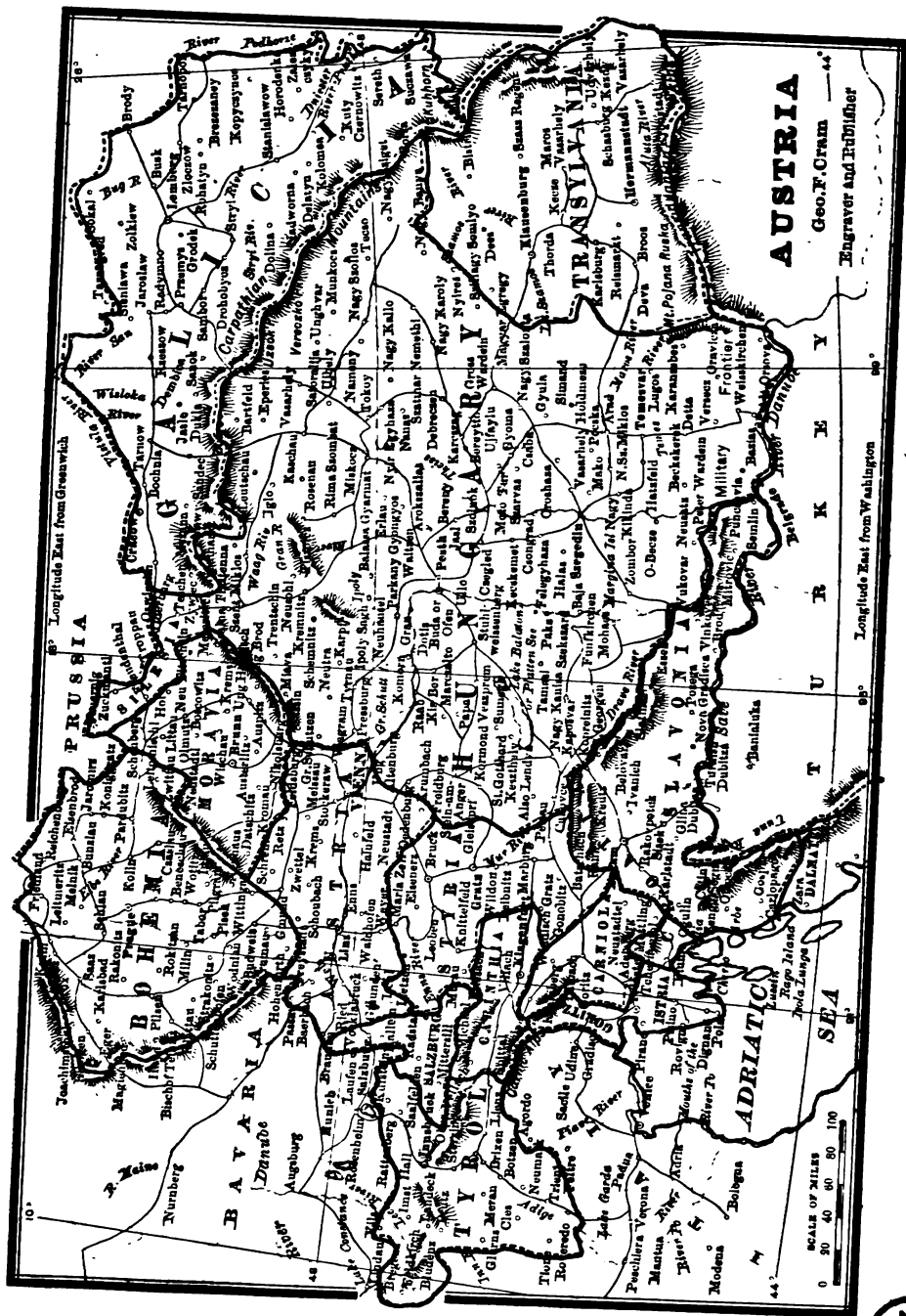
The early German history is one of great interest. Its first inhabitants known to the world were the western branch of the great Aryan family. Just when they migrated westward from their Asiatic home and scattered over the plains of Europe is unknown; but they were found by the Romans occupying the shores of the Baltic in the 4th century B.C. They lived in a rude manner, the men hunting and fishing and the women performing the labor necessary for the support of the home. Tribes were formed in different parts of the country, under resolute and ambitious leaders; thus beginning an aristocracy which was to end in a great empire. The first of these tribes who came in contact with the Romans were the Cimbri and Teutones, both fierce and warlike nations who had settled in the regions bordering on the Rhine. The Roman legions under Cæsar, crossed the river at two different periods and subdued a portion of their country; but in the year 6 A.D. a great army sent by Augustus to subjugate them was entirely destroyed. Constant wars raged along the border during the century following this event: Rome did not willingly yield the territory it had wrested from the Gauls, but the increasing numbers of the Germans gradually forced the abandonment of its trans-Alpine colonies, and the final withdrawal of Roman power from the south-western peninsula. In the 4th century, the German possessions extended from the Baltic to the Black Sea. At this period the Huns, poured from the Asiatic plains in irresistible numbers, and settling in south-eastern Europe, crowded the German tribes westward; the latter crossing the Rhine and soon after the Pyrenees, swept everything before them and finally spread over the entire peninsula. In the meantime Christianity, introduced by the Roman colonies, began to extend its influence and in the year 768, except the Saxons, all the nations south of the Baltic had accepted its sway. In 771 Charles the Great (Charlemagne) who had succeeded Pepin to the monarchy of the

GERMANY.

Franks formed the plan of placing the whole of south-western Europe under one great Empire. Making religion a pretext he commenced operations against the Saxons who were still heathens. Upon their defeat, other grounds of quarrel were found with the rest of the German states, which he successively vanquished and was crowned Roman Emperor at St. Peter's on Christmas day in the year 800. At his death he was succeeded by Louis, who divided the Empire among his three sons. The latter soon after revolted and Lothair the eldest assumed the Imperial dignity. In 841 he was defeated by his brothers, who had joined their forces against him, in the celebrated battle of Fontenay, and two years later the treaty of Verdun was signed, by which Lothair retained the authority of Emperor; Charles accepting the Kingdom of France, and Louis occupying the throne of the German states east of the Rhine. The Empire was still considered a unit; there being no intention on the part of the three rulers, that either of the Kingdoms should be freed from the superior authority of the Emperor; but only for a short period were the two countries ever strictly united again under one government, and the year 843 in which this division of authority occurred, is regarded by most historians as the beginning of a separate German Kingdom.

The descendants of Charlemagne were in no respect equal to the task of controlling the vast Empire he had established. The royal power gradually lost its hold upon the states, and the dukes, counts and barons, ruled their provinces in kingly style, making war upon each other and often defying the authority of the Sovereign. For a period of over 100 years, the Danes made annual raids along the northern coast, pillaging the cities and destroying the results of German industry. Society became disrupted; the laws were disregarded, and the right to property consisted entirely in the strength of its possessor. At the death of Louis IV. in 911 Germany was divided into six Dukedoms, which were in fact as many distinct nations. For about 400 years, the history of this great country is an account of petty jealousies of small princes; the rise and fall of different dukes and barons, the complications of the "Feudal system", and the stirring events of the "Crusades" in which Germany acted an important part. In 1438 an Emperor was elected from the house of Austria, and from this time, the centralization of government really begins. In the year 1495, the Diet at Worms promulgated a plan of "Perpetual Public Peace", which was subscribed to by the several states, and the authority of law was substituted for the oppression, violence and rapine, so long destructive to German liberties. In the beginning of the 16th century the nation was again thrown into civil commotion by the Reformation initiated by Luther, and the inveterate enmity of Charles V., then Emperor, against the "Protesting Princes". The conflict finally resulted in the abdication of Charles in 1556. The country however was still distracted by the unhappy religious strife, which finally culminated in the great "Thirty years war" ending in the reign of Ferdinand in 1648. The effect of the war was to almost depopulate the agricultural districts, destroy the commercial industries, burden the people with taxes and break up the Empire into a number of petty states. The wars with Napoleon, at the close of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries crippled the German Empire to a still greater extent. In 1815 the states combined to form a new Confederation, under which the country remained until the year 1866 when the war with Austria dissolved the general league, and the "North German Confederation" was established from which Austria was entirely excluded.

At the conclusion of the war with France four years later the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine were added to German territory and the late confederation became merged into the new German Empire.



AUSTRIA

Geo. F. Gram

Engraver and Publisher

SCALE OF MILES
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.

AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA. The Austro-Hungarian monarchy is situated between 42° and 51° north latitude and between 9° 50' and 26° 10' east longitude. It is a compact and mountainous country, to the south-east of Germany and to a great extent forms a dividing wedge between the Turkish and Russian Empires. It contains an area of about 230,000 square miles and a population of nearly 40,000,000.

Three great mountain chains traverse the country, throwing out spurs and lateral ranges of so extensive a character that about three fourths of the surface is of a mountainous or hilly nature. The Alps reach from Switzerland, entirely across the southern boundary; their highest ranges being in the western division, where they rise in peaks at some places nearly 1,300 feet above the sea; as they stretch east, their height gradually decreases, till after they cross the Danube; whence passing through Transylvania, their summits again attain wonderful altitudes.

The Carpathians, extend in a curve from Transylvania north-west and unite with the Sudeten range in western Galicia; the latter passing through northern Moravia and Bohemia, and connecting with other smaller chains. Almost the whole western and south-western portion of this monarchy is a complete network of mountain ranges and chains of high connected hills. The Tyrol which is the extreme western province is encircled on every side by lofty elevations. Its surface is raised by a continuation of the Swiss Alpine ranges, between which, are lovely valleys extending along the river banks. Among its rocks are granite and trap; marble quarries are found in the south and iron and rock salt in the north. The higher mountain summits are covered with immense glaciers which often descend into the valleys; but below an elevation of 5,000 feet, grass grows during the summer months, forming fine pasturage for the herds and flocks. At 2,000 feet wheat and hardy fruits are cultivated, while from this height vegetation increases in luxuriance to the river valleys where the warm and even temperature produces tobacco, olives, figs and choice fruits. The inhabitants of this province are pretty evenly divided between Germans and Italians, nearly all of whom are Roman Catholics. Education has not become very general, and the number of elementary schools is small. At Innsbruck one of the Austrian Universities is established. Among its industries are the manufacture of glass, paper, carpets, linen, gloves, wooden ware & etc. The rearing of Canaries has long been an extensive source of profit to the natives, particularly in the northern districts.

Transylvania, the most eastern province; in shape nearly a half circle consists of a high plateau, the lowest part of which is 530 feet above the sea. It contains very many beautiful and fertile valleys along the different streams, which are nearly all tributaries to the Danube. The climate is exceedingly healthy, temperate and uniform. Along the valleys an abundance of cereals and orchard fruits are produced; the mountain sides form valuable pastures, and extensive forests spread over a large portion of its surface contributing greatly to its resources. Gold, silver, copper, iron, lead and other minerals are found in almost every part of this province, but the absence of good roads and facilities for transportation, together with the lack of enterprise on the part of the people, have prevented the profitable working of the mines, and in fact, retarded all commercial industries. Three distinct races comprise the bulk of its inhabitants; the Magyars, who occupy the west and center; the Saxons, the south and north-east, and the Szeklers, the south-east; the latter race being descendants of the ancient Huns, once the terror of the whole of Europe.

The Archduchy of Austria forms the central western province and may be regarded as the nucleus of the Empire. The western and southern portions are very mountainous, but north and east are broad fertile plains, rich in agricultural resources. Its commercial industries are the most extensive of all the states. The inhabitants, mostly German, are fairly educated and belongs generally to the Catholic faith. Vienna the capital of the Empire is situated in the eastern part, on a gently sloping plain. The old city is surrounded by a circle of 36 suburbs, which are separated from the former by a broad circle laid out in parks, avenues and beautiful walks. Among its buildings of interest, is the Cathedral of St. Stephens, 345 feet long and 230 feet greatest width: founded in 1359 on the site of a more ancient church, parts of which still remain and completed in 1480. The Royal, and the Archdukes palace, the Imperial Arsenal, and the Ambras Museum, are ancient buildings of rare Gothic architecture. Among the educational institutions are the Polytechnic Institute and the University, founded in 1237, and having an average attendance of 2,000 students. The most important industries of the city are the manufacture of silks and meerschaum goods. At Linz in the western part, or Upper Austria, are large factories of carpets, woolen goods, cassimeres & etc.

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The large extent of its surface, its high mountain elevations, broad plains and low valleys, present a greatly diversified climate, which produces a wonderful variety of vegetable growths. And from the natural products of the north temperate zone to the delicious fruits of the tropics, the wide range of intervening vegetation is embraced within the confines of the Empire: in fact the wants of any portion of Europe may be supplied from some one of its provinces. Manufactures, are increasing in a fair degree, and are farthest advanced in the states of Bohemia, Austria, Moravia, Silesia and Hungary. The principal industries are confined to working in metals, woolen cloths, linens, glass wares, tobacco and silk.

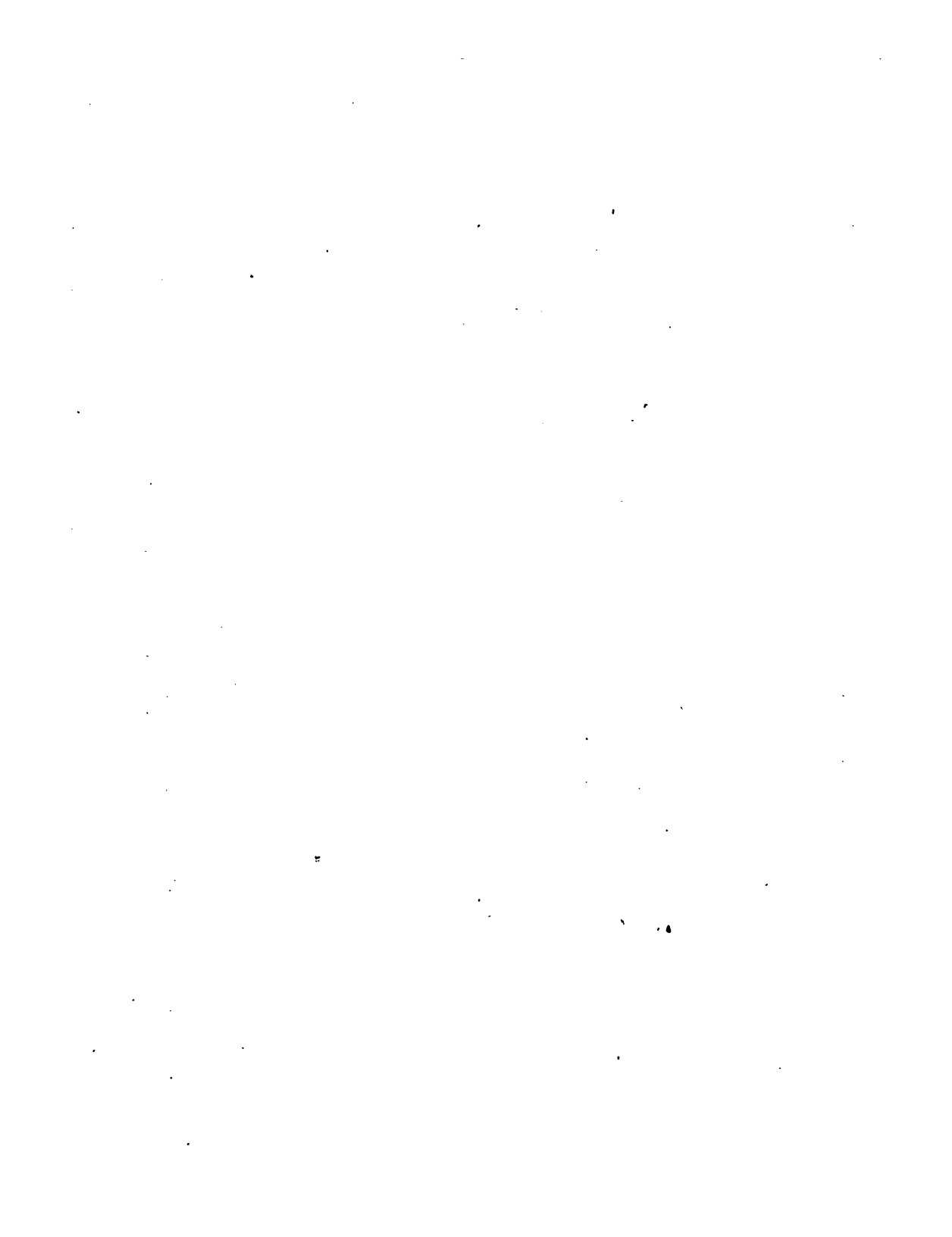
Education, though generally encouraged by a system of free primary schools, does not receive that attention noticable throughout Germany. Both elementary and the higher schools are being constantly increased in number, but all are largely under control of the clergy and less attention is paid to the diffusion of knowledge than to the establishment of creed and the exercises of religion. The Empire contains seven universities, with an aggregate attendance of about 12,000 students.

About three fourths of the population are of the Roman Catholic faith, which is the state religion. The balance are divided between Greek Catholics, Protestants and Jews.

The government is composed of a double monarchy, represented by Hungary and Austria proper; each country having its own laws and separate legislature, while a body known as the Delegations form the tie which unites the two Kingdoms. The Emperor is the chief executive but his power is considerably restricted since the union of the two nations.









SCENE IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

ITALY.

ITALY. This peculiarly elongated peninsula of southern Europe stretches south-east from the Alpine ranges, dividing the waters of the Mediterranean and embracing among its political divisions the island of Sicily, from which the mainland is separated by the narrow strait of Messina. On the north, its boundaries are Switzerland and Austria; east, Austria, the Adriatic and Ionian seas; south, the Mediterranean; and west, the Mediterranean and France: its natural frontier being restricted and defined by the Alps on the north and the great seas on every other side. Its extreme length is 620 miles and in breadth it varies from 300 miles in its northern and widest part to about 25 miles at the western indenture of the Gulf of Taranto.

The Alps throw out extensive ramifications along the upper regions of Piedmont, Lombardy and Venice, and from their most southern base in Piedmont, the Appenines arise and extend nearly through the center of the peninsula, with numerous spurs, lateral ranges and parallel extensions, descending to low groups of hills and wide plateaus and continuing through Sicily in the Peloric and Madonian ranges. Their surface, though less rugged and broken than the Alps, increases in wild and picturesque scenery as they progress southward, and attains the grandest elevation (1,000 feet) in the district of Naples. In many places they are covered with extensive forests, highland meadows and rich pasture land. Outside of the mountain regions, great plains of extraordinary fertility appear, the most extensive and richest of which, is that of Lombardy, watered by the numerous affluents of the Po, which forms for the most part its southern boundary. Agriculture is here more advanced than in any other part of Italy: the mountainous districts along its northern confines, affording abundant means for irrigating such portions of its soil as are not enriched by its natural water-courses. The great plain of Tuscany enclosed by the mountains and the sea, forms a second region of great productiveness, though the low tracts along its coast suffer greatly from malarious influences. The Apulian plain forms a third region of great extent and tropical fertility, and lies north of the Gulf of Taranto on the eastern coast, while directly opposite, the province of Naples is nearly equally rich and productive.

The rivers of Italy are nearly all subject to sudden and disastrous floods and are of little use for purposes of navigation. The Po, its largest stream, rises in springs among the Alps, and during its course of 450 miles, drains nearly the whole of the northern states and reaches the Adriatic through a delta, the principal branches of which are the della Maestra and the di Primaro. Small barges can ascend its channel a distance of 60 miles. The Tiber, which is the most famous river in the Peninsula, commencing from two springs in the Tuscan Appenines, flows south-east through central Italy a distance of 212 miles, passing through Rome on its way to the Mediterranean; its tributaries being mostly mountain torrents, render its channel turbid and variable. Navigation ceases for small boats 100 miles from its mouth and only steamers of light draught can ascend as far as the walls of Rome. The Arno, next in importance, rising on Mt. Falterona at a height of 4,444 feet, flows through the deep valley of Casentino, across the rich plain of Arezzo, passes Florence, Empoli and Pisa as it seeks the Mediterranean where it empties after a winding course of 150 miles. Its navigation reaches to Florence during the months of high water.

The canal system is most extensive in the northern countries, Lombardy unites irrigation and internal communication by 9 artificial water courses: the largest, on which work was begun in 1179, connects Milan with the Ticino, and is navigated by vessels of large size a distance of 28 miles, Piedmont is intersected by 253, and Venice by 243 canals of different lengths and varying importance.

The mountain lakes are celebrated for their romantic beauty. Como, Maggiore, Castiglione, and Naples are particularly noted as famous places of resort. Mineral and thermal springs, many of which possess sanitary and curative properties, abound in the mountain districts.

The general climate is mild, though considerable diversity is occasioned by the high mountain elevations, the great bodies of water which encompass its sides, and its extreme length; its surface extending over ten degrees of latitude. North of the Appenines the thermometer descends to 10 degrees in winter, snow frequently covers the ground for weeks in succession, and the lagoons and smaller rivers become partly frozen. In this region rice flourishes, mulberry trees thrive to such an extent as to support immense numbers of the silk worm, and a rich pasturage clothes the fields with verdure. Along the central range of the Appenines the coldest districts are found, and in the upper highlands of this region, the snow frequently blockades the inhabitants for months, while the piercing "Tramontana" or cold mountain wind often proves destructive to health and life. For-

ITALY.

ty miles east of this unfruitful territory, the olive, fig and orange grow luxuriantly along the shores of the Adriatic. Among the hills and high plains around Naples, snow rarely appears even for the most limited period. In no part of the country is the contrast so striking as in Calabria in Sicily. The shores present a continuous grove of orange, olive, fig and citron trees; sugar cane flourishes, cotton plants mature in a wealth of fleecy blossoms, date trees grow in the gardens, the rocks are clothed with the prickly pear or wild fig, aloes and pomegranates often form the enclosure of fields, and the perfumes of the rosemary, myrtle and different varieties of the oleander pervade the forests. Inland a few miles, the scene changes; elevated tracts covered with oak and chestnut succeed this tropical verdure, and still higher the mountain plateaus are lined with firs and pines. Along the entire western coast the deadly sirocco prevails during the hot summer months, and the noxious vapors arising from the low plains of Tuscany, the Pontine marshes and the lagoons of Venice frequently blight whole districts; hence large tracts, once rich in vegetation and densely populated have now become uninhabited deserts. The Campagna, nearly surrounding Rome is one of the most unhealthy districts of Italy and from the city to the coast, only a small itinerant population is found.

The products of Italy are rice, corn, silk, hemp, flax and sugar cane. Cereals are cultivated only to a very limited extent and chestnuts are often substituted for corn. Agriculture generally is in a backward condition; the vine is cultivated to a considerable extent but the wines produced are usually sour and of inferior quality; those of Sicily however being largely exported. The oil and olives furnished by Naples, Tuscany and Lucca add to its external commerce; the fruits, cotton and sugar of Sicily, and the silk, dairy products and minerals of Piedmont, Lombardy and Venice constitute the bulk of Italian resources. Cattle and sheep are reared only in small numbers and in the northern countries. Fish are substituted for animal food, and hemp and flax take the place of wool in clothing the inhabitants.

On account of the antiquity of its cities, the phenomena of its natural scenery, its historic associations and its religious orders, Italy possesses far greater attractions to the curious traveler than any other country in Europe. Many of its cities are surpassingly beautiful.

Genoa, as seen from the sea is a city of wondrous beauty. The small tract along the coast which in early times was supposed to have been of sufficient area, has been long outgrown, and climbing the hill sides, elegant palaces, beautiful villas, churches, terraced gardens, and decorated promenades, spread out into a panorama so strangely attractive as to have become the theme of all travelers.

Along the circuit of its walls, all the important points are defended even at the present time by forts and batteries. Of its eight gates the most noted are the Porta Pila, and Porta Roma.

Owing to the long confinement within its original limits along the shore valley, the city presents an appearance of picturesque confusion. Many of the streets intersecting it are too narrow to admit vehicles, while the buildings on either side tower to so great a height, that seen from a distance they appear to form one solid mass of masonry. Mules are largely used to transport freight along these narrow avenues, and chairs and porters take the place of carriages. Late improvements in new thoroughfares and extensions through the suburbs, have given the city a more modern style. The great promenade of Acquasola, connected with the gardens of the Villetta-di-Negri, is a public walk, ornamented in Italian style, with statues, water fountains, and groves of orange and pomegranate trees.

There are, in Genoa, over 80 churches; the principal of which, is the Cathedral of St. Laurence, constructed in gothic Moorish architecture, and finished with elaborate decoration: the chapel of St. John, in this Cathedral is a most wonderful structure, embracing a perfect network of columns, arabesques, foliage and statues, and is open to women only one day in each year. Of more ancient date is the Cathedral of St. Ambrose and St. Peter, and the largest and wealthiest is the Annunziata, built at different periods by various holy orders.

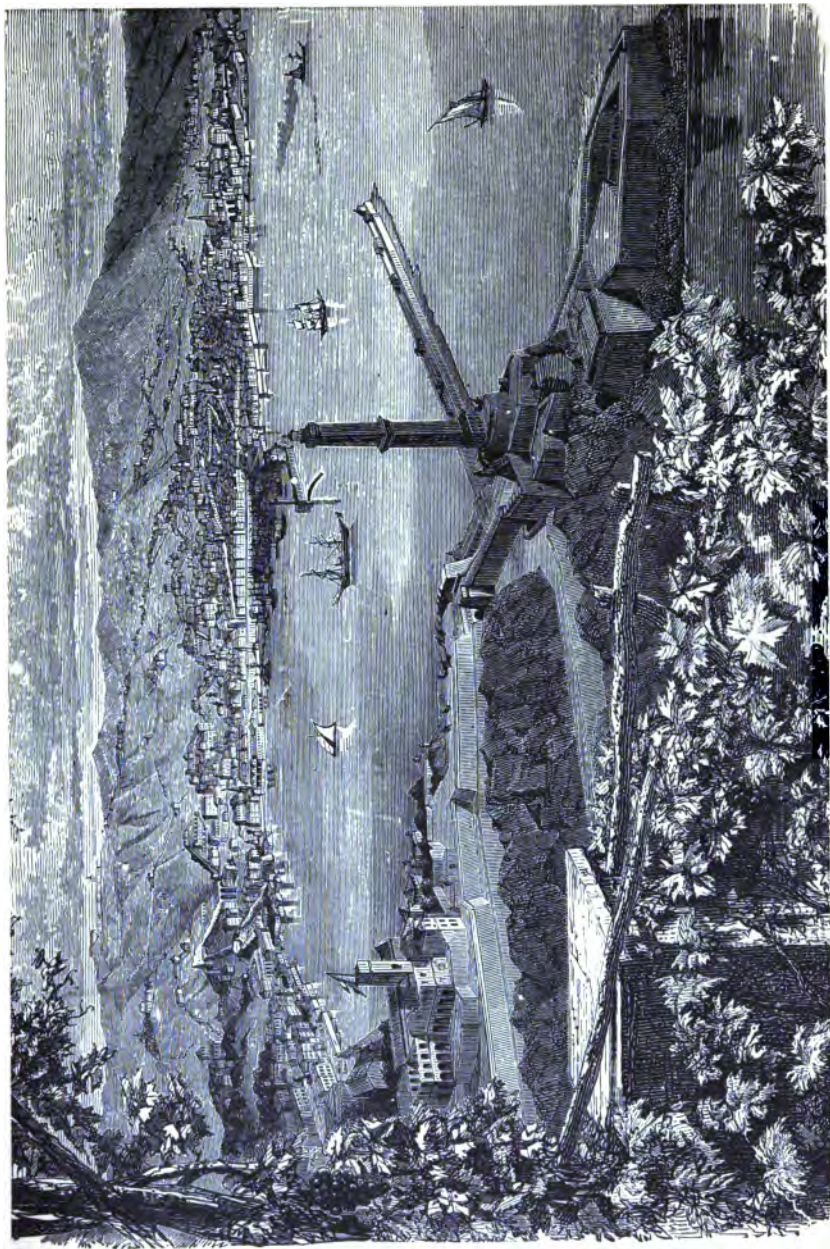
The palaces of Genoa are famous for their elegant and antique build, rare collections and furniture, inscriptions and old works of art.

Turin, at one time the capital, is so ancient a city, that by whom or when it was begun can only be conjectured. It is first mentioned in history, on the occasion of the descent of Hannibal, the dashing leader of the Carthaginian army, into Italy during the second Punic war 218 B.C. It is situated near the confluence of the Po and Dora Riparia rivers. Nearly 100 years ago its ancient



THE CITY OF VENICE.





THE CITY OF GENOA.

ITALY.

ramparts and fortifications were leveled and converted into elegant promenades. Handsome squares with lovely gardens and equestrian statues of ancient monarchs; royal and private palaces, and ancient cathedrals of gothic architecture adorn its streets. Leading out of one of the squares on the eastern side, a five arched bridge begun by Napoleon and finished by the King of Sardinia, crosses the Po. Among the public buildings are the university, the Egyptian Museum, and several theatres; besides the Waldensian temple and Catholic institutions for religion and charity. Its present population is 204,800.

Milan, the capital and trade center of Lombardy, is nearly circular in form and partially surrounded by high walls which formerly served as a protection against the assaults of other nations. Ten gates form the entrances to the city which was originally founded at a very remote period, though owing to the wars by which it has been ravaged, few of its more ancient parts are now visible. It is at the present time one of the most opulent cities, and represents the best manufacturing and commercial interests of Italy. Its gothic Cathedral, the Duomo, adorned with 106 pinnacles, 4,500 statues, besides a great number of elegant carvings, is one of the most magnificent architectural structures in the world. The church of St. Ambrose built in the 4th century, contains inscriptions and sarcophagi, full of inspiring interest. The "Palace of Arts and Sciences," contains choice galleries of paintings, a large public library, collections of casts for modeling, rare manuscripts of ancient writers and a fine botanical garden. Among the educational institutions, are the Museum of Natural History, schools of surgery and medicine, the Conservatory of Music, and the Military Geographical Institute; besides the higher academies and primary schools. The streets of the city are broad and well paved: numerous gardens and public promenades beautify its suburbs, and several theatres entertain its inhabitants. The present population is about 265,000.

Venice, one of the most famous and certainly the most singular of all ancient or modern cities, is built upon a cluster of small sandy islets in a lagoon on the north-western shores of the Adriatic, opposite the Gulf of Venice. Six narrow passages through the long sandy ridge which banks off the lagoon connect the city with the sea. About 80 of the small islets underlie the walls of the city, but as their soft muddy soil is insufficient to support buildings of great size, artificial foundations of piles and stone are constructed throughout the greater part of the metropolis. Instead of solid walks and paved thorough-fares, the streets are formed by canals and natural watercourses, along which, gondolas ply, carrying passengers and freight from point to point. 146 of these water avenues besides the "Canalazzo," which becomes a great Broadway throughout its tortuous course, intersect the principal parts of the city, whose palatial walls appear to rise like a vision of enchantment from the rippling waters of the great sea. 306 public bridges, and numerous narrow walks along the edges of the canals afford also, access by land to nearly all the stores and public places. The population of the city is 130,000. Its buildings and structures of interest, are the famous church of St. Mark, built in 813 afterwards destroyed by fire, and rebuilt in 1071, decorated with carvings, beautiful statues, great domes and richly colored marbles: the Ducal Palace, rebuilt in gothic architecture: the Academy of Fine Arts, located in the ancient convent of La Carita: several richly ornamented theatres, and numbers of private palaces of the merchant princes, and Venetian nobles. The famous "Bridge of Sighs," across the Rio Palazzo, communicating between the prisons and the Doge's palace is a covered gallery, over which prisoners pass when led to execution. The great bridge of the Rialto crosses the Grand Canal with one arch, spanning 91 feet, and is 72 feet wide: being traversed by three streets and two rows of shops.

Among its relics of antiquarian interest, Venice claims the sacred remains of St. Mark, whose body it is asserted was conveyed there from Alexandria in 829.

The inhabitants of this city of the sea, find employment in the lighter manufactures and ship-building. Education is but moderately advanced; but the people are social in their habits and fond of amusements, and until the small hours of the morning, the song of the "Merry Gondolier" is wafted over the waters as he moves his load of pleasure seekers from street to street, while thousands of lights reflected from the gentle waves, present an illuminated scene of enchanting beauty.

Florence is a city of great beauty and is possessed of rare historical interest. Situated in the valley of the Arno, which divides the town in two parts; enclosed by a wall, pierced with 8 gates, opening to the principal avenues; its suburbs beyond, lovely and fertile, encircled by picturesque groups of green hills, with the lofty Apennines in the back ground, no spot in Italy appears more inviting. Its historical monuments and rare collections of art, are equally attractive. The

ITALY.

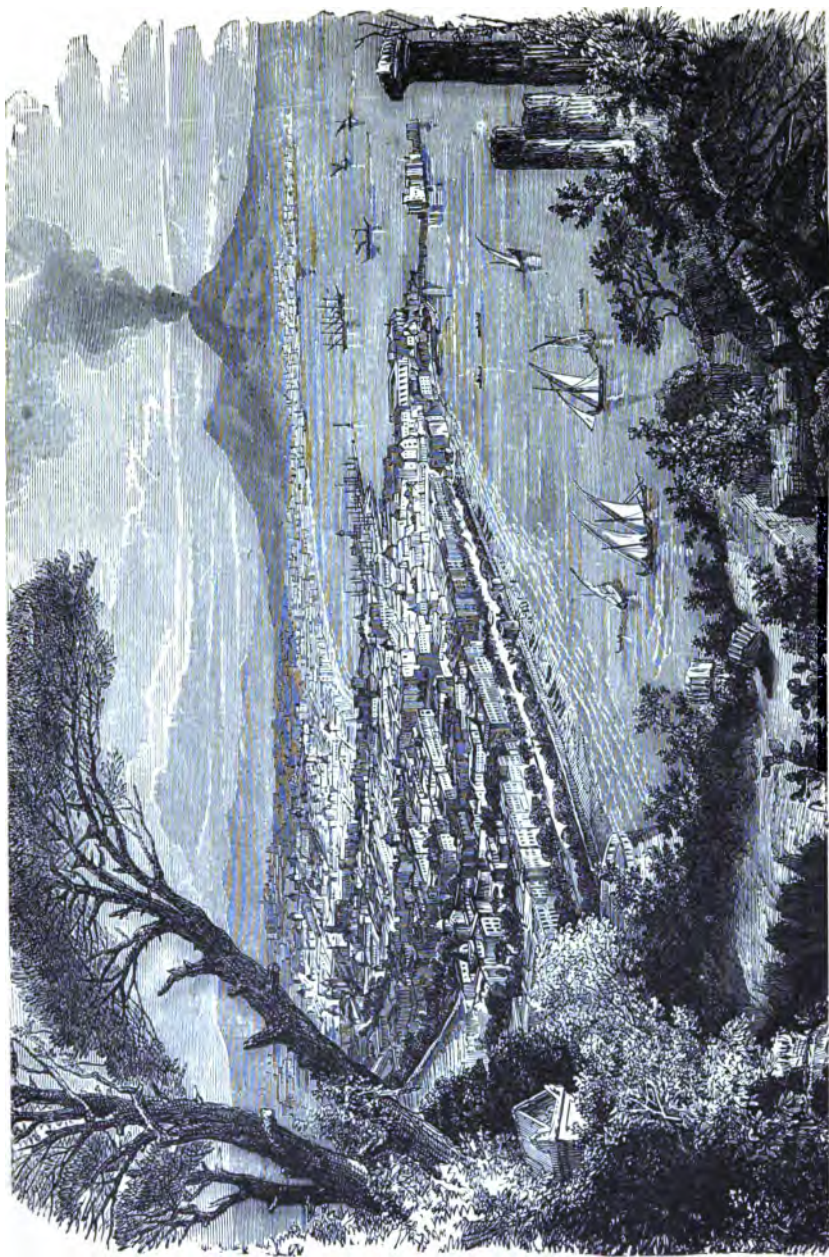
grand and imposing cathedral "Il Duomo," its three edifices coated with black and white marble: the church of Santa Croce containing monuments to Galileo, Dante, Machiavelli, Angelo etc.: the Medicean Chapel gorgeous with costly stones, and enclosing the tomb of the Medici family; the Palazzo Vecchia, the seat of the republican government till 1530, its lofty tower containing the great bell which formerly summoned the citizens to defense, and many other equally inspiring structures awaken a strange and fascinating interest. The population of the city is 167,098. Its industrial occupations are straw plaiting, the manufacture of jewelry, silk etc. Education is farther advanced, and morality and courtesy exist among its people to a greater extent than in any other part of Italy.

Naples, built upon the shores of the bay of the same name, is divided into the old and new town. The public buildings in the former are grand and massive but owing to their extreme antiquity are not favored with the same pleasing and symmetrical architecture as many Italian edifices of later date. The old streets, paved with lava from Mount Vesuvius, are very narrow and appear like tortuous alleys, overhung by the tops of the houses which rise to an extreme height on either side. The new town is of more modern build, and is intersected by wide and spacious avenues. An elegant drive-way curves along the bay, bordered on the one side by the beautiful pleasure grounds of the Villa Reale and on the other ornamented with noble palaces, costly residences and blooming gardens. The public squares and parks are decorated with fountains, obelisks, and groups of statuary. Many old fortified castles still stand; once towers of strength for their ancient builders; now relics of departed glory, interesting only to the traveler. Over 300 churches are erected in the city; many of them rich in architecture and Christian antiquities. The Cathedral of St. Gennaro contains the famous phials in which the blood of that saint was alleged to have become liquefied on two annual festivals, and encloses the tombs of Charles of Anjou and Pope Innocent IV. Several educational and philanthropic institutions instruct and benefit the inhabitants and five theatres and operas minister to their amusements.

The greatest attractions of Naples however are found in its environs. The splendor of its modern suburban establishments: the ruins of temples sacred to ancient worshippers; the crumbling remains of villas occupied by the wealthy traders of a thousand years ago; the palaces of the old nobles, and the tombs where they now rest; the disinterred cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, whose silent streets, standing columns, and broken walls, eloquently speak of the glory, the wealth and the busy throng of the dead past, and above all the fiery mountain Vesuvius, with its fearful chasm, three quarters of a mile wide and 2,000 feet deep, periodically dividing the clouds with its bursts of flame, and threatening farther destruction to the works of man, by the streams of lava which pour down its sides, and the tremendous rocks that are hurled from its depths. In commercial importance Naples ranks among the first cities of Italy. It possesses an extensive shipping interest and is one of the principal stations on the Mediterranean. Its population is 450,000.

Rome is situated about sixteen miles east of the Mediterranean, on the banks of the Tiber, and covers the western slopes of the Seven Hills. The river divides it in two parts, one of which is usually called the Leonine City or Trastevere. The western part of the city is built on low marshy ground, and between it and the coast, the great Campagna stretches out, an almost desolate and uninhabited plain, swept by unceasing malaria. The site of the Campus Martius, famous in history, forms the lower and most populous part, and that in which most of the trade is conducted. The walls of the city extend in a circuit of 12 miles, and 12 gates, open to the surrounding country. The upper town occupies the slopes of the Quirinal and Pincian hills and is the most beautiful section of Rome. Churches, convents, villas, and palaces of the Nobles constitute the class of buildings found in this vicinity; while courts and gardens where fountains continually play, appear on every side. The Pontifical palace and park covers the summit of the Quirinal. The Pincian is laid out in fine walks, which serve as promenades, and between the two stands the noble Barberini palace. On the Esqueline hill adjoining, the massive structure of St. Maria Maggiore stands almost alone among the gardens and fields which beautify the suburb. The Capitoline, possesses three grand palaces; one of which, the Museum, contains the most noted collection of statuary and sculpture in the Kingdom.

The palace of the Vatican, the usual residence of the Popes, covers a vast extent of ground and is said to contain 16,000 different apartments, some of which are of great beauty. Its library and museum are the receptacles of the rarest and most extensive collections of ancient and modern art, curiosities of natural history, and manuscript relics, to be found in any part of the world. The



THE CITY OF NAPLES.



ITALY.

Basilica of St. Peter's, and the Castle of St. Angelo are among the buildings of interest. Besides the more noted Cathedrals, there are 300 churches in the city, all bearing evidence of costly architecture. Churches, convents and institutions of charity form the leading feature in the edifices of modern Rome.

The present population is 207,338, of whom there are 7,400 members of religious orders, among which are 2,832 monks, 2,215 nuns, 35 bishops and 30 cardinals. A small number of Jews are tolerated but compelled to confine themselves to a small and poor quarter called the Ghetto. Education and the general welfare of the populace is greatly neglected; nearly one fourth of their number being in receipt of public alms; while beggars roam the streets in every direction and the curious stranger is quickly beset by mendicants of every description.

The ancient city, founded 753 years before the Christian era, beginning with the Palatine, gradually extended its area until it embraced the entire surface of the "Seven Hills." Twice during its eventful history, its grand existence has been almost totally obliterated; first by an immense army of barbarian Gauls 890 B.C., and afterwards through the agency of the most disastrous conflagration known in history; occurring during the reign of the infamous Nero, and lasting a period of nine days A.D. 64. Following its first destruction, the city was rebuilt with such haste by the returning fugitives that little attention was paid to beauty of design or ornamental structure. The streets were narrow and irregular and the buildings erected were weak in character, and unsubstantial in execution. Its second restoration however, was marked by entirely opposite results. Spacious and regular avenues supplanted the confined alley like streets; massive and uniform blocks rose upon the ruins of its business marts: costly palaces covered the property of the nobles, and beautiful villas adorned the suburbs. The population of ancient Rome is difficult to determine. So engrossed were the people in the operations of war, the spread of Roman power and the colonization of acquired territory, that very little time was found for compiling records of this character. At the commencement of the Christian Era however, the entire populace is believed to have numbered about 1,300,000, and 70 years later, in the reign of Vespasian, the number of inhabitants of all classes is estimated to have reached 2,000,000.

The grandeur of the "Eternal City" is unequalled throughout the long pages of history. Its mighty power, crossing sea and mountain, began the civilization and history of the continental Kingdoms, and its early support and assumed guardianship of Christianity increased the wonderful interest in its name.

Twenty centuries have passed since its most palmy republican days. Slowly its military strength has faded, and former conquests receded from its grasp. Peace and piety have taken the place of the old martial glory; the "Temples of Janus" are closed, and to the clash of arms has succeeded the gentle music of the convent bells.

Although there are numerous universities of ancient date and considerable renown, in the larger cities of Italy, primary schools are not established in sufficient numbers to extend a general education among the people; in fact no encouragement is given to the diffusion of knowledge, and not only the mass of the Italian people but very many of the more wealthy classes are singularly illiterate. The late change in government however, and freedom from Austrian rule are changing this unhappy condition, and educational establishments are being gradually extended. The dominant religion is Roman Catholic, and until a very recent period, no other form of worship was tolerated throughout the Kingdom, except in the Piedmont valleys of the Waldenses, where some 20,000 protestants are congregated. Including the different orders and monastic fraternities, there are 500,000 members of the Catholic clergy alone. About 50,000 Jews are found engaged in the commerce of the larger cities.

The present government is a constitutional monarchy with a senate of 270 members, holding office during life, and a chamber of 508 deputies, elected by the suffrages of the people. The army is composed of 659,615 regular troops and 558,000 militia. The navy numbers 76 ships of war, including iron-clads, gun boats and transports, and is manned by 25,646 marines. The public debt is \$1,977,117,845. Connecting the cities and inland towns are 4,849 miles of completed rail road and 45,557 miles of telegraphic communication.

TURKEY.

TURKEY. The Ottoman Empire, includes portions of Europe, Asia and Africa, and comprises certain countries under the direct rule of the Sultan, and others which are simply dependencies tributary to the Empire, but under the immediate rule of their own local princes.

Turkey proper lies partly in Europe and partly in Asia; the two grand divisions being geographically separated by the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus. The boundaries; north, are Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia Austria, Russia and the Black Sea: east, Persia, Persian Gulf and Arabia: south, Persian Gulf, Arabia, and the Indian Ocean; and west, the Red Sea, the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas and Austria. The area in Europe is about 196,770 square miles, and population, 16,341,350. In Asia the area is 664,373 square miles, and population 16,463,000 estimated.

Turkey in Europe, the smaller of the two divisions is possessed of an undulating and diversified surface. Great mountain chains, extensions or offshoots of the Alpine system penetrate to the extremity of Greece on the south, and to the shores of the Black Sea on the east. Between their ranges, undulating fertile plains, and luxuriant valleys, rich in natural soil offer an abundant harvest to the thrifless inhabitants. The great valley of the Danube in the north, is covered with extensive forests of pine, beech, oak and ash, orchards of hardy fruits, rich meadows and fine agricultural tracts. The region south of the Balkan Mountains abounds in walnut, chestnut, carob, box, myrtle and laurel; and in the south-west, the Albanian valleys yield the products of the vine, the olive, orange and citron, and other semi-tropical fruits in profuse abundance. Along the mountain slopes, iron, lead, copper, sulphur, salt and alum are mined with fair results.

Constantinople its capital, and the residence of the Sultans, is a very ancient and beautiful city, originally built by the Greeks and by them named Byzantium. Its present name was received from the Roman Emperor Constantine, who made the city his capital in the year 330 A.D. Until 1453, it continued to be the residence of the Roman and Byzantine Emperors, increasing in size, beauty and importance, and at that period was captured after a desperate resistance, by the Mohammedans, who pressing from their Asiatic confines thus obtained a foothold in Europe, long since regretted by every other continental power. The city lies on the southern side of the "Golden Horn," an arm of the sea extending about five miles inland from the channel of the Bosphorus, and protected by a wall having a circuit of nearly 13 miles, through which 38 gates open to its wealth and beauty. The Seraglio, with its magnificent proportions; the elegant mosques, where the devout Mussulman retires for prayer; the grand flowing fountains; the numerous gardens, radiant with bloom and exhaling soft perfumes; the noble palaces decorated in oriental art; together with the scenery along the Bosphorus, present a panorama of unsurpassed loveliness. The populace numbers about 800,000, one half of whom are Mohammedans; the balance being divided among members of the Greek Church, Roman Catholics and Protestants.

Athens, of little importance now in a commercial sense, cannot fail to awaken the liveliest interest among all lovers of antiquity. Though its trade has been destroyed, its old ruins pillaged by different nations and the new city degraded by Turkish harems, many evidences still exist and eloquently speak of its past renown; when as the flourishing metropolis of ancient Greece its art and literature led the world. For thirty four centuries the destroying hand of time and the ravages of war have been effacing its architectural walls; but in the well preserved "Temple of the Winds," the remaining columns of the Great Parthenon, whose broad arena can yet be distinctly traced, the few lofty arches of the "Temple of Victory," and the sublime ruins of the Temple of "Jupiter Olympus," the great busy hum of its ancient life; its industries; its architecture; its amusements; its wars, and its religions, crowd upon the imagination.

Turkey in Asia possesses a surface even more broken than in its European confines. The central portion consists of a series of high plateaus, covered with a generally barren soil, salt plains, marshes and lakes. Along the coasts, north and south, the elevated steppes ascend to mountain ranges, varying from 4,000 to 6,000 feet in height. South-west Mount Lebanon enters Palestine and transforms that land of sacred history into a rocky desert. In many places on the bare plains, volcanic cones arise, the highest of which Mt. Arisb, on the plain of Kaisarijeh reaches an elevation of 13,000 feet and is distinguished by two craters. In the extreme eastern point, where the confines of Turkey, Russia and Persia meet, Mount Ararat of Scriptural fame, attains a height of 17,212 feet above the sea. Forty years ago, a beautiful little village of over 1,000 inhabitants, situated in the romantic valley at its base was totally destroyed by a dreadful earthquake, during which, every vestige of the town and its occupants disappeared, entombed beneath the great masses of rock and ice that were hurled from the sides of the convulsed mountain.



TURKEY.

The principal trade marts of Asiatic Turkey are Trebizond and Smyrna. The former, a flourishing seaport city near the eastern extremity of the Black Sea, contains a populace of about 30,000 mostly Moslems. Outside its walls which are of great extent, the Christian population reside, in numerous suburbs. Its commerce is quite extensive for an Asiatic city; caravans from all parts of the interior bring in the products of the Peninsula, consisting of opium, oil, drugs, silk, wool, wax, and honey, and regular lines of steamers transport them to European ports, whence they find their way to the various countries of the western world.

Smyrna, is the most populous and wealthy city of Anatolia, and numbers 160,000 inhabitants, among whom are Turks, Greeks, Jews and Armenians, each nationality occupying its own quarter. Its harbor on the Gulf of Smyrna is deep and capacious, and its trade resources, drawn from the interior, create a foreign commerce of great extent and value. Within a few miles of its present site, the old town, noted for its antiquity, the birth place of Homer, and the scene of many events recorded in sacred history, formerly stood, and a few fragmentary ruins still bear evidence of its ancient life: in fact the whole of Asiatic Turkey, now under Moslem rule was once the land of "The Seven Churches," and the scene of Apostolic events. With regard to the resources of Turkey as an empire, agriculture forms by far the most important part. Notwithstanding the fact, that a most burdensome system of taxation and governmental extortion oppresses the inhabitants of rural districts, the warmth of climate and fertility of soil along the valleys, producing an abundance, without effort or industry, become the source of greatest revenue to the state. The manufactures are mainly in the hands of foreigners, and consist of olive oil, silks, Morocco, shawls, carpets, dye stuffs, attar of roses, and important drugs. Internal commerce is greatly impeded by the lack of proper roads and modes of transit, all conveyances being of the most primitive character. Only 997 miles of railway are worked, although a telegraphic system, covering 17,618 miles is owned and operated by the government.

The inhabitants comprise the most curious mixture of races, to be found in any quarter of the world. The Turks, are divided into Osmanlis, the ruling class, and Turkomans; the Slaves, Roumanians, Greeks, Armenians, Servians, Bosnians, Albanians, Circassians, Jews, Gypsies, etc., all fear and despise each other. In the east many wandering tribes roam the country, living principally by plundering more settled localities.

As a rule education is totally neglected, and improvements of all kinds are discouraged; farming implements are of the rudest description, and manufacturing machinery is imported and used only by foreigners. The blight of Mohammedanism rests upon the country, and its unhealthy influence permeates every part. Although other religions are now tolerated, such has not been the case until quite recently, and even at the present time Christians have no safeguard against insult and even murder. The laws, unjust and oppressive, afford no protection to the people; the courts are corrupt and venal, and high officials profit by systematic robbery of such of the population as have neither wealth nor influence.

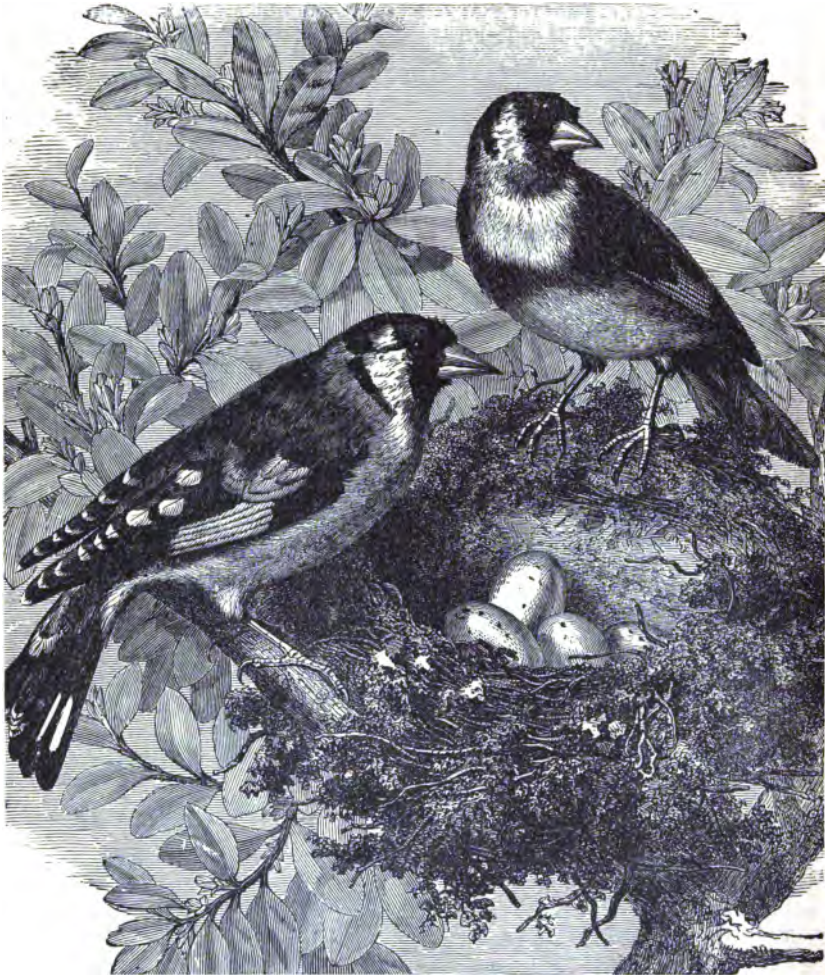
The finances of the Empire have long been in a weak condition, and since the conclusion of the late war with Russia have become involved almost beyond hope of recovery, the state expenses being \$125,000,000 and the revenue even with the most burdensome taxation less than \$80,000,000 annually. In 1879 the public debt amounted to \$784,008,915.

The army numbers about 700,000 men, only about 150,000 of whom are organized for active service, the balance being divided into reserves and garrison troops. The term of service is 4 years. The navy consists of 109 war steamers and 53 sailing vessels. Both branches of the service are well supplied with the best war material, but an inefficient drill, unskillful organization, and incompetent officers destroy their power. The government is an absolute despotism. Although a constitution exists, providing for a parliament of which one house is elected by the people, the Sultan and his direct ministers make no pretense of governing by constitutional methods, and so united are the government and religion, that the people dare not rebel against the decrees of the Sultan who is regarded as the agent of God.

The Ottoman Empire first gained a foothold in Europe in the 14th century by taking several cities along the coast of Greece. The Greeks having a great contempt for the eastern barbarians made light of their losses, but the constantly encroaching armies of the Turks, reinforced from time to time by fresh hordes from the Asiatic borders, defeated all their forces, utterly destroyed a great army of 500,000 men of the Slavonic tribes at Kossova, in 1390 and defeating a second crusading force six years later they continued their ravages until in 1453, Constantinople was stormed amid scenes of dreadful ruin and slaughter, and the last vestige of the Byzantine Empire was des-

TURKEY.

troyed. The power of Greece and the glory of the Caesars disappeared before the shadow of Islam, and Turkey in Europe became an important factor in the politics of the great continent. The 16th century witnessed the height of Turkish splendor. The reign of Selim and Solyman I. from 1512 to 1556, gave to Turkey a power, it has never since enjoyed. Its armies were irresistible, and its fleet commanded the Mediterranean, so that no hostile vessel dared enter its waters. Since that period its commerce has declined, its military glory has departed, and its naval power is no longer feared. The "Dark Ages" which nourished its life have passed away, and the spread of enlightenment and increase of constitutional liberty among European governments must eventually modify its religion, harmonize and educate its people and correct its government, or Turkey in Europe will cease to have a separate existence.





1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles.

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This great country, reaching from the 38th parallel on the south, to the 78th on the north, and from the 17th meridian on the west, to the Pacific Ocean on the east, constitutes the most extensive Empire that has ever been established, either ancient or modern. Bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; east by the Pacific; south by the Chinese Empire, Turkestan, Caspian Sea, Persia, Turkey and the Black Sea, and west by Austria, Prussia, the Baltic and Sweden; it sweeps through 40 degrees of latitude and nearly 200 of longitude; covering nearly one-sixth of the habitable world. Its limits are in many places undefined and unknown even to the government itself.

Passing north and south through its centre, the river Kara, Ural mountains and river, form the geographical boundary, which separates Europe and Asia, but the Empire in both divisions is regarded as a compact whole, some provinces lying partly in one and partly in the other. From east to west its extreme length is about 6,500 miles, and from north to south nearly 2,700. Its area is given approximately as 7,940,570 square miles, and its population is nearly one hundred millions. North, its coast is broken by numerous indentations which form excellent harbors for the vessels which navigate the Arctic waters, west of the sea of Kara, during the summer months. East of the sea of Kara, even in the warmest seasons, the great northern ocean is filled with floating icebergs and often frozen solid many miles from shore. West, the Baltic offers safe ports and a direct road to the open seas, and south the Black Sea and Bosphorus open to the tropical shores of the Mediterranean.

The surface of European Russia may be considered as two vast plains, bordered on all sides by mountains or sea, and divided by a wide undulating ridge, which, commencing on the Polish border, forms a continuation of the great watershed that divides Europe into the two basins of the northern and southern seas, and extending at varying elevations north-east, terminates in the Ural mountains near the 62nd parallel. From this dividing table-land, the country gradually slopes; north, to the Baltic and Arctic seas, and south, to the Black and Caspian. Rising along this great watershed, the Petchora, the two Dwinas, and the Onega rivers irrigate the Ural-Baltic plain, on their meandering route to the great waters north and west; and the Dneister, Dneiper, Volga, Don, Kouban and Ural, seek the Caspian and Black seas, along the fertile valleys of the wide Ural-Carpathian tract. Along the eastern border, the Ural mountains, beginning with a southern elevation of about 2,000 feet, gradually increase in altitude as they approach the frozen regions of the north, where they reach a height of 7,000 feet, their crests white and cheerless with enduring snows. By the numerous tributaries of the principal streams, Russia in Europe is abundantly supplied with water courses. The Volga is its most important river, and is the longest in Europe; from its source to its mouth it has a length of 2,320 miles and a fall of 633 feet. By means of canals connecting its channel with the Baltic and White seas, boats navigate its entire length and exchange the commerce of the opposite coasts. The Dneiper, draining the south-western part of the Empire, flows a distance of nearly 1,025 miles in its course to the Black sea, and is navigable almost the entire length. Its lower course is rocky, and between 40 and 70 miles north of its mouth a series of thirteen rapids, which obstructed navigation, have been overcome in part by blasting channels, and by hydraulic works erected by the government. The Don, rising in a small lake near Tula, enters the sea of Azov by three mouths; in its course it receives the waters of 80 affluents; its extreme length is 900 miles, and in seasons of high water it is often navigated two-thirds its distance. The Dneister, Bug, Kuban and Ural, are all important streams, connecting the interior with the southern commercial ports; while the Vistula, the Dwinas, and many other rivers, form lines of traffic to the opposite coasts. In addition to its running streams, numerous lakes appear, the most extensive of which dot the surface of the slope facing the Baltic. The Caspian Sea, which enters the territory from its southern border, is in reality a great salt lake; since its level below that of any other body of water in its vicinity, prevents its discharge in any direction. Its length is 700 miles, breadth 200, and area 140,000 square miles. A curious increase in its level, however, appears to be occurring; one of the earliest measurements showing it to rest 348 feet below the surface of the Black Sea, a subsequent estimate reducing it to 84 feet, and a still later one to only 38½ feet; it, therefore seems probable that at some future day a channel to the Black and Mediterranean seas will result. Its navigation is limited, owing to the absence of any very extensive commercial interests along its coast, and the sudden and dangerous storms which frequently sweep over the surface.

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The climate of European Russia exhibits wide variations. Extending from the warm temperate zone of the Crimea, far into the frozen regions of the North, the great intervening country may be considered as in four climatic divisions: a polar region along the Arctic coast; a cold region embracing the Northern plain; a middle region which includes the high spreading divide, and a warm region stretching away to the South. The two extremes show on the one hand an ice bound tract, fruitless of vegetation, and on the other a land luxuriant with the olive, fig and sugar cane. The rigor of the climate increases from West to East; thus, St. Petersburg is of a temperature in winter equal to that of Astrakhan, at the mouth of the Volga, though the summer temperature is by no means the same. The general climate is salubrious, though in places special diseases, arising from local causes, attack the people, and at times rage to such an extent as to destroy them in large numbers: for instance, on the shores of the Northern ocean where the surface of the country consists of frozen marshes and salt pools, and the inhabitants partake largely of fatty substances, scurvy becomes a common and dreadful disease; along the low banks of the rivers in Poland the scalp disease prevails; while along the warm marshes bordering the Black and Caspian seas, ague always exists. A large portion of the territory is still covered with woodlands; in the North the forests produce low pines and firs, alder and birch: the middle zone bears the oak, apple, plum, and pear, and in the South the mulberry is prevalent, and the vine, peaches, pomegranates, apricots and quinces, are common fruits.

Among the various industries of the State, agriculture is eminently the most extensive. Although the number of acres under cultivation, (271,000,000) seems small when compared to the immense area of the country, the soil of the tilled farms is of so loomy and fertile a character as to produce not only an abundance for home consumption but vast quantities of wheat and other cereals for exportation. The greatest drawback to agriculture is the lack of sufficient facilities for transportation, the railroads and canals not being yet so extended as to reach all the rich sections of the State. Since the emancipation of the serfs the farms have been reduced in size and leased to the former slaves, for a portion of the crop. Many changes in general husbandry have naturally followed this division of lands, and a consequent increase of products has resulted.

Animals and animal products are classed with the most important industries. The horses are among the strongest and best in Europe, and are mostly obtained from the half wild steeds of the Cossacks. They are believed to number about 20,000,000. Of cattle there are some 30,000,000 of all kinds, and in addition to the great quantities of hides and tallow obtained from them, the products of the dairy add no inconsiderable sum to the general receipts of the country. On the Southern steppes, where scarcely any other form of animal life could find support, millions of sheep feed upon the short pasturage. The fisheries are the most productive in the Southern seas. Along the Arctic shores, some herring, salmon, and cod, and a few whales are found, but the waters of the Baltic do not support fish, either in large numbers or of valuable kinds. Mineral products are abundant. Gold is obtained all along the slopes of the Ural mountains, and found imbedded in the banks of the numerous streams descending from them. Silver, copper, plumbago, iron, platinum and salt, are also extensively mined. Iron is, however, the most important and profitable; large establishments having been founded in all the Ural provinces for manufacturing machinery and iron and steel wares. The iron produced in the Perm province is the best known to commerce, and is sought for in all parts of the world. Considering the vast extent of Russian territory; its scattered population; the difficulties lying in the way of rapid transit, and the consequent absence of an established and profitable system of commerce throughout the interior, the manufacturing industries are in a far better condition than would naturally be expected. Previous to the time of Peter the Great, (1689) no advance had been made toward contributing in any degree to the world's commerce. Ship building had never been attempted, though the Russian forests abounded in material. Metal wares and fine cloth fabrics were largely imported, while the Russian mines were teeming with ore; the great pastures covered with fine wool bearing sheep; the farms overflowing with flax, and the Southern woods green with the foliage of the mulberry tree. Since then, over 20,000 establishments for the manufacture of metals have been placed in operation; nearly 200 cotton mills are constantly transforming the fleecy buds into useful cloth; silk spinning, and gold and silver embroidering, adds to the wealth of the larger cities; and all over the land, in city, village, and rural hut, the hum of power and hand looms is continually heard, while the Russian merchant marine has gradually grown to a position of

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acknowledged power. Of its foreign trade, by far the greater amount is transacted by sea, and although the greater part of the Empire as a whole rests in Asia, its entire Asiatic trade does not equal more than one-tenth of its European commerce.

Asiatic Russia embraces the Trans-Caucasian country, and all of Siberia and central Asia. Trans-Caucasia, covering the comparatively small territory south of the Caucasian mountains, between the Black and Caspian seas, its southern borders, abutting the frontiers of Persia and Turkey, has long been coveted, but only lately acquired as Russian territory. The celebrated mountain which guards its northern limit, varies from 60 to 120 miles in breadth, and reaches an elevation ranging from 200 to 18,000 feet above the sea. The peculiar situation and character of this country is such that refugees and exiles have for centuries sought protection in its mountain strongholds, and at the present day, nearly one hundred different languages are spoken within its confines. The original tribes inhabiting it are believed by many writers to be the parent-stock of that great Aryan race whose descendants now rule the christian world.* Physically they approach the nearest to perfection of any members of the human race; the men are athletic, brave and warlike, and the women are beautiful in form and feature, but the former have degenerated into little more than robbers, living upon plunder, and the latter are by no means models of morality.

Siberia occupies that great extent of rude country reaching from the Ural mountains to the Pacific ocean, and from the Arctic coast to the Chinese Empire. Its surface slopes northward, and with the exception of the Amoor, which forms a part of the southern boundary, nearly all its principal streams flow in the same direction. Its resources are confined principally to the wealth of its mines. In the mountainous districts of the South-west, large quantities of gold, copper, silver and lead, are found, and along the Western sides of the Ural, all the precious metals, diamonds, and rare gems are mined in the greatest abundance. The inhabitants are numerous in certain localities, but throughout the entire area only average three to every four square miles. With the exception of the Russians, they are possessed of very little civilization, and are divided into tribes; some settled, living by agriculture and tending the flocks and herds; and others nomadic, wandering from point to point, having no occupation except hunting and fishing. The Russians, who comprise more than one-half of the population, are all exiles, who from political reasons have been banished from their European homes, and with their families and in some cases their friends who voluntarily accompany them, wear out their unhappy lives in this inhospitable region, and criminal convicts compelled to work the mines on government account. All these are under police surveillance to a greater or less extent, and constitute a peculiar condition of society, in which the unfortunate and refined victim of governmental caprice, fear and envy is often to a certain degree an associate of the low and brutal criminal. Far away from the civilized world; on the one side enclosed by the frozen sea, and on the other encompassed by the vast cheerless and fruitless plain, guarded by savage wolves, while between them and their former homes the great mountain rises, a silent stately barrier, the horrors of the Siberian prison region have never been fully known to the christian world. Siberia has no manufactures beyond the coarse articles required for home uses; the only commerce of the country being the exchange of cattle, fish, skins of reindeer, furs and metals. In the summer the rivers afford the best means of transit, and in the winter sledges drawn by reindeer convey the products to the eastern markets. Nearly all the trading is conducted at fairs, which are held at certain periods in the localities of the larger towns, and at these times crowds of traders are attracted from the most remote quarters. Considerable transit trade finds its way through this region, between European Russia and China; the gold, silver, furs and cloths of the former being exchanged for the valuable teas, sugar and fruits of the latter.

The larger cities of Siberia are Irkutsk, near the southern extremity of Lake Baikal, population 27,000; Tomsk, near the source of the Obi river, population 23,400; Tobolsk, at the confluence of the two rivers west of the central range of the Ural mountains, population 18,500; Omsk, south-east of Tobolsk on the Irtysh river, population 17,000; and Tjumen, population 16,000. Beyond there being the more important trade marts of the country, there is very little of interest connected with these cities, either in their present condition, or their past history. Passing, however

*This is strongly denied by other writers of equally great ethnological study, who claim that these tribes have no connection with the Indo-European race, and declare them to be of undoubted Mongolian origin.

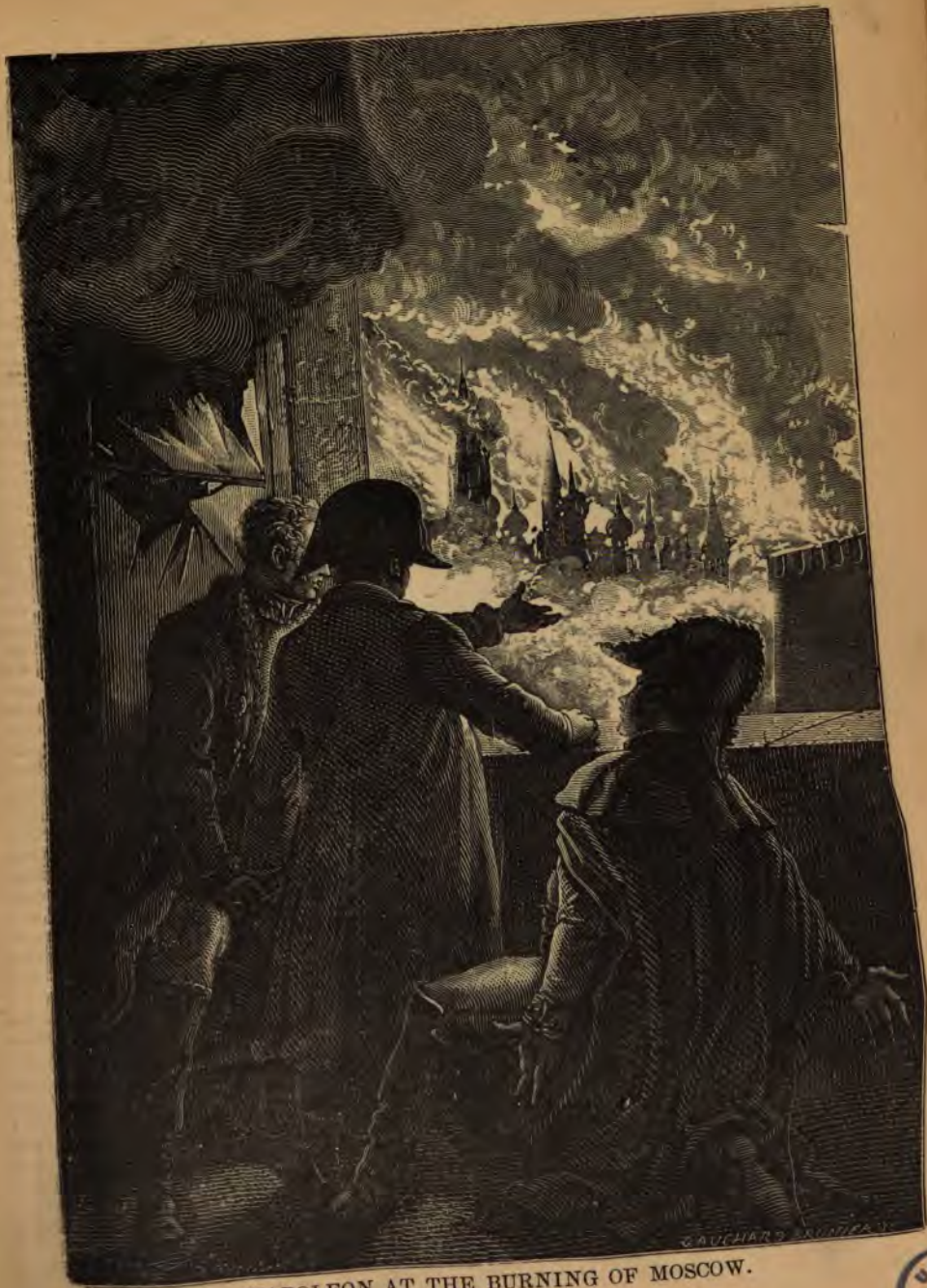
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again to European Russia, a wonderful interest attracts the traveler to its populous cities; many of them have been endowed by nature with beautiful scenery, to which history has added its enchanting romance, and art has supplemented her ornaments.

St. Petersburg, the present capital of the Empire, rests upon the shores of the eastern extremity of the gulf of Finland. The southern branch of the Neva, divides the city into two parts; the northern of which is built mainly upon the islands formed by the fourteen arms of the Delta. The "Great Side" on the south banks, contains the palaces of the court and the nobility, besides the larger part of the population. The entire city covers an area of more than forty-two square miles, and is built upon plains, once malarious marshes, but now drained into broad streets, with environs of green meadows and lovely gardens. It was founded in 1703, by Peter the Great, and has been constantly enlarged, improved, and ornamented by his successors. The great admiralty square occupies nearly the centre, and from the galleries, encircling its spire, a comprehensive view of the great city may be obtained. The streets are all laid out in regular squares, and range from 42 to 130 feet in breadth. The Nevski Prospekt, four miles long and of maximum width, is regarded as one of the finest avenues in Europe; its sides are fringed with rows of beautiful trees, while gorgeous palaces, decorated with colonades and gilded balconies, noble mansions, grand and stately churches, and spacious warehouses succeed each other throughout its length. Besides this, some eight or ten other streets exhibit an almost equal beauty. The "Palace Square" adjoining the admiralty, contains the famous Alexander's column, erected in 1834, consisting of an immense shaft 80 feet high, resting on a broad pedestal and supporting a capitol, above which appears the figure of an angel and a cross; the height of the entire column being 150 feet. "Peters Square" is adorned with a grand equestrian statue, 18 feet high, of Peter the Great. The "Field of Mars" contains a statue in bronze of the famous Suwaroff, and is of sufficient area to allow the military evolutions of an army of 40,000 men. The "Winter Palace" is the largest and one of the most magnificent palaces in the world. It extends 700 feet on every side, and is intersected by numerous halls: its spacious apartments ornamented in the most artistic style, contain statuary, paintings, drapery, and furniture of immense value, and during the residence of the Emperor, it is occupied by 6,000 people. Several decorated galleries connect it with the "Hermitage," a noble palace of itself, containing over 2,000 grand paintings, among which are rare specimens of the Spanish school, besides a fine library of 120,000 volumes. The "Annichkoff Palace, remarkable for the Imperial Library of 1,044,045 volumes, is the usual residence of the Emperor. The churches of St. Petersburg, of imposing structure, and unique design, largely add to the attractions of the city. Within the citadel stands the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, whose gilded spire becomes almost lost to view at a height of 345 feet. The Cathedral of St. Isaac, 330 feet long by 290 feet broad, is remarkable for the rude magnificence of its walls. In all, 177 churches of various architecture, besides 140 private chapels decorate the great capital, and foster the devotions of the populace. The Academy of Sciences, with its fine library and rare collections; the Institute of Technology, for the dissemination of industrial knowledge; the new National Museum, of Antiquities, painting and sculpture; the institutions of charity, and the splendid theatres, are all worthy of note, and add to the interest of the great city. The manufactures of St. Petersburg are among the most important in all the Empire, and to the private mills and factories of the citizens are added large imperial establishments, where the finest tapestries, mirrors, bronze goods, crystal and porcelain, are produced. The present population is about 750,000.

Moscow is one of the most ancient of Russian cities. According to tradition, Moscow was originally founded in the 12th century, and its history has probably been one exhibiting greater vicissitudes than any other city in Europe. Sweeping conflagrations have obliterated its walls; pestilence has depopulated its thoroughfares, and wars have repeatedly ravaged the accumulations and industries of its people. At six different periods it has been nearly destroyed by fire, but after each disaster, its streets have been cleared, its walls rebuilt, and the ruin of the past quickly forgotten, in the hum of the busy present. Formerly the capital of the empire, and still the centre of the Russian religion; the ancient home of the country's heroes, and the scene of historic deeds, Moscow stands to-day in its gothic beauty, the proudest city in Russia.

It is situated in a picturesque locality on the banks of the Moskva river, and contains a population of about 700,000. Its foreign commerce is largely with Asia, exchanging the products of



GAUCHARD SCULPTOR
NAPOLEON AT THE BURNING OF MOSCOW.



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Russian soil and manufacture for the honey, silk, fruit, tobacco and tea of oriental lands. The outer walls have a circuit of 26 miles, while just inside and circling the town are fine boulevards, drives and gardens. The city, as a whole, presents a strange and unique appearance, and has been called the grandest and the meanest of all European towns. While on the one hand, elegant edifices, stately mansions, and palatial residences appear; on the other are the thousands of cheap, comfortless homes of the very poor, where narrow, irregular, and ill-paved streets are in strange contrast to the broad avenues, and delightful gardens, of the upper town. The Kremlin, its ancient citadel, is a beautiful collection of the oldest and most famous buildings of the "Holy City." It is built on the brow of a hill, along the foot of which flows the river, and in form somewhat resembles a triangle. A solid wall, surrounded by 18 towers, and ranging from 25 to 50 feet in height, surrounds it, extending in circumference $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles. On two sides are broad boulevards, and on the third is the lovely public walk, known as the Alexander gardens. Between the walls, curious towers, blooming gardens, imposing cathedrals, noble palaces, old monasteries, and historical monuments, form constantly varying attractions to the traveler. Among its sacred buildings, are the Cathedral of the Assumption, where all the Russian emperors have been crowned; that of the Archangel Michael, which, up to the time of Peter the Great, became the tomb of the imperial families; and also, of the annunciation, where the princes were baptised and married; besides the old miracle monastery, and the ascension convent. Around these sacred walls linger traditions and memories, dear to every citizen of Moscow; to every inhabitant of Russia. Of the five gates which enter the citadel, one is called the "Gate of the Saviour," and no person, of whatever rank or station, passes through it without uncovering his head. Outside of the Kremlin, are many cathedrals, churches and public buildings, of great note, but more modern build. The University, accommodating 1,800 students, is the first in the Empire, and contains a library of 90,000 volumes, fine botanical gardens, and a museum of natural history. The last great fire occurred in 1812, when Napoleon entered the city, on that memorable campaign, which began with such magnificence and ended in so complete a failure. In their self-sacrificing devotion, the citizens began the destruction of their own homes, and except the Kremlin, almost every part of the city was in a condition of such complete ruin that even the streets could scarcely be traced. But the energy of the populace rapidly removed the charred ruins, and a new city rose around the old fortress, more beautiful than its predecessor.

Warsaw, the capital of the Polish province, situated on the West bank of the Vistula, contains a population of 300,000; about one-third of whom are Jews, and the balance Roman Catholics. Its entire area is about fifteen square miles, and it is connected with the city of Praga, across the river, by a magnificent five-arch iron bridge, recently built, and taking the place of the former bridge of boats. Surrounding the city are ditches and high walls, through which it is entered by eight gates. The most of its buildings are well and regularly constructed, and in different parts are fine squares, many of which are famous for their ancient structures and improvements of modern date. The old saxon square is of the first importance in beauty and ornament; the sigismund square contains a statue of that ancient monarch, reared from a grand column; and the Marieville bazaar, with arcades patterned after the celebrated Palais royal of Paris. Many beautiful avenues, lined with fine trees and noble palaces, extend through various parts of the city; charming parks, decorated with fountains and statues, are arranged at frequent intervals; and lovely gardens spread fragrance and bloom over the suburbs. The Krasinski palace, the constantine square, the royal palace, and the English park, together with the public and private palaces, the cathedrals, synagogues and theatres, form the principal attractions in the city; while outside its walls, the old Lazienki palace, with its parks, zoological garden and gallery of rare old pictures; the lovely villas, and the memorable battle grounds, where Sobieski and his brave Poles vainly braved the great armies of the two empires, are possessed of exceeding interest. The old Catholic cathedral dates from 1390, and connects with the imperial palace. The Greek cathedral, built in 1842, is a fine, ornamented structure, and the church of the Lutherans is superior in beauty and design, to either. The large and formerly well attended university, was suspended after the insurrection of 1830, and remained closed about thirty-eight years. Re-opened, under Russian regulations, it has an average attendance of 1,000 students, and with it are connected extensive laboratories, botanical gardens, and an observatory of considerable note. The manufactures consist principally of cloth fabrics, gold and silver ware, leather goods, &c.

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Riga is an important seaport on the Baltic, situated near the mouth of the Dwina. It contains a population of 125,000, and is the seat of an extensive trade. Its manufactures consist of glass, iron work, cloth, leather goods, sugar, tobacco, soap, and candles. Ship building is one of its large and profitable industries. It is one of the oldest cities of the empire, and in the 16th century was in the possession of the Teutonic Knights. A long bridge of boats crosses the river to the opposite banks. The old, or central part of the town, is dark and gloomy, and exhibits the solid style of architecture, common to German towns in the middle ages. The suburbs, however, are of more modern build, presenting in attractive villas, regular streets, handsome parks, and ornamental gardens, a pleasing contrast. Encircling the whole are the fortified walls common to the large cities of eastern countries.

Archangel, situated on the eastern inlet of the White sea, or, perhaps more properly, the estuary of the Northern Dwina, contains a population of 25,000, and is the principal city and port of Northern Russia, controlling largely the trade of Siberia. One of the chief items of interest connected with this ancient city, is found in the fact that up to the year 1682, it was the only sea port of the empire. For the three months only, of July, August, and September, can its harbor be entered; being closed the rest of the year, by the great ice mountains that extend far into the Northern sea. Its trade consists mostly of fish, oil, skins, fur, timber, wax, iron, and tallow, and its commerce extends east as far as China. The marine hospital, ecclesiastical college, and trade bazaar, are the most prominent and noted buildings.

Odessa is the largest and most important city and seaport of Southern Russia. Its first history is involved in doubt, but in early times it was peopled by a Greek colony: later, it fell into the possession of the Tartars, at the time of their determined efforts to subjugate the Russian empire, and in the early part of the 15th century, the Turks constructed a strong fortress there, which was captured in 1789, by the Russians, who then laid the foundations of its present maritime value. It stands on elevated ground, at the extreme northern indentation of the Black sea, 32 miles north-east of the mouth of the Dneister river. Its harbor admits the largest vessels, and is defended by almost impregnable fortresses. Its industries and commerce are constantly increasing, and wheat, oil, tallow, leather and wool, are exported in great quantities. One of its curiosities is the promenade, along the cliff, across which the upper town extends, descending a stair of 204 broad, stone steps to the shore. The monument of Richellu, the cathedral of St. Nicholas, the admiralty, and the custom house, are among its buildings of note. Its population is composed chiefly of Jews, Greeks, and Italians, and in 1873, numbered 162,814.

Sebastopol lies at the South-Western extremity of the Crimea; its harbor on the Black sea being one of the best natural ports in the world, sufficiently deep for the largest men of war, and protected on two sides by high limestone ridges, which shut it completely in. The chief interest attaching to the city, is its historic fame achieved during the memorable battles of the Crimea, when the strange spectacle of the banners of Christian and Turk, borne against Christians, outraged the civilized world, and the great eleven months' siege, which finally ended in its capture and destruction by the allied forces. Previous to the war, the population, including the garrison, amounted to 40,000, but it has never been restored to its former standing, and now contains only about 13,000. The high point on which the city stands, is a place of great classical interest. Here stood the ancient temple of the Tauric Artemis, presided over by the daughter of Agememnon, and but a short distance to the West, are remains now existing of two old cities of the Greeks. Their commerce has ended; their wars have ceased, and their literature is unknown; their morning of labor, and noontide of prosperity have passed into night, leaving no trace except the silent ruins. On the heights of Belaclava, also, the remains of Genoese castles attest their ancient rule. Perm, Astrakhan, Orenburg, Kazan, Tula, and many other important cities, are well worthy of note, from their commercial interests, their architectural attractions, and historic associations.

As regards religion, throughout Russia, while all creeds which do not violate public morality, are to a certain extent tolerated, the Greek catholic church is the established religion of the Empire, and the law does not allow any one belonging to that faith, to secede from it; also if either parent in a household be a member of the state church, all the children must by law become members of the same. The Emperor is the head of the church, and his will is supreme in all ecclesiastical affairs, which he directs through a synod, composed of the high prelates. Notwithstanding the law so strictly favors the established church, there are seven different creeds,

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entertained and taught throughout the country. Officiating in the 50,165 orthodox Russian churches are 113,815 priests, deacons, &c., and in the monasteries and convents are over 10,000 monks, and an equal or greater number of nuns, all of whom are supported by the government, which, in fact, sustains all the expense of the ecclesiastical departments.

Education, in a country of such vast extent, and containing so great a variety of races, many of which are deeply imbued with ancient superstitions, is necessarily of slow growth. The system, however, initiated by Peter, and developed under subsequent sovereigns, is bearing good fruit, especially in the more christian division of Europe. With the exception of the military schools, the departments of learning are nearly all under the control of a ministry of public instruction, formed in 1802. In 1873, there were nine universities, well attended, and 158 gymnasiums or schools, of high grade, confined to the large cities, while, spread over the great interior, were 19,658 common schools, for the rudimentary instruction of the rural population. There are, also, 32 learned societies, some of which are attached to the higher universities, and others having an independent existence. The imperial academy of science, at St. Petersburg, and the law, commercial, naval, and agricultural schools, are under direct government supervision. All nationalities are alike received into the public schools, and the question of religion has no bearing on the eligibility of the student; mahomedans and pagans being as freely admitted as the children of members of the Russian church.

Of the inhabitants, a great diversity is presented. The Lithurians, Poles, and Germans, occupying south-western, and the Finns, north-western Russia; the latter being the oldest known inhabitants of the northern territory. The Tartars and Circasians are found in the southern provinces, and the numerous branches of the Mongolians, extend through eastern Siberia. Persians and Armenians are largely represented in Trans-Caucasia. Greeks inhabit the southern cities and ports, and along the Baltic provinces are the homes of the Jews. The population of European Russia is divided into three classes: the nobles; the burghers, or inhabitants of cities and towns; and the rustics. Between these classes a wide distinction exists, forming a barrier so insuperable that no harmonious feeling can ever unite the whole people in one common patriotism. Although the degrading institution of serfdom has been abolished, and the rustic has recovered his right to become a landholder, or to labor where and for whom he chooses; though the death penalty, except for high treason, has been abrogated, and the terrible knout* no longer demands its victims; though public improvement is sought in many ways, education encouraged, and religion stimulated; still, no union, no love, no friendship exists between government and people. The former always despotic, is regardless of the weal of the latter, only to the extent that it becomes necessary, to the increase and the power of the great empire. Communistic sentiments, the natural outgrowth of despotism, are secretly entertained in all parts of European Russia; collisions between the people and the military police are of frequent occurrence, and repeated attempts at the assassination of the emperor, only increase the harsh severity of the government. But free and constitutional governments are rapidly encroaching on old monarchical prerogatives in Europe, and the present Russian autocracy must eventually fall into line with advancing civilization, or be broken to pieces in the inevitable conflict.

The Russian people proper, are naturally harsh and severe, but outwardly courteous. From the beginning of its history, the Russian government has been an unlimited despotism. The emperor is the supreme head of the nation, as well as the national church; and is accountable to none, nor restrained in any manner, except so far as the custom and wishes of the people may influence him. The administration of government is intrusted by him to four boards: viz, the "Council of the empire;" the "Directing senate;" the "Holy synod," and the "Council of ministers," and the imperial cabinet, presided over by the emperor, endorses or vetoes their actions, at its pleasure. The annual expenses of the imperial palace amount to \$8,000,000.

The early history of Russia was full of vicissitudes; harrassed on the west by the Swedes, who constantly encroached on her territories, and threatened repeatedly with absolute destruction by

* The knout was a barbarous scourge, composed of throngs of skin, braided and interwoven with wire. Until quite recently, it was the customary instrument of punishment for the slightest offense, as well as greater crimes. The victim was stripped, tied to stakes, and received the stripes on the bare back. The dreadful punishment was inflicted by criminals, kept constantly in prison, except when their services were required on these occasions. 100 lashes was virtually a death sentence, and many died long before this number was reached.

RUSSIA.

the hordes of Asiatic Tartars, who laid waste her territories, and burned her cities, very little advancement was made in public improvements or territorial increase, up to the accession of Peter, in 1682. The past two hundred years, however, has witnessed a grand onward march of the empire. Agriculture has been so developed that a large portion of Western Europe is supplied from her granaries. Ship building has been so prosecuted that its merchant marine seek the world's commerce in every port, while its 225 war vessels are stationed along the coasts of the Baltic, the Black and Caspian seas, and the shores of the North Pacific. Improvements throughout the great interior have so advanced that 13,229 miles of completed railway and 57,338 miles of telegraph, are spread over its surface, forwarding the business, and exchanging communications between its cities and towns; and its territory has expanded east, west, and south, grasping the Baltic provinces on the one hand, reaching to the Pacific on the other, and steadily nearing the Mediterranean, forcing Mohommedanism back toward its Asiatic home.

The public debt of Russia, in 1878, was \$3,840,597,635, and since then \$2,340,000,000 have been added, in the shape of irredeemable paper currency. The revenue, in 1879, was \$473,980,000 and expenditures \$471,438,000.



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ASIA.

ASIA is the largest of the important land divisions in either of the two hemispheres, and the fact that it is believed to be that portion of the world, in which human life first existed, and that in many parts, it still retains evidences of a far advanced civilization, too old to be traced, and too pronounced to be questioned, lend to its history and geography, an air of exceeding interest. North, east and south, it is surrounded by the great oceans, while west, it borders largely on Europe and is connected with Africa by the narrow isthmus of Suez. Its coast line extends over 30,000 miles, and is indented with numerous seas, gulfs, bays and inlets, which offer good harbors and facilities for navigation, except along the northern coast, whose frozen region remains practically impenetrable. In surface, soil, climate, vegetable and animal life, all the extremes appear. Here are found the most extensive lowlands, the broadest plains, and the loftiest mountains. Noxious jungles disappear in valleys of continual verdure; fertile tracts merge into burning deserts of sand, and barren steppes rise to immense ranges. On the one hand, a profuse vegetation of spreading palms bearing delicious fruits, sweet scented plants and gums, fragrant spices and valuable drugs appear; and on the other, a soil, cold, bleak and desolate, and a clime where the summer of one continuous day is succeeded by winter of one long dreary night. The central portion of Asia is divided into two great tables: the eastern, consisting of the great plain of Tibet and the desert of Gobi or Shamo; and the western, embracing the higher plateau of Iran or Persia. The former contains a larger area than the whole of Europe and is separated from the "Plain of Iran" by the great "Hindu Kush" which extends from the Himalayas, its bleak barren sides unrelieved by foliage or vegetation, save occasional short grasses. The gigantic Himalayas-(whose very name signifies the "Abode of Snow") extends in a curve from west to east, forming a portion of the southern boundary of Tibet. No other mountain in the world approaches its stupendous heights, compared to which the lofty summits of the South American Andes appear but ordinary foot hills. Its general elevation is 17,000 feet, but 45 of its peaks reach a height exceeding 23,000 feet; others ascending still higher until the culminating point is reached by the summit of Mt. Everest at a distance of 29,002 feet above the sea level. This is the highest point on the known world, and has never been reached by any human presence.* The mountain is divided into several ranges, which are broken by deep gorges through which mountain streams permeate, bearing the melted snows to the great basins of the Ganges and Indus.

The water system presents as striking a variety as the conformation of its surface. From the high mountain regions, torrents of water issue, forming magnificent rivers that flow to the sea, through valleys of continual verdure; while on the other hand, vast tracts appear in Mongolia, India, Arabia and Persia, whose arid sands are doomed to eternal drouth. Six different systems of water courses, drain the continent; the first comprising the Tigris and Euphrates, twin streams carrying the waters of southern Anatolia into the Persian Gulf; the second consisting of the Indus, with its tributaries; the third, composed of the Ganges and Brahmaputra; the fourth, the streams of the Indo-Chinese peninsula; the fifth, the great rivers of China; and the sixth, those of Siberia, rising in the Altai mountains and passing through the cold dreary waste to the shores of the frozen sea. The population of Asia is estimated at 650,000,000 or fully one half the number of inhabitants of the entire world, and it is divided into three distinct classes: the Mongolian; the Aryan and the Semitic. The first embraces all the tribes in the north, east and south-east; the second comprises those of India, Afghanistan, Persia and Asiatic Tartary; and the third, the races of Syria and Arabia. These three general groups may be farther subdivided into hundreds of different branches, each having its own peculiar dialect, and forms of society. Of their political organizations a striking variety appears. While in countries like China, Persia and Turkey, an absolute despotism prevails, the half wild tribes extending over Siberia, live under a patriarchal form of government, moving from point to point as suits their pleasure, and scarcely knowing that they are numbered as subjects of the Russian emperor. In religion the same variety presents itself. Christianity, Hebrew, Mohammedanism, Buddhism, and Lamalism, are all prominently displayed under different forms; but of the first, although the birth place of Christianity was in Asia, and its kindly elevating influence has spread westward, almost wholly covering Europe and America, here, in its original home it has fewer followers than either of the other prominent forms of worship.

With the single exception of China, the industries as well as the commerce of Asia are nearly all in the hands of foreigners, and civilization has made no advance for many centuries.

Next to Siberia, which has been briefly described in the preceding article on Russia. The Chinese

*The greatest altitude ever reached by a balloon is 27,000 feet

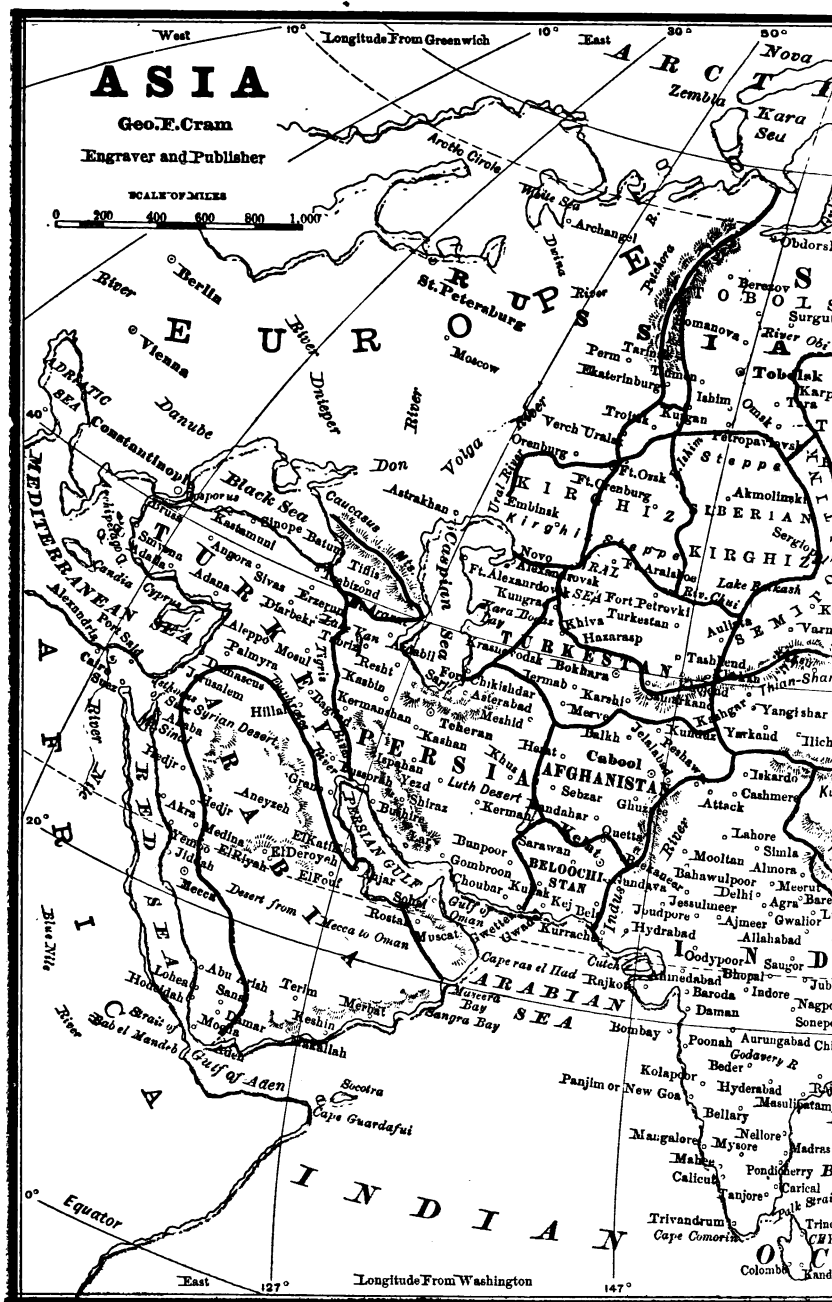
ASIA.—CHINA.

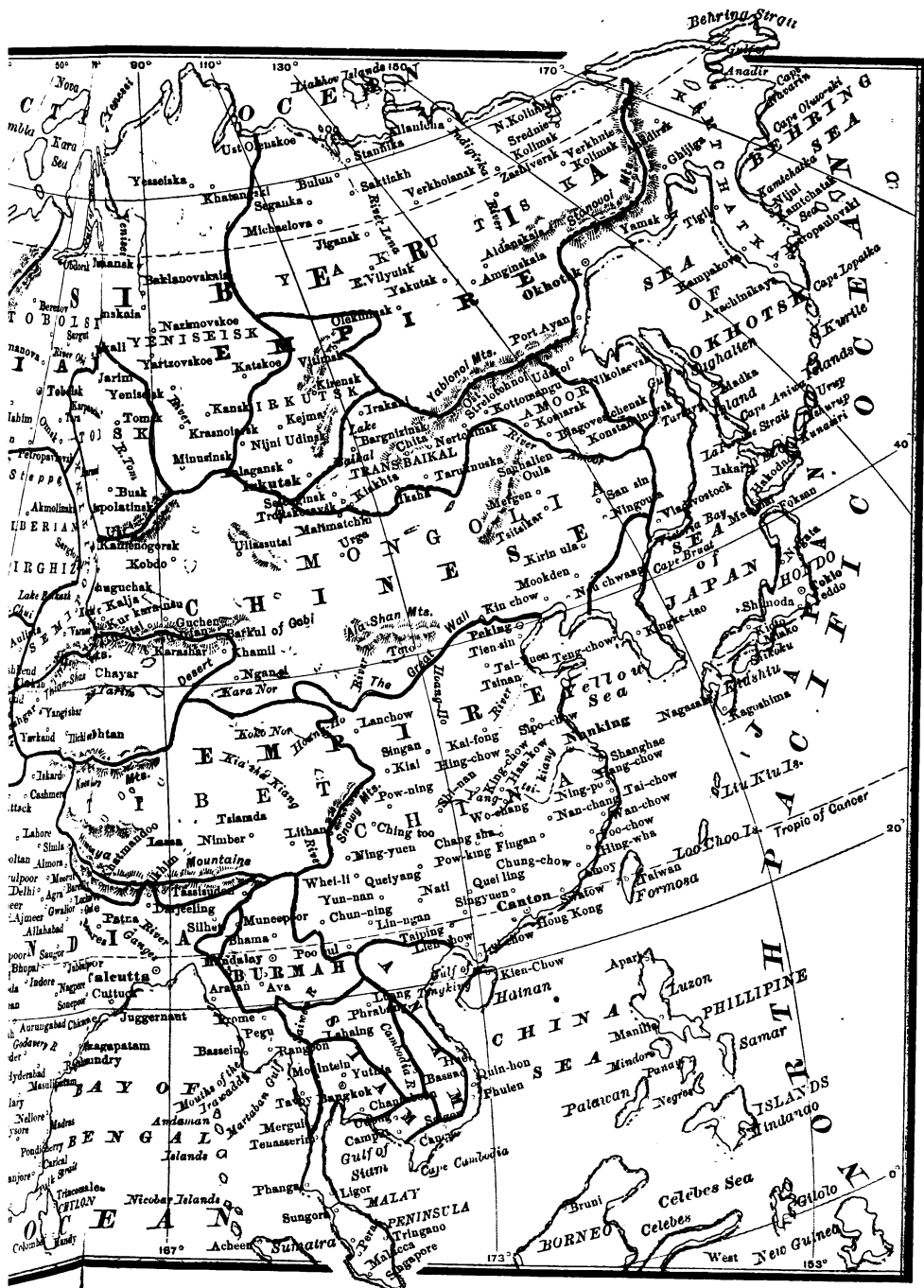
Empire is by far the most important political division of the Asiatic continent, and embraces all the territory south of the Altaian mountains and Amoor river, to the Himalayas on the south-west, the Indo-Chinese peninsula on the south and the Pacific on the east; comprising in its area the territories of Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet and China Proper. Manchuria, in the extreme north-east of the empire covers an area of about 373,000 square miles and contains a population of about 4,000,000. The country is covered in the south by vast forests, and in the north the surface is composed of wide prairies and grass lands. The valleys are productive, and the inhabitants are permanently settled, pursuing agricultural industries and raising large numbers of cattle and sheep. The Manchus are regarded as the most improvable of all the Asiatic people. Mongolia, is that portion of the empire lying immediately west of Manchuria, and is occupied by nomadic bands, descendants of that ancient race, whose power once reached from the Pacific to the shores of the Baltic, and whose destructive Tartar hordes, under their renowned leader, Genghis Khan, so often in the early part of the 13th century, carried fire and sword through Russia, reaching to the frontiers of Germany and spreading terror throughout the whole of Europe. Their glory is wholly of the past, and they now lead a roving, thieving life, making no advancement and adding nothing to the industries of the government. Tibet is the extreme Western Kingdom of the Empire. It covers an area of some 700,000 square miles, and has a population estimated at 6,000,000. Its table land, averaging in the western part, 12,000 feet, and in the eastern 16,000 feet above the sea, is considered the highest inhabited plateau in the world, and extending still higher in an east and west direction are two lofty mountain chains; the average elevation of the entire territory being 15,000 feet. Encircling the whole a mountain mass of abrupt walls or rapidly descending slopes, forms a natural barrier of great strength. Along the passes through these great walls some of the grandest scenery ever witnessed by man is discovered. The climate of this portion of China, is much colder than would be expected from its proximity to the tropics. During the winter season, the high tracts experience a temperature nearly allied to Arctic regions; the cold winds blow with great force, but the entire absence of moisture in the air, relieves them of that peculiar penetrating chill so noticeable in the wintry blasts of our own clime. The stupendous mountain summits that fringe its borders, extract all the moisture from the atmosphere, and it floats over the interior so clear and dry, that wood never decays, iron does not rust, and flesh exposed to the air dries instead of becoming corrupt. Over the great plateaus, rain or snow seldom falls, but the mountain regions that have received it all, pass it down their sides in great glaciers and rushing torrents; thus furnishing the means of artificial irrigation on which agriculture entirely depends. From this agency fair returns of grain and fruits are obtained out of a naturally arid soil. The inhabitants are industrious in agricultural, and ingenious in many industrial arts. With the surrounding nations they maintain considerable commerce, receiving natural products for manufactured jewelry, wool fabrics, and Buddhist idols. In the absence of bridges, rivers are crossed in boats of inflated skins. The government although a tributary of China, is to some extent entrusted to a Buddhist hierarchy, but Chinese soldiers garrison the cities and mountain passes, watching closely its commerce, the revenues from which assist in replenishing the coffers of the empire.

China Proper, lies on the eastern slope of the great Asiatic central table land; is situated between the 18th and 41st parallels of latitude, and between the 98th and 123d degrees of east longitude, and contains an area variously estimated, between 1,300,000 and 2,000,000 square miles, including in its extent the large islands of Hainan and Formosa. The general slope of the country is towards the coast, though between the high lands of Tibet and the Eastern sea, two important mountain chains divide its surface into plateaus of great extent. Some parts of these plains are of light and barren soil, and thinly populated; while in others, great fertility exists, and city, town and country literally swarm with human life. The river systems are of great importance and together with numerous canals, form in a great measure the public highways, and sources of inland communication. The Hoang-Ho, rising in Lake Ala-Nor, flows in a singularly crooked channel, and collecting numerous tributaries, seeks the ocean at the Gulf of Pe-chili, after a course of 2,400 miles. It is a turbid and furious stream, and owing to its impetuous current, which Chinese vessels are not able to stem, is of little use for navigation. It is subject to frequent floods, and although artificial embankments are constantly being constructed at great expense, its swollen waters often break through the barriers, spreading desolation over wide districts adjoining. Its disadvantages however are more than compensated for in the wide channel and spreading affluents of the Yang-tze-Kiang, which, in its course of nearly 3,000 miles drains a basin of 750,000 square miles; offers to commerce

Geo. F. Cram
Engraver and Publisher

SCALE OF MILES

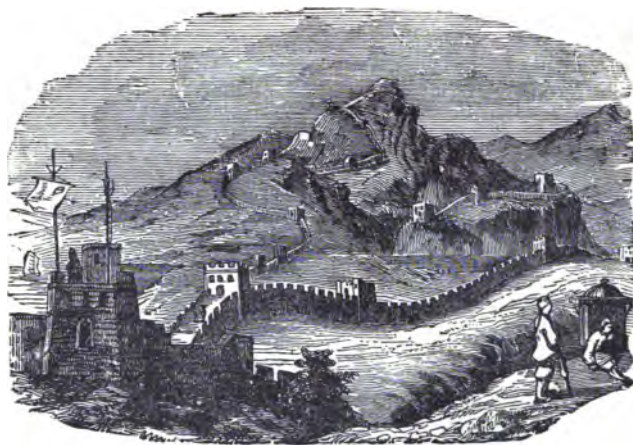




ASIA.—CHINA.

Chinese, and there is abundant evidence to show that cannon, from which missiles were hurled by an explosive powder, were employed by them in the defense of their cities from the Tartars, as early as 200 years before the Christian era, and about the same time manuscript printing, by the use of brush pencils, and paper made from the inner lining of certain bark and hemp, became of general use and Chinese literature was in this way preserved until the 6th century, when the art of printing from blocks of wood, upon the surface of which letters and characters were formed, was discovered, and even to the present day this rude method is in use among this singular people. Education is more general in China than is supposed. Throughout the entire country it is eagerly sought as the means of acquiring position and wealth. Private schools are maintained in all the small villages, and although the government does not assist, or superintend the education of the masses, it provides state examiners to inquire into the proficiency of the teachers.

In religious matters, the Chinese are remarkable and eccentric. They connect the moral and spiritual codes of Buddha and Lao-tse with the purely philosophical teachings of Confucius. Buddhism, however, is gradually losing its power and the great mass of the people look to Taonism for their spiritual guidance. The fundamental principles of this creed are morality, the repression of passion, the cultivation of purity and the direct communication with departed spirits. The teachings of Confucius consisted wholly of honesty, morality and philanthropy. Besides these creeds there exists a state ritual worship, which is participated in, only, by the emperor and his court. This is merely ceremonial and associated with no doctrines of theology. Heavens, Earth, the Temple of Imperial Ancestors, the gods of land, grain, and other imaginary genii, have been worshiped according to imperial custom for unknown centuries. As a rule the Chinese are natural atheists, and yet nearly all entertain a vague idea of the existence of a supreme rewarding and punishing power.



THE GREAT CHINESE WALL.

Christianity has in vain attempted to extend her ennobling influences among them, but all her advances have been met with stoical indifference. Roman Catholic, Greek and Protestant missions have been established and in continual operation since the beginning of the 7th century, but to so little effect that there are a greater number of skeletons, of zealous, patiently working priests who

ASIA.—CHINA

have died in their Christian labor, bleaching in Chinese graves, than can be found of living Chinese proselytes to the Christian faith throughout the entire empire.

The greatest achievement in public works, is the great Chinese wall, constructed 215 B.C. to protect the empire from Tartar invasion. It extends, in a zig-zag course, through 11 degrees of longitude, crossing mountains, rivers, and valleys. The entire length is 1,500 miles, and though in some places, it is so narrow as to form little more than a rampart, in others it has a solid granite foundation, and is so broad, that six horsemen can ride abreast along its summit. Its height is from 15 to 30 feet and at intervals of 100 yards, are brick towers or bastions, which are 40 feet square at their base, and 30 feet at their summit. It must be conceded that a work involving so wonderful an amount of labor, could only have been concluded by a nation possessing an enduring industry to a most remarkable degree.

The inhabitants belong to the great Mongolian family, distinguished by a parchment colored skin, long black hair, little or no beard, peculiar oblique staring eyes, high cheek bones, small noses, and a dull stolid countenance. Their average height is below that of the European and the females are disproportionately smaller than the males. Until late years intercourse with foreigners has been regarded with such disfavor that comparatively little has been known of the resources, habits and character of the Chinese, and as a result, writers widely disagree; some asserting that they are destitute of all moral principle, refinement or spirituality, and others declaring that high aims, honorable motives, and an extensive culture, exist among the great majority of the better classes. It is difficult therefore to form a perfectly just estimate of the intellectual and moral condition of the nation; but, while it may be conceded that very many among them are of superior intelligence, and possess a refinement of feeling, a moral sentiment, and a spiritual elevation equal to the advanced enlightenment of our western Christian lands; it can hardly be credited, that in a country where the improvements of the outside world are rejected, the society of Christians repelled, where, after fifty centuries of continuous national existence no better religion than a cold heathenism has been discovered, where the courts are corrupt, and judicial decisions can be bought, where extortion, and oppression of the poor is freely practised, where suicide is a common method of avoiding the slightest difficulty, where crime is punished by the most cruel floggings, tortures, slavery and death, any very remarkable condition of enlightenment can exist. Two short lines of telegraph have lately been built; but not a mile of railway is allowed to desecrate Chinese soil. Inland transportation is therefore the most difficult problem of the empire; no good roads are found, and camels in the north, and pack mules in the south, transport freight through the interior, to and from such points as cannot be reached by the canals and water courses. Horses and vehicles are but little used. Cattle are only valued for their labor. Dairy products are not acceptable food and meat rarely finds its way to Chinese tables. Every branch of trade in China is pushed to the utmost limit. In all the large cities, a continual fair meets the eye, and in addition to the stationary shops, are movable carts, and stands, in every spot where the best vacancy can be found, and during the day the narrow walks and streets are crowded, while the cries of the pedlers and street vendors and the confused noise of the great multitude create a continual din; but at night all is quiet, the people being orderly and never given to drunkenness and quarrelling. The principal medium of exchange is silver which is usually given by weight, though Mexican and American trade dollars are largely used. Private banks are quite numerous but there are no chartered banks and consequently no paper money. In all works of art the Chinese are purely mechanical. They imitate the fine productions of others without any appreciation of their quality. Their own artistic skill is evidenced in grotesque and curious design rather than by a finish acceptable and pleasing to a refined taste. One of the most peculiar traits of Chinese character is the worship of their ancestors. In all the wealthier families a chamber is dedicated to their deceased ancestry. Relics of the departed and religious symbols are sacredly preserved here, and the room is only entered when the members of the household wish to observe the religious rites, or commune with the spirits who "have ascended." In connection with this idea, veneration for the forms of belief, the government and the manners and customs of their ancestry, is one of the best features of Chinese character; but while it is creditable as a moral trait, it is no doubt largely the cause of that resistance the nation has always offered to the innovations of modern improvements. The Chinaman has no fear of death, and meets his approaching dissolution with philosophical resignation; but while he possesses a moral courage enabling him to bear calmly the most cruel tortures, he is entirely wanting in those peculiar qualities of nerve and physical valor necessary in the soldier, and the armies of China are not able to stand, before the forces of any of

ASIA.—JAPAN.

the western nations. The ceremonies of marriage are conducted with the utmost decorum; no long courtships are permitted, but all the necessary preliminaries are arranged by professional "match makers" and not infrequently the bride and groom, see each other for the first time on the day of marriage; but while great importance is attached to the celebration of the connubial tie, no respect whatever is manifested toward women. In the Chinese household the female of whatever age is a slave to the caprice of husband or parent. The birth of a son is regarded as a family blessing; that of a daughter, a national curse.

The leading features of Chinese history, are the very ancient origin, and the long continued homogeneity that distinguish this remarkable people. The power of ancient Greece became lost in the grandeur of Rome, and both declined into the Byzantine empire, whose feeble life succumbed to the western encroachments of the haughty sons of Islam. Other nations of antiquity, and indeed, of modern life have had their feeble beginnings, their noon-tide of prosperity, and their evening of decline; but China traces an authentic history through nearly 5,000 years of the past before its annals become confused in the doubtful representations of mythology: and throughout this long national life, it has steadily resisted all the customs of other nations, continued the same general form of government, retained a language unchanged, and a religion of enduring philosophy; while its peculiar industries have increased, its commerce enlarged, and its numbers multiplied until one third the population of the entire world, is contained within the confines of this great empire. The Chinese government is an imperial despotism, without any of the liberal elements that modify the character of western monarchies. The emperor is venerated and almost worshiped, and never appears in public without a great retinue of princes and nobles. He selects his own successor from his sons, choosing the one most suitable in his opinion to manage the affairs of the nation. China has no public debt; all extraordinary expenses being met at once by direct and extortionate taxation,

JAPAN, the original name of which is Nippon, signifying "The land of the rising sun," is a great island empire, off the eastern shores of Asia, consisting of the four main islands of Hondo or Nippon, Yezo, Kiusiu, and Shikoku, and a great number of small islands, and islets, lying between the 30th and 50th parallels, and between the 128th and 151st degrees of east longitude. On the north it is bounded by the Sea of Okotsk: on the east and south by the Pacific Ocean: and on the west by the sea of Japan. Its area is about 267,000 sq. miles and its population 40,000,000. The islands of which it is composed are chiefly of volcanic formation, and that entire part of the Pacific ocean, on which they rest, is still subject to violent and periodical volcanic action. Earthquakes are of so frequent occurrence and so dreadful in their effect, that on an average of every seven years, some one of the populous Japanese cities is totally destroyed through their agency. Waterspouts are common all along the coast; hurricanes rage with great severity: dense fogs obscure the sun for many days in succession; and monsoons and typhoons sweep the seas on every side. Although Japan has been designated as the land of mountains, its general elevations are of moderate extent, and wide productive plains, interspersed with fertile valleys, largely compose the surface of the country. On the island Kiusiu, the sacred mountain Wunsentak rises to the limits of perpetual snow, and is feared and worshiped by the people, and the celebrated Fusi-yama, or "Rich scholar peak," rising to a height of 14,177 feet, its summit opening into an extinct volcanic chasm, is also a natural object of fear and worship to the superstitious inhabitants. The coast lines are irregular, and indented with numerous inlets which form magnificent harbors. The soil is rich in both agricultural and mineral productions, and its surface is watered by a great number of rivers, lakes, and springs. In the months of Autumn, the atmosphere is mild and salubrious, but the summers are subject to the most scorching heat, while in winter the cold approaches a Siberian intensity. The vegetable productions are of wondrous variety, and the trees and shrubs of the frigid zone, are curiously mixed, with the cereals of the temperate, and the palms of the torrid zone. Grand forests of oak, chestnut, cypress and pine, cover the northern mountains, while bamboos, camphor, and mulberry, and 150 different species of evergreens, line the tropical valleys in the south. Tobacco, tea, potatoes, rice, and wheat, are among the staples and delicious fruits and nuts form the luxuries of the empire. The chief industry of the Japanese is agriculture; the farms are small and are cultivated in an orderly manner. Mineral resources are of great value. The Gold mines of Matsumai have long been celebrated, and the entire northern region of Hondo is one mass of gold, silver, and copper. Iron, sulphur, lead and coal, appear in the greatest abundance, but the major-

ASIA.—JAPAN.

ity of the mines are closed to foreign skill and enterprise, and are but superficially worked by the natives. Of domesticated animals; the horses are small and of little value; cattle are used only as beasts of burden; goats are raised in mountain districts; and dogs are regarded as sacred by the superstitious natives. Wild animals and reptiles have almost entirely disappeared.

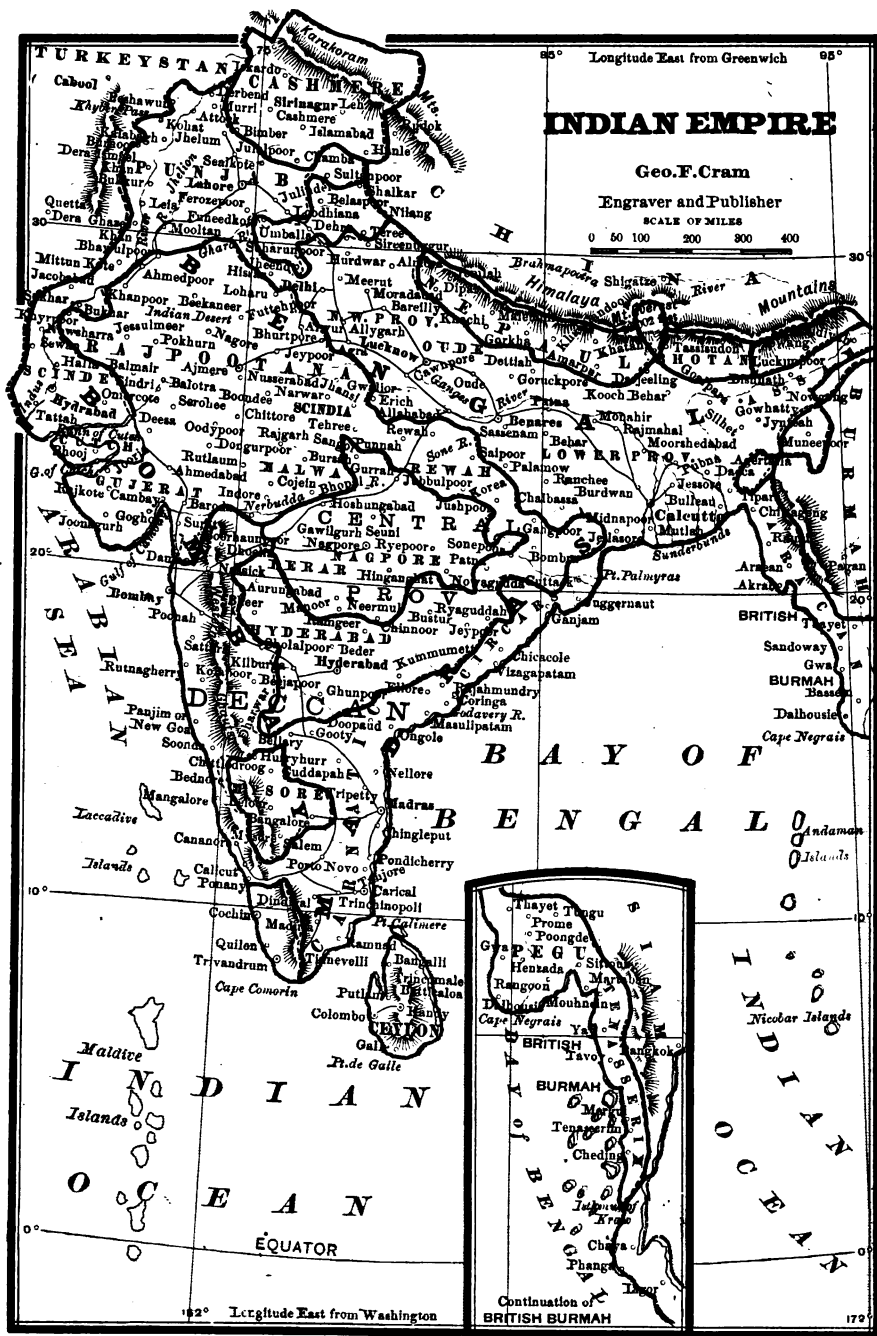
As regards the race of mankind to which the Japanese belong, ethnologists disagree; some regarding them as entirely Mongolian; and others believing them to be of Malay origin. While they are marked by the peculiar oblique eyes, thick lips, and many other Mongolian characteristics, they have a more oval face, higher foreheads, a deeper copper color, and a more generally intelligent countenance, than are found among purely Mongol nations. Many of their customs are very similar to those of the Chinese. They partake of a similar diet, chiefly fish, rice and vegetables; drink the same beverages; wear a like costume, except that their gowns are longer and more tastefully arranged; practice the same ceremonies relating to courtship and marriage; observe a similar religion of heathenish philosophy; and exhibit a like hostility to the improvements of Christian nations, and the gentle teachings of the Christian faith. On the other hand, they are more fond of amusements; delighting in theatres and jugglery. Wrestling is a national sport, and gambling the great national vice. Women are held in greater respect, and although they are required to live in strict seclusion, their social position is more elevated than among the Chinese. The Japanese are more proud, sensitive, and vindictive; they entertain more punctilious notions of honor; place greater stress upon high birth and caste; and are of a more military disposition. One of the most peculiar customs of this people is the burial of their dead: the coffins are all made in a circular form, so that the body may be enclosed in the tomb in a sitting posture, with the hands clasped in an attitude of devotion. The cemeteries are tastefully laid out, and the monuments therein are models of architectural skill. The government is in form an oligarchy, composed of two councils of state: the "Imperial senators" and the "Junior senators," and two emperors: the Mikado, who is believed to be a direct descendant of the "Sun Goddess," and is called the spiritual emperor; and the Shogoon, who is the executive and commander of the army: but the people recognize only the sacred Mikado as the true sovereign, though due respect is paid to the edicts of the Shogoon, so long as they receive the sanction of the emperor at the holy city.

The laws are strict and no printed code exists, but the imperial edicts are read at certain periods to the people by their local magistrates, and attached to various public buildings. The one penalty for all crimes is death, but the administration of justice is free from the corruption so common to the courts of China, and an impartial treatment is accorded to all classes. One of the worst features of the Japanese government is a system of espionage which prevails in all parts of the empire; neither the rich nor the poor, the exalted or the humble are free from official spies. In the mechanical arts, the Japanese have long been noted for the excellence of their work, their porcelain, and silk fabrics are of the finest quality, and a wonderful variety of fancy wares, of peculiarly Japanese style appear in all the prominent markets of the world. Foreign trade has always been, and is yet, opposed by the Japan government, and only a few of its ports are opened to a commerce with other nations. The largest outside traffic is carried on with the United States. Few foreigners become residents here, as owing to the exclusiveness of the people, no satisfactory intercourse can be maintained.

The authentic history of Japan begins about the 7th century B.C. and although the empire has passed through many vicissitudes, it has been convulsed with fewer rebellions, than have marked the progress of most nations; while its isolated position in the Pacific seas has relieved it from the ambitious conquests of other powers. In the 16th century, through the missions of Francis Xavier, Christianity gained largely upon the minds of the people, and was in a fair way to become the national religion; but the government, viewing its encroachments with alarm, promptly suppressed its influence and excluded it from the country. It was not until the year 1854 that commercial treaties were made with foreign nations. The first was with the United States: and following this others were consummated successively, with the great European powers. At the present time however only eight of its ports are opened to foreign trade, and the great commercial port of Yeddo was opened only eleven years ago.

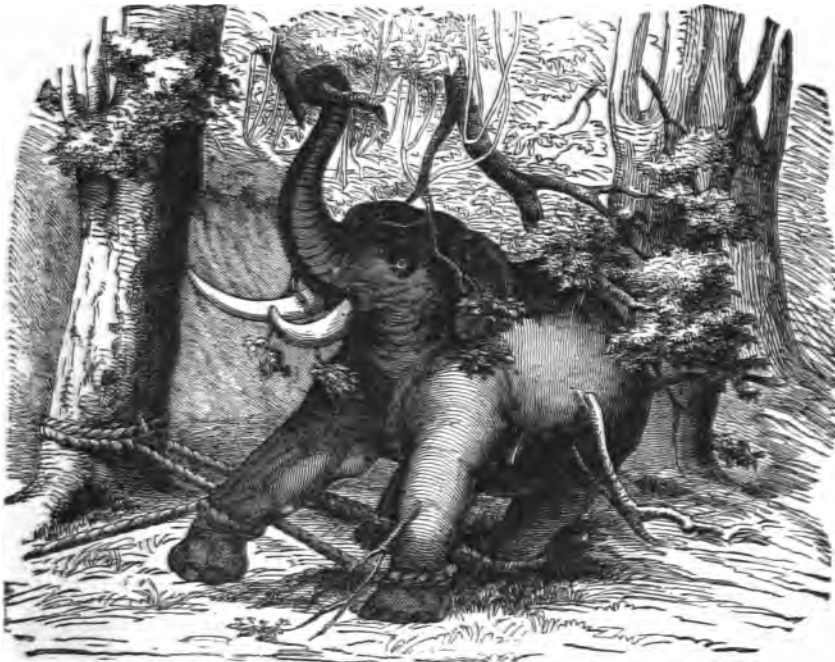
ASIA.—INDIA.

INDIA, occupies the central peninsula of southern Asia, and in many respects becomes one of the most interesting countries in the known world. Great mountains extend along its frontier, and divide its interior plains; broad and mighty rivers roll through its trackless wilds; gigantic forests of wondrous trees enwrap great tracts in savage gloom; and wide plains delighting in rays of continual sunshine; impenetrable jungles inhabited by beasts and reptiles; gentle brooks rippling through lovely and fertile valleys; unexplored deserts of arid sands; high steppes broken into natural walled plateaus; tremendous cataracts, gorgeous cascades, and natural mountain arches, form only a part of the great Indian panorama. On the north, the wild peaks of the Himalayas separate it from the Chinese empire: north-west the Suliman, ranges divide it from Afghanistan and Beloochistan: south-west, its limits extend into the Arabian Sea; and south-east, its shores are washed by the Sea and Bay of Bengal. For 4,000 miles the waters of the great Indian seas beat against its coast, and along its inland frontier, a continuous mountain wall majestically encloses its territory and forms an effectual barrier against the encroachments of the northern Asiatic nations. North and south, its extreme length is 1,900 miles, and in its widest part the breadth is 1,700 miles: its area being 1,556,836 sq. miles and its entire population not less than 240,000,000. A high central plateau called the "Deccan" occupies the southern peninsula, and stretches each way towards the coast; approaching which, its scenery becomes diversified, and its surface rises to the summits of the eastern and western Ghauts which abut the shores of the opposite seas. Two thirds of the territory of India is formed into political divisions subject to the authority of the Queen of England, and governed by colonial laws, and the balance is still possessed by native tribes, who wander through its secluded forests unrestrained by law or uncontrolled by civilizing influences. Fifty rivers find their way to the ocean through the matchless valleys of the empire. The famed Ganges, bursting through the Himalayan passes, gathers in a network of tributaries and drains 500,000 square miles in north-eastern India, increasing in volume, and fluctuating in its course as it nears the Bay of Bengal. The influence of the tide is felt along its channel nearly 250 miles, and in the rainy seasons the broad delta formed by its numerous widely separated mouths, is entirely inundated a hundred miles in diameter, so that nothing meets the eye but villages, houses, trees, and vessels of every description, all appearing to rest upon the broad watery waste. Mythology has laid its claim to the life of this mighty river; superstition has added a mysterious interest to its waters, and religion has darkly associated its name with the plaintive cries of drowning children. The Indus flowing along the north-west drains a surface of 400,000 square miles and is navigable throughout the greater part of its course of 1,000 miles. Along its route, in many places its waters suffer considerable diminution from the evaporation produced by intense heat and by the arid sands which greedily absorb its moisture. The Godovari, the Kistna, the Mahamadi, and the Kaveri, are all large and important streams, fertilizing the soil, and draining the lands of overcharged moisture. The climate exhibits some diversity, owing to its extreme length, and the fact that its south half rests within the torrid zone, while its northern regions culminate in high plains and lofty mountains, the summits of which are covered with eternal snows; but in general terms the most intense heat pervades forest, plain, and jungle, throughout the empire. A marked influence is however exercised upon both atmosphere and seasons by the monsoons, which blow continuously, half the year from the south-west and the other half from the north-east. The south-western monsoon begins in June and brings the ocean rains, which fall unceasingly until September; and the north-eastern commencing in October wafts from the Bay of Bengal, a constantly increasing moisture, which condenses in the upper air, and pours in torrents until the month of January. From the latter period until June is the season of drouth and scarcely any rain falls. None but natives can long withstand the malaria, and noxious gases which constantly arise. Fevers, and epidemic diseases, rage in all localities and foreigners either become victims to their attacks or lose their vitality under the enervating influence of the malarious breezes. Of mineral resources, coal, iron, and salt, are the most abundant. In the Dammooda valley, north-west of Calcutta, the coal fields cover an immense area of 1,500 sq. miles, and 500,000 tons are annually mined from this district alone; many other localities produce vast quantities, and new coal fields are constantly being developed. Iron is also widely distributed, and from the raw ores, has been manufactured, in different ways, for many centuries by the natives. Lead is found in the ranges of the Himalayas, and copper in the high plateaus of northern Bengal. Gold has been gleaned from the sands from time immemorial. Diamonds are becoming more scarce, but are still picked up in the southern and central regions, and rubies, emeralds, carnelians, garnets, and other precious gems, are freely found, and become a source of great profit and revenue



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to the government and people. In vegetable productions, the forests, plains and blooming valleys of India surpass all other lands. Groves of various palms spread their beautiful foliage over the regions bordering on the coast, offering the native and traveler delicious fruits, and nuts of unceasing variety; and over the inland plains and highlands the umbrageous mango, shelters the soil, while the fig, and bread fruit tree combine beauty with luxury. Great forests of Caoutchouc grow throughout the low and marshy tracts, and millions of bamboos cut from the great northern regions are annually floated down the Ganges: whence they are exported to the different markets of the world. Tea, rice, and many of the cereals are cultivated on the northern slopes, and coffee grows almost spontaneously in the torrid regions south. Rice is the great staple, and, with fish and fruit, forms the principal food of the natives. The cultivation of the poppy, and the manufacture of opium, are among the most profitable industries of the empire. Large tracts along the Ganges, embracing hundreds of miles in extent, are devoted exclusively to this purpose and as far as the eye can reach, great fields of waving green capped with white or violet flowers meet the horizon during the season of bloom. The drug is produced from the juice of the unripe capsules. Forty million dollars worth is annually exported, and thousands of people are employed in its cultivation and preparation for the market. Of animals the Indian lions are famous; the Royal Bengal tiger is the most destructive to life; the Asiatic elephant is captured and trained for domestic uses; the rhinoceros infests the jungles, and dromedaries, camels, antelopes, monkeys, hyenas, bears, jackals and buffalo abound. Tamed elephants do not reproduce, and the supply is constantly sought



CAPTURING THE WILD ELEPHANT.

amid the forests. Certain species of monkeys are held as sacred by the natives. Of birds, a great variety exists, and many kinds are distinguished for their brilliant plumage. Eagles, vultures, fal-

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cons, hawks, and other birds of prey are found in great numbers. Dangerous reptiles secretly lurk in the jungles and forests. Over 150 different species of poisonous snakes inhabit the peninsula; the most fatal being is the justly dreaded cobra, whose sting is almost instant death. Nearly 15,000 people annually lose their lives from snake bites, and 18,000 are destroyed each year by wild animals and reptiles of all kinds. Crocodiles haunt the rivers, and tortoises, turtles etc. are very plentiful. Hundreds of different kinds of fish are caught in the streams and take the place of meat in the food of the people. Of the inhabitants of India, many varieties are found. The aborigines are supposed to have been of Mongolian origin, and the period in which they were the rulers of the great territory is so far back beyond the limits of history, that nothing, of their condition, or even of their actual existence, can be positively known; but from the colossal monuments cut in marble throughout the northern provinces, bearing the impress of pre-historic time, it would appear that they had been driven out by some southern offshoot of the same great Aryan family, that has penetrated and civilized the western world, and that the latter in those early times, spreading over the northern regions formed the Hindus. The Bheels, Gonds, and a few other savage tribes, that still inhabit some of the wildest parts of the empire, are believed to be remnants of the original tribes, that have preserved a nomadic existence and resisted through countless generations the absorbent and civilizing influence of Hindu power. The native Hindus have well proportioned bodies, and oval shaped intelligent features. The women are remarkable for their beauty. They dwell together in villages, which are not in compact form like the corporations of other lands, but which cover miles of country and embrace the settlements within a circumscribed territory, which is under the civil jurisdiction of a chief magistrate, who attends to all judicial and police affairs, settles the disputes of the people in his district, and collects the taxes, which probably amount to no very great sum. In addition to the magistrate, is an official who registers the proprietors of lands, and makes out deeds, transfers, etc. Tradesmen, mechanics, actors, and artzans, all have their place and patronage, and simplicity attends all the features of government, business, industry, and pleasure. The citizens give themselves no concern as to what power controls the great empire, so long as their local administrations are not interfered with. Of the wild tribes who do not take kindly to any of these civilized forms of life, the Khonds and Koles are the most remarkable and have preserved their savage ways and their ancient religion of devil worship. To the present day they kidnap children from the neighboring tribes and sacrifice them to their malignant gods, notwithstanding all the efforts of the government to suppress the dreadful practice. In manufacturing industries the Hindus have long been noted, and Indian brocades, tapestries, gold and silver embroideries etc. have ornamented the glittering courts of the most ancient kingdoms. Cotton and woolen cloths, cutlery and metallic wares, are extensively produced. The interior trade is large, and the bulk, of home manufactured goods, find a ready market within the boundaries of the empire. Agriculture is diligently pursued, though the implements of husbandry are of a rude character. Immense reservoirs, built of stone, are constructed, for purposes of irrigation, in the more arid districts, and along the lands bordering on the Ganges, a system of canals moisten the parched soil during the season of drought. Of the fine arts, sculpture has attained the greatest prominence. In many places great temples are cut out of the solid rock and in their interior are numbers of statues, singly and in groups; while ornamenting the walls are carvings of images and various antique designs, representing their ancient creed, and tracing their early history into the unsubstantial realms of mythology. A system of general education is now being permanently established. 40,000 village primary schools are in operation, besides 4,000 schools of a higher grade, and 350 colleges or schools of the highest order. At Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, are three well attended universities where the arts and sciences receive prominent attention. The cultivation of the English language and the spread of European customs is the chief aim of the educational bureau. Internal communication is being improved as rapidly as the difficulties arising from the wild and broken surface can be overcome, and the needs of the country demands. 6,937 miles of railway are now in operation, and many other lines are formed, some of which are being constructed; besides these there are over 700 miles of public roads which are patrolled by a military police, and more than 2,000 miles of canal and river navigation. 225 telegraph offices are established, and 15,705 miles of wire connects the cities and military posts. Many of the cities of India are worthy of notice, as immense marts of industry and commerce. Calcutta, the capital of the wealthy province of Bengal, is the metropolis of the empire, and contains a population of 900,000. In the country immediately surrounding, there are nearly four millions of people, many thousands of whom toil in the city during the day



POPPANASSUM, INDIA'S GREATEST CATARACT.



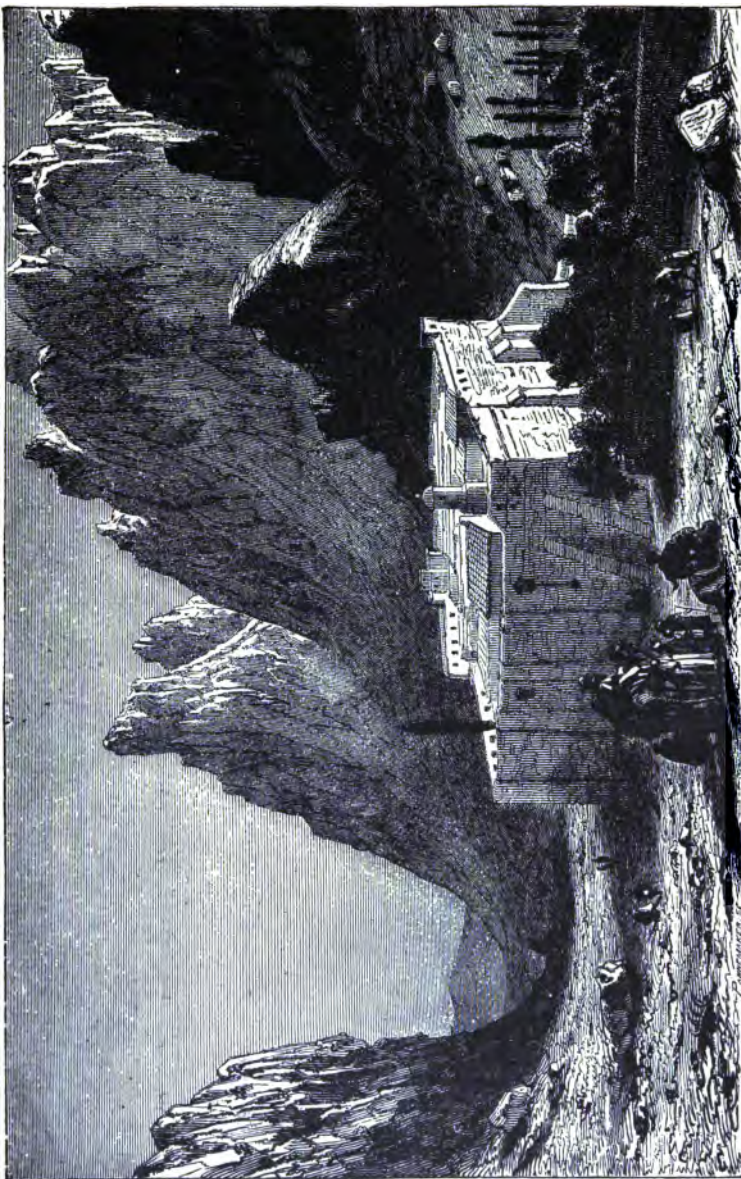
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and return to their homes at night. Most of the inhabitants are Hindus, but quite a large number are Mohammedans; besides which, some 25,000 Europeans are attracted by its commercial resources. The botanical gardens, the "Maidens Esplanade," the Bishops College, the University, theatres, mosques, and Hindu temples are among its features of beauty and interest. The European quarter is finely built, and has given Calcutta the appellation of "The City of Palaces;" but the portions occupied by the natives are composed of mud and bamboo houses, intersected by filthy streets, narrow and unpaved. The "Black Hole of Calcutta" has a world wide reputation. The city contains several scientific and literary societies and supports a fair newspaper circulation. Its trade is more extensive than that of any other Asiatic city, and its exports amount to the enormous sum of \$150,000,000 annually. Bombay covers half the island of the same name off the western coast. Its population is 644,406, the largest part of which is made up of native Hindus. The Parsees, or fire worshippers, number 50,000, and next to the Europeans, they take the highest rank in respectability and affluence. Some of them are merchant princes of fabulous wealth, and models of commercial integrity. Ship-building is one of the largest industries of the city, and cotton, opium, coffee, ivory and gums among its chief articles of import. Several institutions for the dissemination of education and literature are established, besides museums, gardens, theatres, churches and temples, and numerous fine buildings for government and commercial purposes. Madras, on the south-eastern shore of the peninsula, contains a population of 400,000. The scorching heat which prevails here makes life almost unendurable, but at certain seasons a strong sea breeze tempers the atmosphere and to a certain extent relieves the heat of its oppressive influence. Besides its university, which is entirely under the control of European teachers, there are military and medical schools, a polytechnic institute, and a branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The tables of the inhabitants are largely supplied with nutritious and delicate tropical fruits. Direct telegraphic communication is established with England, and several railroads connect it with points along the coast and throughout the interior. Its exports amount to \$40,000,000 yearly. Benares is situated on the Ganges, about 421 miles west of Calcutta, and as a city presenting peculiar religious associations, and bearing evidence of wonderful antiquity, no spot in India possesses so lively an interest. Its inhabitants believe it to be the first city following the creation, and it has become the great central point of the Hindu religion. Some 800 mosques, and nearly 1,000 pagodas appear in the suburbs over the ascending highlands. On occasions of religious festivals, pilgrims flock hither from all parts of the empire. Benares is the holy city of the Hindus. Its populace numbers 173,352, and are generally wealthy and industrious. Shawls, diamonds and lace form its principal commerce. Delhi, situated in northern India has been famed for nearly thirty centuries for its wondrous riches. It is now principally under Mohammedan influence. Ruins of the old city still exist and testify to the high civilization of its ancient builders. Many magnificent and costly structures still adorn its streets. The modern city is famous for its Cashmere shawls embroidered in gold and silk, and its elegant tapestries and fine laces. The population numbering 154,417, is about equally divided between Mohammedans and Hindus. Patna, Lucknow, and Allahabad, are wealthy and populous cities, and Lahore, Baroda, Poonah, Nagpore, Bangalore, and many other corporations contain a population exceeding 100,000. The antiquity of India dates back to unknown periods. The sacred writings of the ancient Hindus are among the most remarkable literature of the world, and in the absence of a positive chronology, in which they are singularly lacking, most students assign the histories to which they point to periods ranging from two to twenty centuries before the Christian era; while others believe them to refer to mythological rulers and dynasties extending over thousands, and even millions of years. From their many monuments of architecture, some of which still remain, exhibiting a style too ancient to be chronologically located, and distinguished for their great size, beauty of design, and elaborate execution, it is abundantly evident that the earliest Hindus were a race of extraordinary civilization. Their religion was an original worship of the gods supposed to exist in the Sun, Moon, and Starry Heavens. Prayers were offered, not for immortal life, as no doubts troubled their minds on that score, but for assistance in the daily wants of life: gradually the idea of a Supreme Power invaded their minds and Brahmanism resulted. Brahma is the first, Vishnoo the preserver the second, and Siva the destroyer, the third person in the Hindu trinity. The early offerings to the gods consisted wholly of spirituous liquor, and animal fat, and both are still sacred among the present Hindu races; the great Sepoy rebellion in 1857 was occasioned by the East India Company supplying the native soldiers with greased cartridges, which their religion forbade them to touch, and rising in the wrath of a terrible fanaticism, the atrocities they committed horrified the civil-

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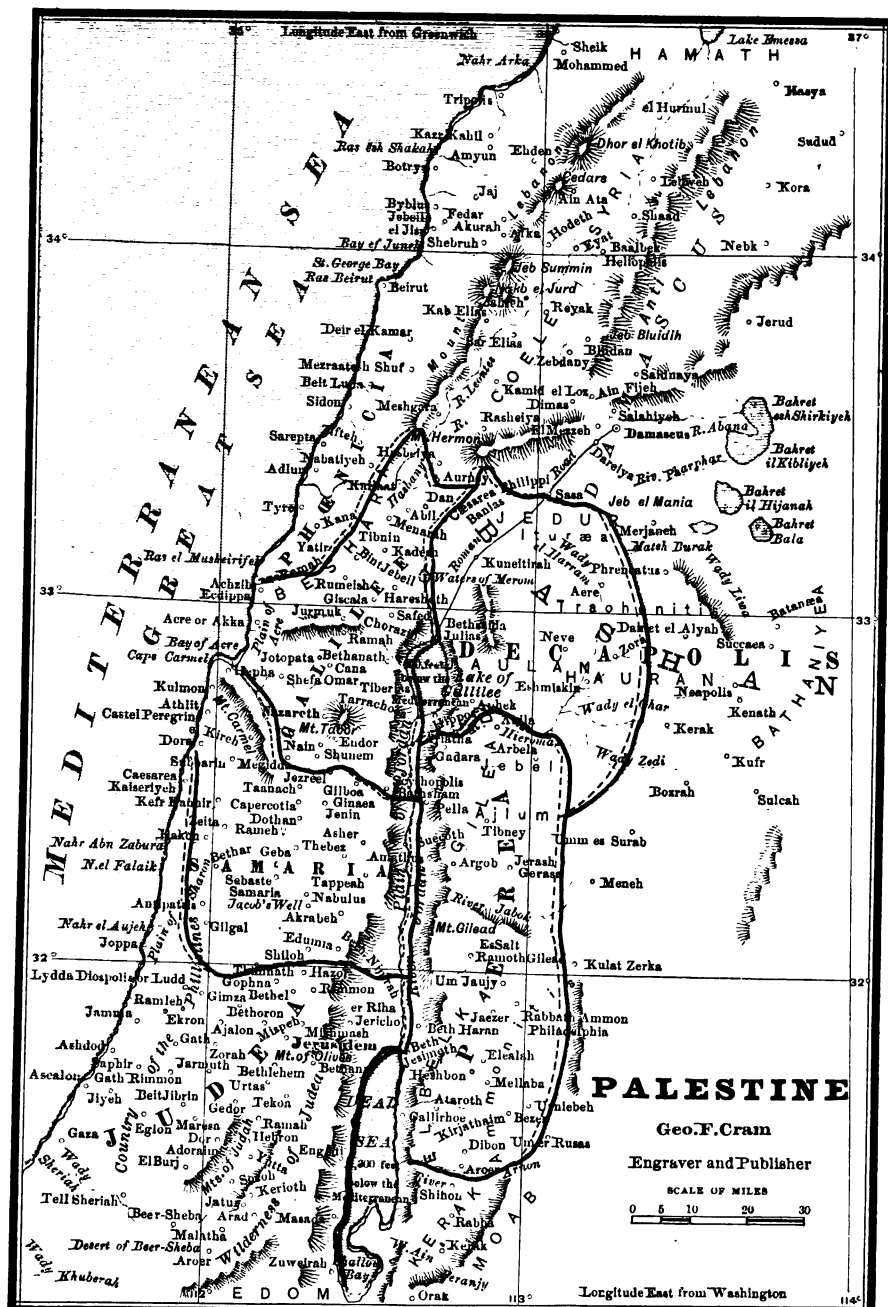
ized world. Their later sacrifices included human life, which is yet sometimes offered, notwithstanding all the efforts of the government to suppress it. The belief in the transmigration of souls is an important feature of the Hindu creed. The History of India has been one of continual vicissitudes. Its great riches have been viewed by many nations with covetous eyes. Persia has invaded its territory and robbed its precious gems; the armies of the powerful Sultans have seized its possessions; and the conquering Tartars have passed with fire and sword through the land leaving a broad track of ruin and desolation behind them. Under British rule it is at present making good progress in moral and material improvement.

PALESTINE, or the "Holy Land," is a small tract of country about the size of Massachusetts and Connecticut together, its area being 12,500 sq. miles. It is 150 miles long and from 75 to 90 miles in width, and is situated on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean sea, between the latitudes 30 and 34 north of the equator and longitudes 34 and 38 east from Greenwich. On the west it is bounded by the Mediterranean sea; north, by the mountains of Lebanon; east and south, by the Arabian desert. It is a very mountainous country, "A land of hills and valleys" and a few fertile plains, of which Esdraelon and Sharon are the largest. Its surface is divided into four general features; two of them low and two elevated. First, the low plain along the coast interrupted only at the northern end, and at Mount Carmel: second, the range of hills and mountains west of the Jordan, extending from Lebanon on the north, to the desert on the south and intersected by the great plain of Esdraelon: third, the valley of the Jordan extending from Lake Merom to the Dead Sea, where its surface is 1,300 feet below the Mediterranean, and extends over 10 miles in width: and fourth, the high range of mountains east of the Jordan, extending from Hermon south, throughout Bashan, Gilead, and Moab. The principal mountains, and those mentioned in Scripture are the Lebanon ranges, from which the cedars were taken to build the temple, situated in the north and running parallel with the sea; and the Anti-Lebanon extending some ten miles to the east, and terminating in the grand old peak of Hermon, whose crests are covered with eternal snow. This is supposed to be the Mount of Transfiguration, and its height is 9,050 feet. Mount Carmel is a long mountain, running in a north-westerly direction from the hills of Samaria, and extending somewhat into the sea, where it is 500 feet in height, while at the place of Elijah's sacrifice it is 1,740 feet above the sea. Mt. Gerizim, and Ebal, the mountains of blessing and cursing, where Joshua assembled the Children of Israel and pronounced the law, is situated nearly midway between the north and south boundaries, and also between the Jordan and the coast. Mount Tabor, Little Hermon and Gilboa are on the eastern part of the plain of Esdraelon and are of nearly an equal height, viz.: 2,000 feet. Mt. Nebo is ten miles east of the north shore of the Dead Sea and is 2,800 feet above the Mediterranean. Mt. Olivet lies on the opposite side of the valley of Jehosaphat, east of Jerusalem, which stands on the four hills of Mor'ah, Zion, Bezetha and Acra. The principal cities are Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Hebron, Gaza, Joppa, Shechem, Nazareth, Tyre, and Sidon, all of which are invested with a peculiar interest, from their associations of ancient Jewish faith and dawning Christianity, and from having witnessed the actual bodily presence of our Saviour. The first knowledge we have of the Holy Land is derived from the book of Genesis, and it is frequently referred to and described in the following books of the Bible. Its first inhabitants mentioned in the Sacred Writings, were the Canaanites, the descendants of Ham. These were driven out when the Children of Israel took possession of the country, and at the present time the latter are scattered over the face of the earth, very few remaining in the sacred cities, which are generally possessed by Mohammedans, Armenians and Greeks, while Arabs and Gypsies wander over the plains, all having their different forms of worship. The Turks are the rulers and are indolent and despotic. No harmony exists between the different sects. The Arabs lead a nomadic, aimless life, living largely by plunder and petty thieving; they are sheltered only by tents and wander lazily from place to place. No change in their habits and customs has taken place since the days of Abraham: they prepare their food in the same manner, sit on the ground at their meals, and dress in the same fashion as in the old patriarchal times. There is a population of about 700,000 of all tribes and denominations now in the Holy Land. While the agriculture of this once abundantly fertile land has sadly declined, its commerce depreciated, and its industries and high civilization no longer exist to attract the attention of the world; Palestine will always continue an object of sacred interest, as the land of the Bible, of the Prophets, Patriarchs, and Kings; the land where our Saviour was born, at Bethlehem of Judea; the scene of His travels to Jerusalem; thence, to Egypt and



MOUNT SINAI AND THE ST. KATHERINA CLOISTER.





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back again to Nazareth, we see Him a boy of 12 years disputing with the doctors; and again, after years of filial obedience, baptized by John. Here His great work began, and on the map we trace His steps into the wilderness, and to the Mt. of Temptation; then, on to the Pinnacle of the Temple, and from there to Capernaum and the Sea of Galilee, where He chose His disciples, and wrought His miracles of walking on the sea, calming the storm, driving out the demons, and raising the dead; where He sat by the well of Samaria, was transfigured on the mountain side; turned water into wine; went into the coasts of Tyre and Sidon; over into the country of the Gaderines; into Perea; down by Jericho; where blind Bartimaeus sat by the way side; by the tomb of Lazarus; and into the garden of Gethsemane. We see Him carrying blessings to many homes and hearts, scattering mercy and peace on all sides; we imagine the scene on the occasion of the grand sermon on the mount, where blessings, and moral precepts were so beautifully and eloquently showered upon the people, and finally, consummating all at Calvary we see Him bidding adieu to His disciples on the summit of the Mount of Olives. It will be found a work of great interest to trace on the map the travels of Jesus, and locate those grand cities of sacred fame, those mountains, plains, rivers and seas of religious and historic note.

ARABIA, occupying the south-western peninsula of Asia, is a land of continual sunshine; scarcely a refreshing rain occurs, except along the eastern and western coasts, during the year and the great interior is a desert of arid sands, interspersed here and there with low places, where springs and verdure delight the traveler. In the terraced districts along the coast some vegetation is produced and even cereals are grown, but coffee, balsam, myrrh, frankincense, and other aromatic plants are more common, while the date, fig, and olive are among its fruits. Of animals, the Arab horses have been noted in all parts of the world for speed, endurance, and fidelity; and the camel, frequently called the "ship of the desert," is native to the country, and offers almost the only means of transportation across the wide sea of sands. The people are divided into a great number of tribes, and although, in some instances the children have learned to read and write, no nation of ancient or modern life has remained so nearly stationary in its social and political condition. Centuries pass without change in its government, its laws, its customs, or its forms of society. Its government is entirely patriarchal; the rulers having a certain degree of authority, and bearing the titles of Sheik, and Emir. Its religion is Mohammedan, and its capital city Mecca, the birth place of Mahomet, is the central and holy city of Islam.

PERSIA, called by the natives Iran, and at one time the wealthiest Kingdom of Asia, lies to the north-east of Arabia, from which it is separated by the Persian Gulf. Its surface is extremely mountainous, its soil is generally sterile and only productive in occasional valleys, where the springs and mountain brooks relieve its aridity. No rivers of any consequence pass through its territories. Among its natural curiosities are numerous singular caves and grottoes found in the mountains of limestone. The aspect of the country is dreary, and the great rocky elevations, the broken plateaus and the wide plains are unrelieved by trees and foliage. Probably this condition has slowly resulted from a steady decrease of national industry, for in the days when Cyrus subdued the surrounding countries, and when Xerxes assembled his grand army against the Greeks, the glittering wealth of Persia astonished the world, and its fields must have been overflowing with abundance.

AFGHANISTAN and BELOOCHISTAN, are but partially civilized Kingdoms lying immediately east of Persia; the former traversed by the great elevations of the Hindoo Kush, and the latter stretching out into a wide uncultivated desert. Except that the unyielding sands of one, and the rugged mountains of the other, present barriers that become natural defenses of the wealth of India, neither are possessed of any features of special importance.

BURMAH, SIAM, and ANAM, composing the Indo-Chinese peninsula of south-eastern Asia, are countries rich in vegetable and mineral resources. They are all more or less tributary to China, and Chinese customs and religion enter largely into all their forms of society. Their governments are in the hands of native princes. Natural vegetable resources grow in remarkable abundance; gold and silver are freely found among the mountains and along the sands of the rivers, and precious stones, marble and amber are gathered in many localities. Owing to the lack of intelligent administration, commercial and manufacturing industries are not extensively developed. Education is disregarded and the ceremonies and festivals of religion largely occupy the attention of the people. Temples and pagodas are found in all the villages, and innumerable monuments and monasteries containing the images of Buddha, meet the eye in every direction. The southern end of the peninsula is occupied by offshoots of the Malays, who inhabit the East-Indian islands, between the mainland and Australia.

AFRICA.

AFRICA, one of the three great divisions of the globe, lies in the eastern hemisphere, south of Europe, and connected with Asia by the isthmus of Suez, which, in its narrowest part, is only 72 miles wide. The equator passes nearly through its centre, and while its northern limits begin with the 37th degree of north latitude, its extreme southern point extends to the 35th degree south of the equator. East and west, it reaches from longitude 52 east, to 18 west, from Greenwich. In form, it resembles an irregular triangle, and with the exception of the narrow isthmus, mentioned above, it is entirely surrounded by water. On the north, the Mediterranean separates it from the European peninsula; west and south, its shores are washed by the waters of the north and south Atlantic; south-east, the Indian ocean shapes its coast; and north-east, the Red sea, of Scriptural fame, divides it from the deserts of Arabia. Its greatest length is 4,985 miles, and its breadth, between Cape Verde and Cape Guardafui, 4,615 miles. Its area, including outlying islands, is nearly 12,000,000 square miles, and its population estimated at 100,000,000. Probably not over one-third its surface has been thoroughly explored, and with the exception of its coast regions, where colonies are established by different governments, our knowledge of the interior is mainly derived from scientific explorers and travelers of renown. In general terms, its coasts, south of the equator, appear to be fringed with mountains, immediately back of which are low and sometimes marshy tracts, varying from 50 to 300 miles in width, and gradually rising to high, central elevations. In the south-eastern part, the mountains of the moon, hitherto almost mythical in fame, extend in a half circle from the lofty snow clad peaks of Kenia and Kilimandjaro, the summits of which are 20,000 feet above the sea, to the western shores of Lake Tanganyika, whose northern waters are enclosed within its rocky ranges. From this region, which no doubt contains the sources of the Nile, west to the Gulf of Guinea, a thousand miles of wild, unexplored country intervenes, inhabited by tribes yet unknown to civilization. North of this region, the countries embraced in the Soudan territory, stretch nearly across the continent. Here, are rich forests, and abundantly fertile plains; that, in the vicinity of Lake Tchad, being particularly noted for its vast extent and remarkable verdure. Still farther north, the Great Sahara extends from the western coast, 2,000 miles, to the Valley of the Nile, and from the Niger and Senegal to the cultivable shores of the Mediterranean. Its average width is 1,000 miles. Throughout the greater part of this sterile region, no drop of rain ever falls, and while some portions of its surface are composed of hard, clay soils, others consist of loose sands, which the frequent hot and powerful winds, that sweep the desert, carry into the air, and form in clouds, that often overwhelm the traveler. At intervals, varying from 25 to 100 miles, green tracts, nourished by subterranean springs, appear, often of sufficient extent to produce considerable vegetation, and to support small farms and even villages. These fertile spots are called Oases, and in the eastern part of the desert, they are frequently covered with date palms. Commerce is carried on across the desert, between important points along the coast and the interior, by means of caravans, which have regular days of starting, and which sometimes consist of as many as 2,000 camels, each one carrying a load, ranging from 300 to 600 pounds. They follow each other in single file, so that with the attendants and accompanying passengers, the caravan frequently extends from one to two miles. The greatest danger in crossing the desert is from the dreaded simoon, which has many times destroyed entire caravans. Morocco, on the North-western coast, is an empire tributary to the Sultan. Its general features are mountainous, though extensive plains and lowlands appear in its east and west territories. The Atlas range of mountains, traversing its central region, forms a watershed, from which, west and north, the streams flow to the great seas; while south, they seek the Sahara, and become lost in the greedy sands of the desert. Its climate, temperate in the North, and tropical in the South, produces both cereals and palms; on the one hand, the solid grains, and on the other, rich fruits, and heat loving plants. The country is sparsely settled, and wild animals, including the lion, panther, and hyena, are abundant. Cattle, sheep, and goats, are extensively reared, and preparing their hides and skins for foreign markets, is the greatest industry of the kingdom. In the production of leather, the people of Morocco excel all nations. Their leathers are not only softer, but brilliant colors are imparted to them; both qualities being produced by the use of plants, common to the country, and unknown to other nations. In former centuries, Morocco was possessed of an extensive civilization and a valuable commerce, but the latter is now mainly confined to its leather and wool, while the former has become reduced to a very low condition. To be able to read a few chapters of the Koran, is the extent of education desired by the

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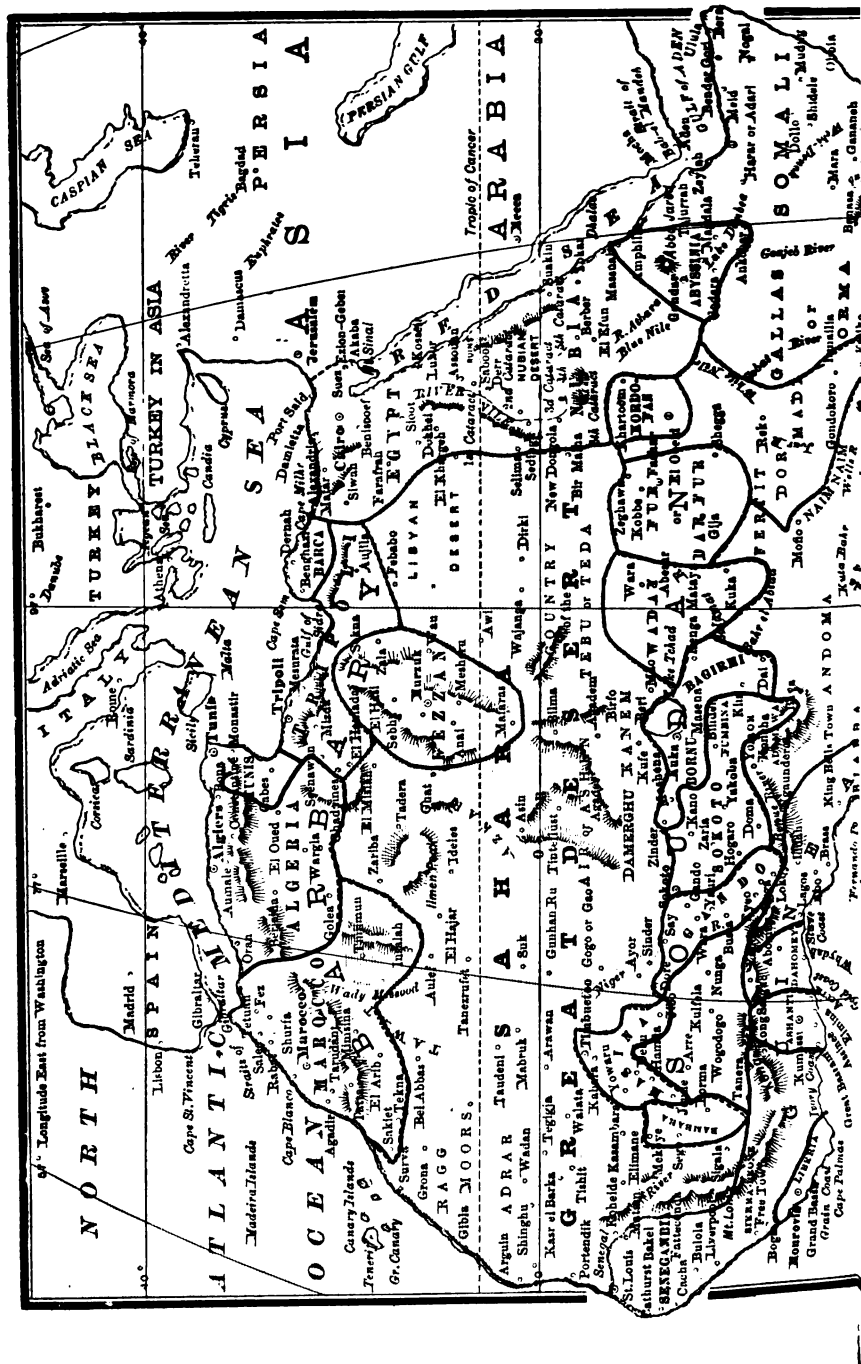
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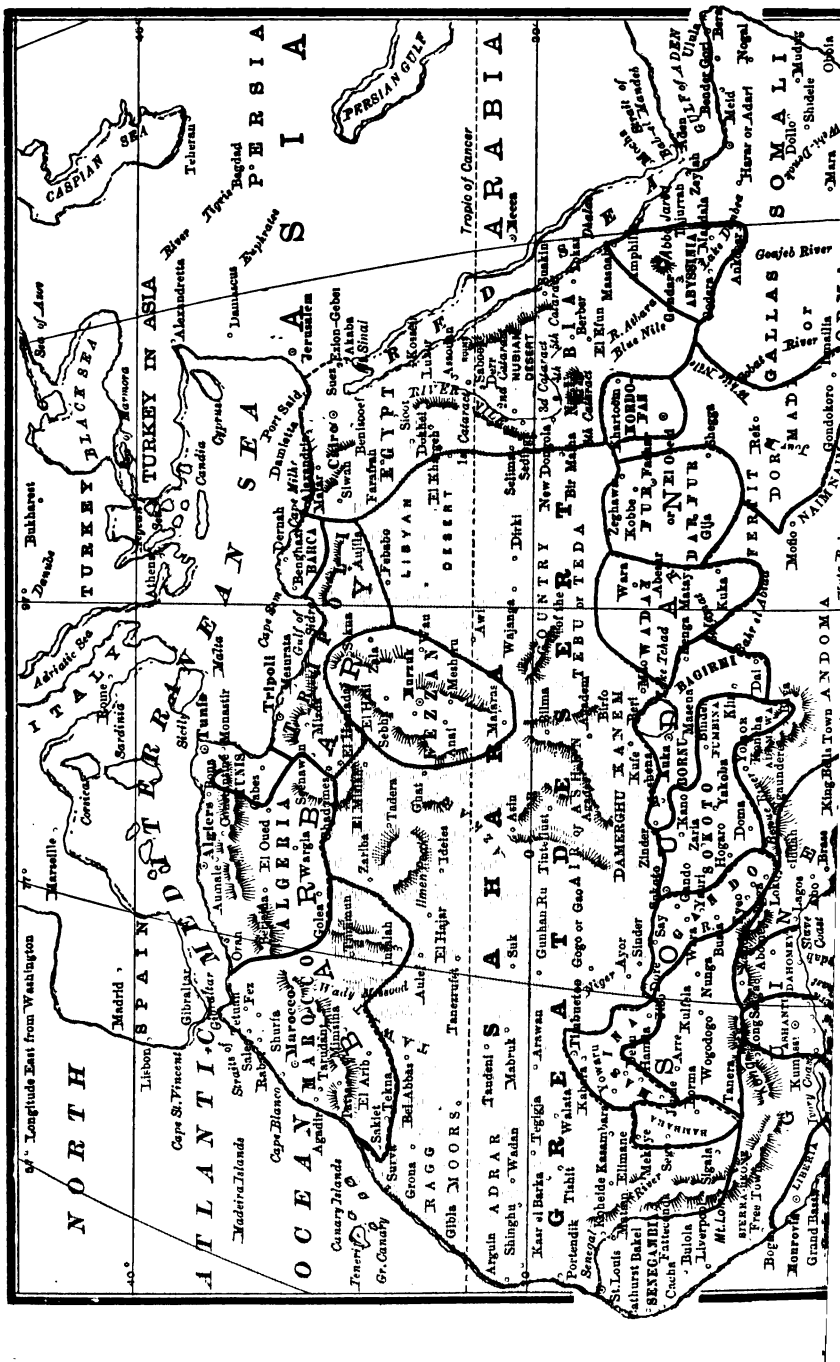
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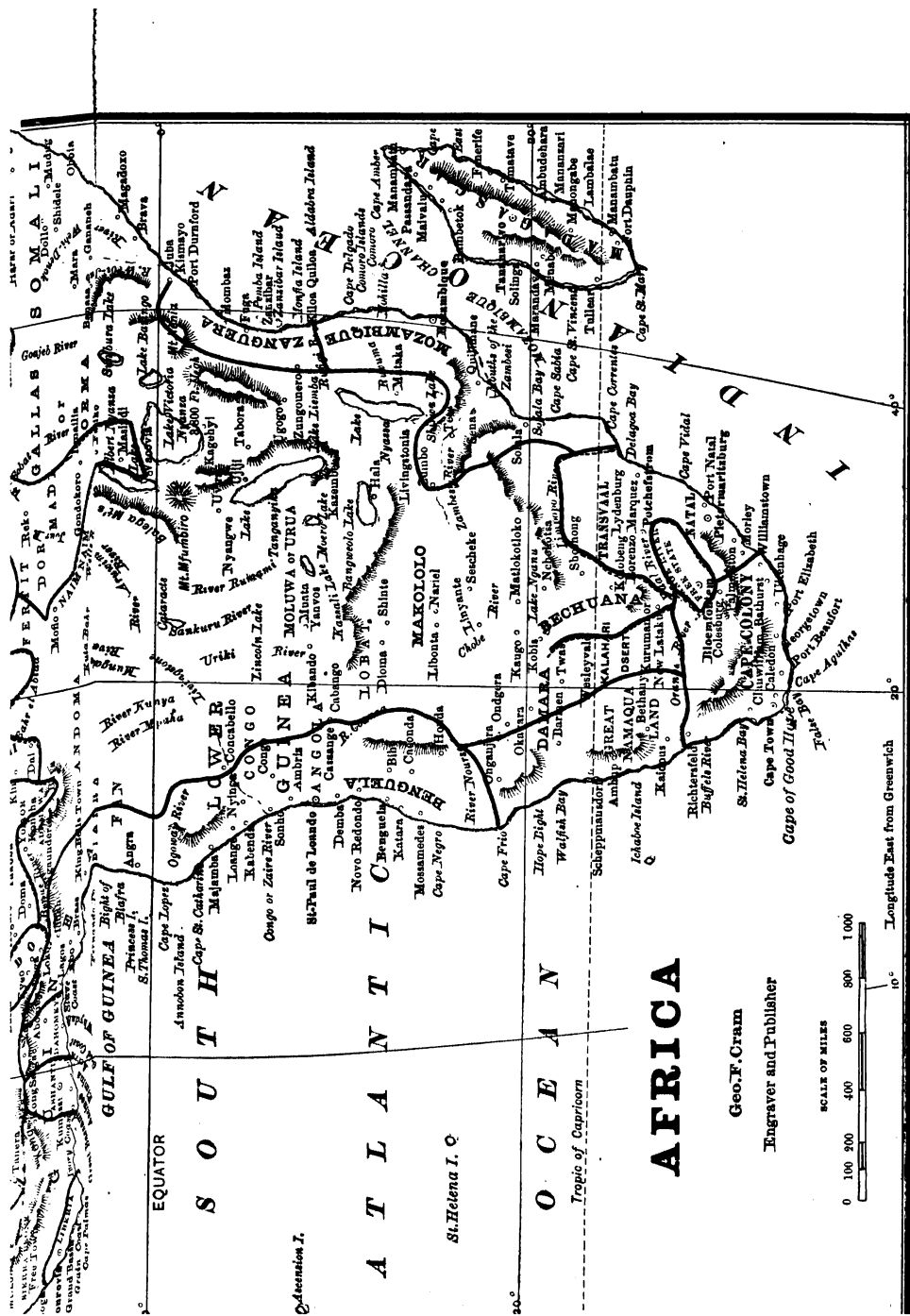
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AFRICA.

people. Of its inhabitants, the Moors are the most numerous, and at the same time the ruling race. Algeria, lying immediately east of Morocco, is occupied by a French colony. Its mountainous central tracts, abound in valuable minerals, and its plains are rich in forests and cultivated farms. The history of Algeria is one of exceeding interest. Mohommedanism entered its territory at an early day, and during the middle ages the Algerian government was directed under the approving nod of the Turkish sultan, against every christian nation. Organized bands of pirates infested its harbors, and threatened destruction to the merchant marine of the world. Christian men and women were captured and sold into slavery, and the christian powers defied with the utmost impudence. To America belongs the glory of destroying the power of this "Nation of corsairs." The European nations had long been preparing for a decisive contest; but on the 20th of June, 1815, the American fleet, taking the lead, vigorously attacked the Algerian pirates, completely defeated them, and compelled their government to honor and acknowledge the inviolability of the American flag. Within a year from this period, 1211 christian slaves were liberated. The French took possession of the country in 1830. Education and internal improvements are encouraged; primary schools have been established; several lines of railroads are in operation; and a submarine cable connects it with Marseille. Tunis, still farther east, is one of the wealthiest kingdoms of Africa. The great Atlas range of mountains terminates here. The country is fairly watered by numerous mountain torrents; besides which, there are many excellent mineral springs. The soil is so fertile, that immense quantities of fruits and grain are produced, almost without effort; the plateaus afford a pasturage that supports great numbers of cattle, sheep, horses, and dromedaries, and the mountains yield rich and valuable ores. Manufacturing industries are fairly developed, and commerce is extensively carried on. Wool, olive oil, honey, wax, hides, dates, coral, and sponges are exported, while cloth, leather, and arms are transported across the desert, and exchanged for the gums, feathers, gold and ivory of the interior African tribes. The government is in the hands of a native prince, termed the Bey, but tribute is annually sent to the Sultan. Tripoli is the most eastern of the Barbary states, and one of the regencies of the Sultan. Its surface is more level than the states west. No rivers flow through its territory, and during the long, hot summers, rain rarely falls, but the night dews are so heavy that sufficient moisture is obtained to produce a fair degree of tropical vegetation. Its commerce, manufactures, and civilization may be fairly compared to those of Tunis. In the north-east, Egypt occupies the valley of the Nile, and connects the two great continents by the isthmus of Suez. Here no rain ever appears, except in the summer, when the tropical rains pour in torrents along the entire length of the river, which rapidly rising, inundates the country, and remains in its flooded condition about two months, during which time it leaves a rich deposit over the covered soil. In November, the ground has dried sufficiently for cultivation; the crops are sown, and in February and March the harvest begins. An abundant yield results, except in years when the river falls in its regular inundation; no crops can then be sown, and famine spreads over the land. This, however, rarely occurs, and the periodical irrigations are almost as regular as the seasons. Along the shore of the Red Sea the scenery is grand; huge cliffs, and masses of granite, frequently extend westward to the river, where they form magnificent and powerful cataracts. From these rocky ranges, stones were obtained for the pyramids and monuments of the ancient inhabitants. Scarcely any forests appear, though a few groves of date, and other palms, are occasionally seen. The climate is very unhealthy; frequent visitations of the plague, cholera, and fatal blood diseases, destroy large numbers of the people, and scorching winds from the desert, invariably bring malaria and death. Egypt possesses a history of the most wonderful antiquity, and a chronology of the greatest importance; the one, reaching back to the earliest known epoch of man, and the other, connecting its national life, through the long, obscure ages, with the history and wanderings of the "Chosen People." From Menes, who governed Egypt, perhaps 4,000 years before the Christian era, down to the Pharaohs and Ptolomies, the Sacred Writings are filled with allusions to its wealth and power. Its ancient civilization far exceeded that of any other known race. As early as 2000 B. C., the Egyptians divided the year into 12 months and 365 days, instituted the system of decimals, adjusted weights and measures, were well versed in the geographical divisions of the old world, possessed an extensive knowledge of chemistry, medicine, and the human anatomy, and in architecture, attained a proficiency evidenced to the present day, in its ruins of colossal temples. Sculpture, painting and music were also well advanced at that early day; and, about the

AFRICA.

developed. The mountain ranges, the highest of which is 9,000 feet, are about 100 miles from the coast. One of the most curious features of the African climate is noticeable here in the transposition of seasons: two winds sweep alternately over the surface; one from the north-west, and the other from the south; and while on one side of the divide, the people are sowing and planting, on the other, they are harvesting the matured crop. The inhabitants, though largely English and Dutch, are divided among many nationalities, and large numbers of refugees from foreign lands have here found a temporary home. Many of the latter are of questionable character, and, as a consequence, society is in a chaotic condition. After the Dutch had been forced to abandon the control of the Cape government, they moved north, and took possession of Natal, a mountainous region of small extent, but rich in minerals and covered at intervals with fertile plains and valleys. From here, after a desperate resistance, they were again routed by the English colony, and, crossing the Vaal river, they entered the territory of the natives, and occupied a larger tract between the Zulus and Bechuana tribes. This, they named Transvaal. They are mostly farmers, and, as a rule, are industrious and thrifty. As a class, they are termed Boers. English writers are apt to speak of them as a worthless community, and to accuse them of brutal inhumanity to the surrounding natives. If this is true, it appears somewhat singular that they should have occupied the Transvaal for 33 years, in an almost unbroken peace, while the English government, at the Cape, has been engaged in no less than seven bloody wars with the neighboring tribes. While one division of the Boers passed into the Transvaal, another took possession of a small territory south of the river, which they named the Orange River Free State. Both governments are republics. Along the south-west coast, between the Orange and Nourie rivers, the country consists of mountain ranges, high plateaus, and, occasionally, fertile valleys. Benguela is traversed by great numbers of small streams, and exhibits the most wonderful fertility of soil and humidity of climate. From this territory to Senegambia, the western coast is given the somewhat general name of Guinea,—that portion north of the equator being called Upper Guinea, and that south of the equator, Lower Guinea. This great sweep of coast was first discovered by the Portuguese, and they still retain nearly all of the southern half. In Upper Guinea, four divisions are made of the shores, viz: The Grain coast, Ivory coast, Gold coast and Slave coast; all signifying the peculiar commerce for which each is noted. At different points, the Dutch, French, and English, have established settlements and factories, and to these settlements the vast resources of the rich soudan are gathered. Lower Guinea is, to a large extent, an unknown desert, and civilization has scarcely entered its interior. Senegambia possesses an alluvial coast line, watered by small streams. In the interior its plains gradually rise to the summits of the Kong Mountains. Many parts of its soil are productive, and its mountain elevations are full of valuable mineral. Liberia is a negro republic, extending 500 miles along the Grain coast of Upper Guinea, and reaching about 50 miles into the interior. It was originally established by an association, of which Henry Clay was president, for the purpose of furnishing a home for emancipated negroes, and giving them opportunities of self-improvement and self-government, in 1821. After the state had been well organized, it was, in 1847, declared a free republic, and left to its own resources. In 1848 it was formally recognized by the British government, by which it was presented with a corvette of war carrying four guns. Its prosperity has continued to increase, and many of the interior tribes have been admitted to rights of citizenship. The fact that it is wholly an American institution, and that it has furnished a home for large numbers of negroes freed by the late war in the United States, makes Liberia an object of special interest to Americans.

Mountain ranges do not form a prominent feature of the physical characteristics of Africa; and, while the Atlas range, overlooking the Mediterranean, the Kong Mountains, rising from the Guinea coasts, the elevated chains, that under different names, traverse the southern peninsula, the mountains of the Moon, with their out-lying peaks, and the extended eminences that abut the opposite coasts, exhibit in many places, elevations of considerable magnitude, the general surface of the country is made up of high plateaus and broad, level plains, so poorly watered that a large part of their area becomes a barren waste. Africa has, in fact, been called a "Land of Deserts," and, without doubt, so far as its surface is known, the term is well applied; but, on the other hand, it contains regions clothed in the most wonderful verdure, where the spreading palm offers a grateful shade, and the air is filled with the fragrance of sweet spices and delicate fruits. The few large rivers are the Zambesi, only partially explored by Dr. Livingstone; the Orange, flowing

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across the Cape region; the Congo, bringing the waters from some unknown points in the interior near the equator, into the Atlantic; the Gambia and Senegal, carrying the torrents of the Kong Mountains to the western shores; the Niger, originating in the same mountains, and measuring a distance of 3,500 miles in its winding course to the sea; and the Nile, having its beginning among the great lakes south of the equator, and passing north; first, through the territories of the wild tribes, then, through Nubia and Egypt, and finally, pouring a vast volume of water into the Mediterranean through several mouths. The entire length of the latter is about 3,500 miles, and the distance between the opposite arms of its delta is 150 miles. The question of the sources of the Nile has been the greatest geographical puzzle since the days of Moses; and, with all the civilization of the ancient Egyptians, their wealth, their military power, and their geographical knowledge, there is no evidence existing that they ever discovered its origin, though for many centuries their war boats patrolled its lower and middle courses, and their commerce flourished along its banks. The scenery along the Nile is, in many places, surpassingly grand. To the traveler, sailing along its shores, it presents, in mighty cataracts, deep gorges, rocky walls, and grassy meadows, a picturesque and diversified landscape.

Of all the great divisions of the globe, none can be said to have been the seat of a more ancient civilization than Africa, and yet, while all other lands have been thoroughly explored, and the other divisions of the eastern hemisphere thickly settled, this vast region has always been, and still is, to a large extent, a land of mystery. Numerous colonies fringe its southern and western coasts; feeble remains of ancient dynasties border its northern seas; Christian and Turk encircle its broad domain; but its great interior is yet, to a large extent, unknown; its central plains continue in the undisputed possession of savage and heathen tribes; the verdure and bloom of its inland valleys add nothing to the stores of the civilized world, and its trackless forests still shelter the elephant and the lion. Undoubtedly, Africa was better known to the ancients than to the nations of the present day. For many centuries Egypt was the centre of the world's industries, commerce, literature and art, and it seems highly improbable, that so enterprising a people should not have become possessed of an extensive knowledge of at least large portions of the continent. Carthage, also, with its million inhabitants, occupying the territory of modern Tunis, could never have attained the commercial magnificence and military power which awoke the envy and antagonism of ancient Rome, without drawing largely upon the resources of the remote interior. At a very early day, the merchants of Tyre are believed to have explored the eastern coasts, and its circumnavigation, at a later period, by the Phœnicians, is a well authenticated fact. The more modern discoveries and settlements were inaugurated by the Portuguese, who, in the 15th century, were a people of the first maritime importance. Following their discoveries, French, Dutch and English colonies were established, and numerous explorations of Southern Africa were undertaken, under the auspices of geographical and scientific societies, and by adventurous travelers, of whom Mungo Park, Dr. Livingstone and the American, Stanley, are prominently known. The greatest impediments to African research are the deadly malaria, rising from interior marshes and lowlands, the ferocious beasts that inhabit its forests and jungles, the dangerous reptiles that infest the banks of its sluggish streams, the savage tribes that oppose the entrance of civilization, and the numerous species of insects that feed upon its poisonous atmosphere. These drawbacks will, undoubtedly, disappear, however, when field and forest shall be brought under the influence of agricultural and commercial industries, and the barbarism of its present inhabitants shall yield to the encroaching civilization of the world. Already, 2,106 miles of completed railway, and probably, not less than 10,000 miles of telegraph extend along its frontiers, and rapid advances are now being made toward securing the natural resources of the interior, to swell the commerce of the great world, and spreading the modifying influences of education, and a more gentle religion over the entire country.

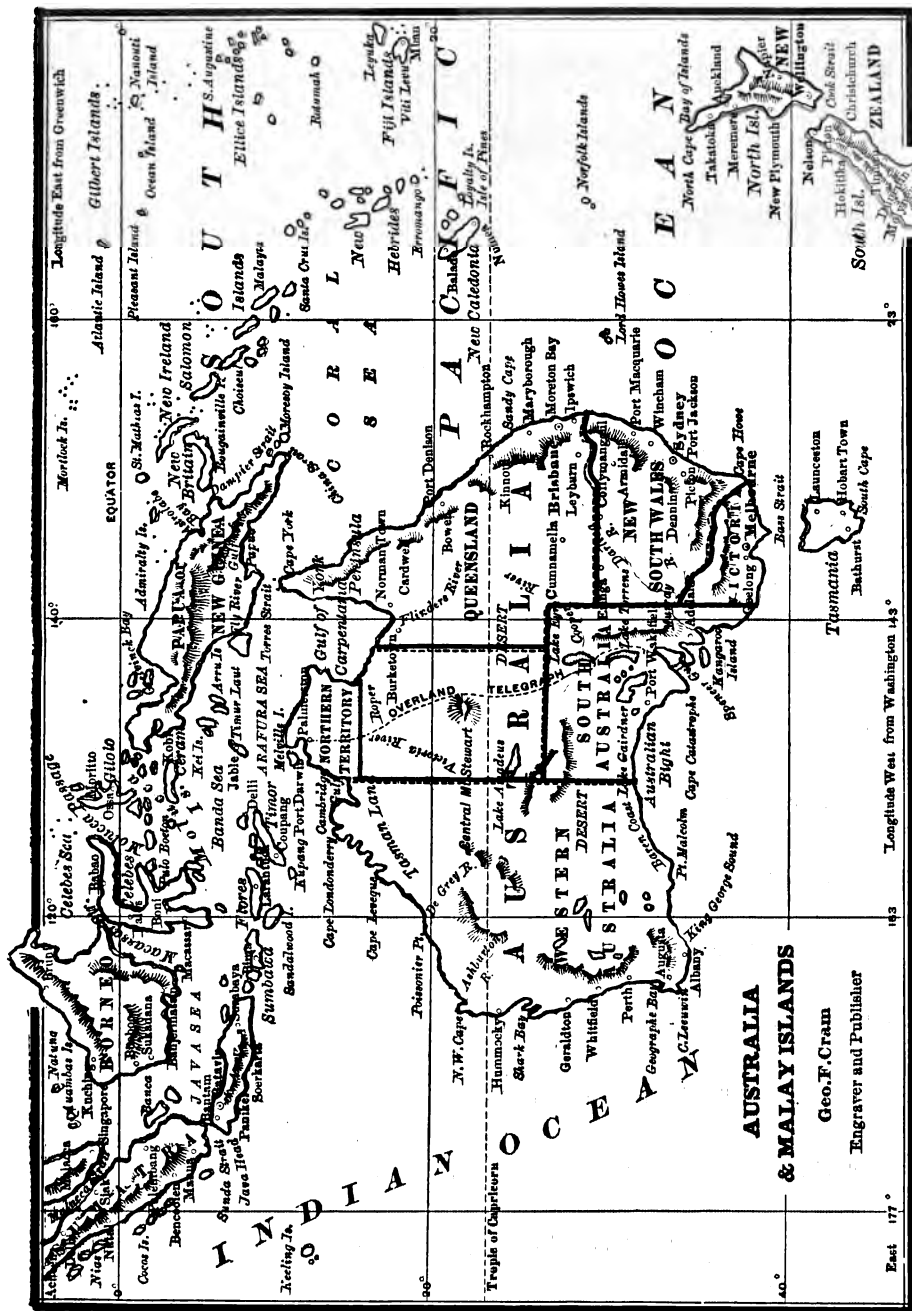


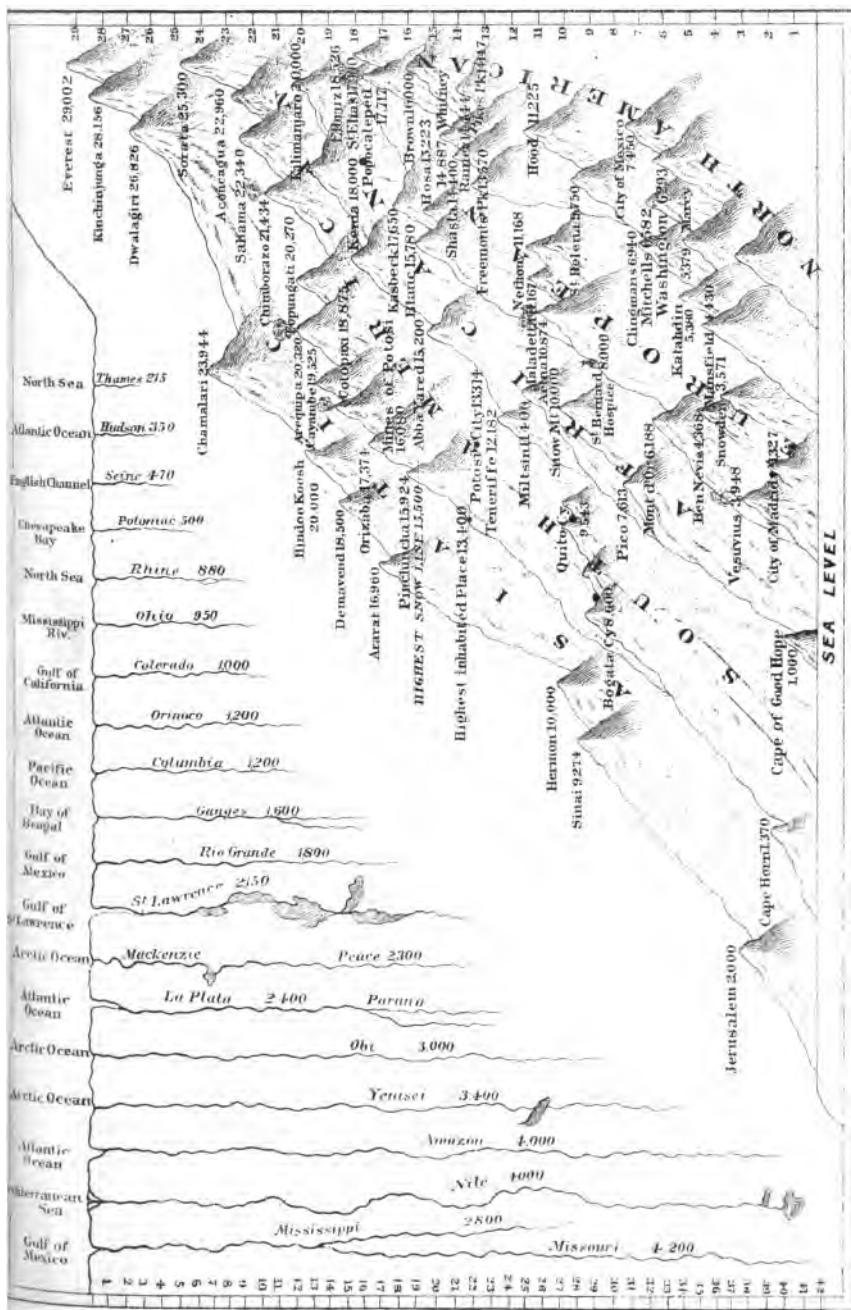
FALLS OF THE ZAMBESI IN AFRICA.



AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA is a large division of the world's surface, lying to the south-east of Asia, and entirely surrounded by the waters of the Pacific and Indian oceans. By some geographers it is described as a continent, and by others, as an island. Its situation is entirely south of the equator, between the latitudes of 10 and 38 degrees, and longitudes 113 and 154 degrees, east from Greenwich, and it contains an area of about 2,970,000 square miles. Its north and south coasts are marked by deep indentations, but east and west, its shores extend into the sea in a circular form, and possess few good harbors. The central territory is made up of vast, level plains, traversed by no running streams, and watered only by the rains, which descend irregularly, sometimes in continuous torrents, that transform the interior into a great sea, and, again, withholding their moisture for months, and, sometimes years, change its surface into a burning, lifeless desert, stretching a thousand miles in every direction. These extremes, however, occur only occasionally, and in ordinary years, though the country has not yet been thoroughly explored, it is believed that the central plains will produce good pasturage, if not possessing sufficient fertility to supply the resource of field and farm. The principle rivers are in the south-east part of the country, but even these, hardly deserve the name of rivers, as their channels often disappear, leaving only a succession of shallow lakes or ponds, to mark their natural course. Extending along the coast, are mountain ranges, from which short streams descend to the sea. The elevations along the south-east border, in Victoria, are called the Australian Alps, and in a few lofty peaks, reach a height of from 5,000 to 7,178 feet. This entire chain, north, to the Liverpool range exhibits the same grand and rugged scenery that characterize its Swiss namesake. Along the eastern coast, to the York peninsula, the same general range extends under different names, sometimes projecting inland, and sometimes elevating the coast to a high and rocky wall. Throughout the entire chain, valuable minerals have been discovered in great abundance. The most remarkable gold districts are in the Bathurst region, west of Sidney, and in the territory of the Victoria colony; in both these districts the precious metal is found in almost pure masses. At Ballarat, in Victoria, lumps have been picked up, weighing as high as 136 pounds. At Burra-Burra, north of Adelaide, the richest mines of copper have been discovered, and along nearly every part of the coast, minerals of different kinds are profusely distributed. In the mountain tracts of the north shore, iron is imbedded to such an extent as to materially change the course of the magnetic needle. Immense coal fields have already been opened, and large quantities of coal are exported to America and other foreign countries. Australian vegetation is of a marked and peculiar nature; fully 7,000 species of plants are found, which do not grow in any other part of the world; and, of trees, while they do not, in any part of the country, form dense forests, they stand in park-like regularity, some attaining the astonishing height of from 200 to 300 feet, and measuring 40 feet in circumference at their base. Flowers bloom with a brilliancy of color rarely equaled in other lands, but are usually destitute of perfume; while, on the other hand, the plants, and frequently the foliage of the trees, distribute a fragrance of the most delightful character. None of the delicious fruits, so abundant in other tropical lands, are native to Australian soil, but all kinds of fruit and cereals, transplanted from other countries, become immediately adapted to the soil and climate, and yield with great freedom. Very few dangerous beasts are found, and no serpents of great size or venom; but poisonous insects, such as the scorpion, centipede, &c., are common in many parts. The natives, except in the vicinity of the colonies, wear no clothes and seek no shelter, except large strips of bark, slanted against poles; they eat their food with very little cooking, and often entirely raw. With the whites they are now friendly and pacific, but the different tribes are generally at war with each other. Their arms consist of spears, clubs, and boomerangs. The white population of Australia has been largely attracted by the wealth of its mines, and, naturally, includes a mixture of all nationalities and all grades of society. This condition, for many years, operated against the extension of general improvement, but, at the present time, both education and religion, aided by a firm government, are extending a civilizing influence. More thorough explorations are constantly being made, and the habitable parts are being gradually placed under colonial jurisdiction. The white population is nearly 2,000,000, and the native, less than 40,000. The principal cities are Melbourne, Sidney, Ballarat, Sandhurst, Adelaide, and Geelong. There are now 197,617 miles of railroad, and 22,000 miles of telegraph being operated in Australia and adjacent islands.





COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS AND RIVERS OF THE WORLD.
HIGHEST POINT EVER REACHED BY A BALLOON 27,000 FEET.







OFFICIAL CENSUS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

FOR 1880--BY COUNTIES.

| ALABAMA. | | COUNTY | POP 'N | COUNTY | POP 'N | CALIFORNIA. | |
|------------------|--------|------------------|-----------|--------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| COUNTY | POP 'N | | | | | | |
| Antauga | 13,113 | Pickens | 21,479 | Franklin | 14,951 | Alameda | 62,972 |
| Baldwin | 8,446 | Pike | 20,640 | Fulton | 6,720 | Alpine | 539 |
| Barbour | 34,026 | Randolph | 16,575 | Garland | 9,023 | Amador | 11,386 |
| Bibb | 9,487 | Russell | 24,840 | Grant | 6,185 | Butte | 18,721 |
| Blount | 15,526 | St. Clair | 14,463 | Green | 7,481 | Calaveras | 9,094 |
| Bullock | 29,079 | Shelby | 17,236 | Hempstead | 19,015 | Colusa | 13,118 |
| Butler | 19,685 | Sumter | 28,728 | Hot Spring | 7,775 | Contra Costa | 12,525 |
| Calhoun | 19,591 | Talladega | 23,360 | Howard | 9,917 | Del Norte | 2,584 |
| Chambers | 23,440 | Tallapoosa | 23,400 | Independence | 18,086 | Eldorado | 10,685 |
| Cherokee | 19,109 | Tuscaloosa | 24,559 | Izard | 10,856 | Fresno | 9,478 |
| Chilton | 10,806 | Walker | 9,323 | Jackson | 10,877 | Humboldt | 15,510 |
| Choctaw | 15,731 | Washington | 4,538 | Jefferson | 22,386 | Inyo | 2,928 |
| Clark | 17,896 | Wilcox | 31,832 | Johnson | 11,565 | Kern | 5,601 |
| Clay | 12,938 | Winston | 4,253 | Lafayette | 5,729 | Lake | 6,596 |
| Cleburne | 10,976 | Total.... | 1,262,344 | Lawrence | 8,782 | Lassen | 3,340 |
| Coffee | 8,061 | ARIZONA. | | Lee | 13,288 | Los Angeles | 33,379 |
| Colbert | 16,154 | Apache | 5,283 | Lincoln | 9,255 | Marin | 11,325 |
| Conecuh | 12,606 | Maricopa | 5,689 | Little River | 6,404 | Mariposa | 4,339 |
| Coosa | 15,132 | Mohave | 1,180 | Logan | 14,885 | Mendocino | 12,800 |
| Covington | 5,650 | Pima | 17,007 | Lonoke | 12,147 | Merced | 5,656 |
| Crenshaw | 11,735 | Pinal | 3,044 | Madison | 11,455 | Modoc | 4,399 |
| Cullman | 6,355 | Yavapai | 5,013 | Marion | 7,907 | Mono | 7,499 |
| Dale | 12,677 | Yuma | 3,215 | Miller | 9,919 | Monterey | 11,302 |
| Dallas | 48,437 | Total..... | 40,441 | Mississippi | 7,332 | Napa | 13,235 |
| DeKalb | 12,675 | ARKANSAS. | | Monroe | 9,570 | Nevada | 20,827 |
| Elmore | 17,674 | Arkansas | 8,038 | Montgomery | 5,729 | Placer | 14,226 |
| Escambia | 5,719 | Ashley | 10,156 | Nevada | 12,959 | Plumas | 6,180 |
| Etowah | 15,398 | Baxter | 6,004 | Newton | 6,127 | Sacramento | 34,391 |
| Fayette | 10,135 | Benton | 20,328 | Ouachita | 11,757 | San Benito | 5,584 |
| Franklin | 9,155 | Boone | 12,187 | Perry | 3,910 | San Bernardino | 7,786 |
| Geneva | 4,342 | Bradley | 6,385 | Phillips | 21,262 | San Diego | 8,618 |
| Green | 21,931 | Calhoun | 5,671 | Pike | 6,345 | San Francisco | 233,956 |
| Hale | 26,553 | Carroll | 13,337 | Poinsett | 2,192 | San Joaquin | 24,354 |
| Henry | 18,760 | Chicot | 10,117 | Polk | 5,857 | San Luis Obispo | 9,142 |
| Jackson | 25,114 | Clark | 15,771 | Pope | 14,325 | San Mateo | 8,669 |
| Jefferson | 23,272 | Clay | 7,213 | Prairie | 8,435 | Santa Barbara | 9,522 |
| Lamar | 12,142 | Columbia | 14,087 | Pulaski | 32,663 | Santa Clara | 35,039 |
| Lauderdale | 21,035 | Conway | 12,754 | Randolph | 11,724 | Santa Cruz | 12,901 |
| Lawrence | 31,391 | Craighead | 7,037 | St. Francis | 8,389 | Shasta | 9,492 |
| Lee | 27,373 | Crawford | 14,740 | Salline | 8,963 | Sierra | 6,623 |
| Limestone | 21,600 | Crittenden | 9,415 | Scott | 9,174 | Siskiyou | 8,610 |
| Lowndes | 31,178 | Cross | 5,051 | Searcy | 7,278 | Solano | 18,475 |
| Macon | 17,373 | Dallas | 6,507 | Sebastian | 19,550 | Sonoma | 25,926 |
| Madison | 37,625 | Deesha | 8,973 | Sevier | 6,182 | Stanislaus | 8,751 |
| Marengo | 30,889 | Dorsey | 8,370 | Sharp | 9,047 | Sutter | 5,159 |
| Marion | 9,364 | Drew | 12,281 | Stone | 5,089 | Tehama | 9,302 |
| Marshall | 14,585 | Faulkner | 12,785 | Union | 13,417 | Trinity | 4,998 |
| Mobile | 48,602 | | | Van Buren | 9,565 | Tulare | 11,261 |
| Monroe | 17,091 | | | Washington | 25,844 | Tuolumne | 7,848 |
| Montgomery | 52,392 | | | White | 17,794 | Ventura | 5,073 |
| Morgan | 16,428 | | | Woodruff | 8,646 | Yolo | 11,772 |
| Perry | 30,736 | | | Yell | 13,852 | Yuba | 11,270 |
| | | | | Total..... | 802,564 | Total..... | 864,686 |

OFFICIAL CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1890—BY COUNTIES.

COLORADO.

| COUNTY | POP'N | COUNTY | POP'N |
|------------------|--------|------------------|---------|
| Arapahoe..... | 58,645 | Custer..... | 995 |
| Bent..... | 1,654 | Davidson..... | 1,256 |
| Boulder..... | 9,746 | Delano..... | ..... |
| Chaffee..... | 6,510 | DeSmet..... | ..... |
| Clear Creek..... | 7,846 | Deuel..... | 2,302 |
| Conejos..... | 5,605 | Douglas..... | ..... |
| Costilla..... | 2,879 | Edmunds..... | ..... |
| Custer..... | 8,082 | Emmons..... | ..... |
| Douglas..... | 2,486 | Faulk..... | ..... |
| Elbert..... | 1,709 | Forsyth..... | ..... |
| ElPaso..... | 7,952 | Foster..... | ..... |
| Fremont..... | 4,735 | French..... | ..... |
| Glavin..... | 6,489 | Gingras..... | ..... |
| Grand..... | 417 | Grand Forks..... | 6,248 |
| Gunnison..... | 8,237 | Grant..... | 3,010 |
| Hinsdale..... | 1,499 | Gregory..... | ..... |
| Huerfano..... | 4,124 | Hamlin..... | 693 |
| Jefferson..... | 6,810 | Hand..... | ..... |
| Lake..... | 23,814 | Hanson..... | 1,301 |
| LaPlata..... | 1,110 | Howard..... | ..... |
| Larimer..... | 4,892 | Hughes..... | ..... |
| Las Animas..... | 8,904 | Hutchinson..... | 2,966 |
| Ourray..... | 2,670 | Kidder..... | ..... |
| Park..... | 3,979 | Kingsbury..... | 1,102 |
| Pueblo..... | 7,615 | Lake..... | 2,657 |
| Rio Grande..... | 1,944 | Lamourne..... | ..... |
| Routt..... | 140 | Lawrence..... | 13,248 |
| Sagauche..... | 1,973 | Lincoln..... | 5,897 |
| San Juan..... | 1,087 | Logan..... | ..... |
| Summit..... | 5,459 | Lugenbeel..... | ..... |
| Weld..... | 5,648 | Lyman..... | ..... |
| | | McCook..... | 1,283 |
| | | McHenry..... | ..... |
| | | McPherson..... | ..... |
| | | Mandan..... | ..... |
| | | Mercer..... | ..... |
| | | Meyer..... | 115 |
| | | Miner..... | 363 |
| | | Minnehaha..... | 8,252 |
| | | Moody..... | 3,915 |
| | | Morton..... | ..... |
| | | Mountraille..... | ..... |
| | | Pembina..... | 4,862 |
| | | Pennington..... | 2,244 |
| | | Pratt..... | ..... |
| | | Presho..... | ..... |
| | | Ransom..... | ..... |
| | | Renville..... | ..... |
| | | Richland..... | 3,597 |
| | | Rolette..... | ..... |
| | | Rusk..... | ..... |
| | | Shannon..... | ..... |
| | | Sheridan..... | ..... |
| | | Spink..... | ..... |
| | | Stanley..... | ..... |
| | | Stark..... | ..... |
| | | Stevens..... | ..... |
| | | Stutsman..... | 1,007 |
| | | Sully..... | ..... |
| | | Todd..... | ..... |
| | | Traill..... | 4,123 |
| | | Tripp..... | ..... |
| | | Turner..... | 5,320 |
| | | Union..... | 6,813 |
| | | Wallett..... | ..... |
| | | Walworth..... | ..... |
| | | White River..... | ..... |
| | | Williams..... | ..... |
| | | Yankton..... | 8,390 |
| | | Ziebach..... | ..... |
| | | Total.... | 135,180 |

Total..... 194,649

CONNECTICUT.

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Fairfield..... | 112,044 |
| Hartford..... | 125,377 |
| Litchfield..... | 52,043 |
| Middlesex..... | 35,587 |
| New Haven..... | 156,536 |
| New London..... | 73,137 |
| Tolland..... | 24,112 |
| Windham..... | 43,857 |
| Total..... | 622,683 |

DAKOTA.

| | |
|------------------|-------|
| Armstrong..... | 2,607 |
| Aurora..... | ..... |
| Barnes..... | 1,585 |
| Beadle..... | ..... |
| Billings..... | ..... |
| Bon Homme..... | 5,469 |
| Boreman..... | ..... |
| Bottineau..... | ..... |
| Brookings..... | 4,905 |
| Brown..... | ..... |
| Brule..... | ..... |
| Buffalo..... | ..... |
| Burlleigh..... | 1,997 |
| Campbell..... | ..... |
| Cass..... | 8,998 |
| Cavaller..... | ..... |
| Charles Mix..... | ..... |
| Cheyenne..... | ..... |
| Clark..... | 114 |
| Clay..... | 5,001 |
| Codington..... | 2,156 |

DELAWARE.

| COUNTY | POP'N |
|-----------------|---------|
| Kent..... | 32,877 |
| New Castle..... | 77,746 |
| Sussex..... | 36,031 |
| Total.... | 146,654 |

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Georgetown..... | 12,578 |
| Washington..... | 147,307 |
| Remainder of District..... | 17,753 |
| Total..... | 177,638 |

FLORIDA.

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Alachua..... | 16,462 |
| Baker..... | 2,303 |
| Bradford..... | 6,112 |
| Brevard..... | 1,478 |
| Calhoun..... | 1,570 |
| Clay..... | 2,838 |
| Columbia..... | 9,589 |
| Dade..... | 194 |
| Duval..... | 17,344 |
| Escambia..... | 12,157 |
| Franklin..... | 1,791 |
| Gadsden..... | 12,169 |
| Hamilton..... | 6,790 |
| Hernando..... | 4,248 |
| Hillsboro..... | 5,814 |
| Holmes..... | 2,170 |
| Jackson..... | 14,372 |
| Jefferson..... | 16,065 |
| Lafayette..... | 2,440 |
| Leon..... | 19,660 |
| Levy..... | 5,767 |
| Liberty..... | 1,362 |
| Madison..... | 14,798 |
| Manatee..... | 3,655 |
| Marion..... | 13,046 |
| Monroe..... | 10,867 |
| Nassau..... | 6,635 |
| Orange..... | 6,618 |
| Polk..... | 3,153 |
| Putnam..... | 5,476 |
| St. Johns..... | 4,535 |
| Santa Rosa..... | 6,645 |
| Sumter..... | 4,686 |
| Suwannee..... | 7,162 |
| Taylor..... | 2,279 |
| Volusia..... | 3,294 |
| Wakulla..... | 2,723 |
| Walton..... | 4,201 |
| Washington..... | 4,089 |
| Total..... | 266,566 |

GEORGIA.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| Appling..... | 5,275 |
| Baker..... | 7,305 |
| Baldwin..... | 12,998 |
| Banks..... | 7,337 |
| Bartow..... | 18,694 |

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Berrien..... | 6,619 |
| Bibb..... | 27,146 |
| Brooks..... | 11,727 |
| Bryan..... | 4,929 |
| Bulloch..... | 8,053 |
| Burke..... | 27,127 |
| Butts..... | 8,311 |
| Calhoun..... | 7,024 |
| Camden..... | 6,188 |
| Campbell..... | 9,979 |
| Carroll..... | 16,903 |
| Catoosa..... | 4,739 |
| Charlton..... | 2,161 |
| Chatham..... | 44,995 |
| Chattahoochee..... | 5,670 |
| Chattooga..... | 10,021 |
| Cherokee..... | 14,325 |
| Clark..... | 11,702 |
| Clay..... | 6,650 |
| Clayton..... | 8,028 |
| Clinch..... | 4,138 |
| Cobb..... | 20,748 |
| Coffee..... | 5,070 |
| Colquitt..... | 2,527 |
| Columbia..... | 10,465 |
| Coweta..... | 21,109 |
| Crawford..... | 8,656 |
| Dade..... | 4,708 |
| Dawson..... | 5,837 |
| Decatur..... | 19,071 |
| DeKalb..... | 14,497 |
| Dodge..... | 5,358 |
| Dooley..... | 12,413 |
| Dougherty..... | 12,622 |
| Douglas..... | 6,984 |
| Early..... | 7,605 |
| Echols..... | 2,553 |
| Effingham..... | 5,979 |
| Elbert..... | 12,957 |
| Emanuel..... | 9,759 |
| Fannin..... | 7,245 |
| Fayette..... | 8,605 |
| Floyd..... | 24,418 |
| Forsyth..... | 10,559 |
| Franklin..... | 11,453 |
| Fulton..... | 46,126 |
| Gilmer..... | 8,326 |
| Glascock..... | 3,577 |
| Glynn..... | 6,497 |
| Gordon..... | 11,170 |
| Green..... | 17,547 |
| Gwinnett..... | 19,531 |
| Habersham..... | 8,718 |
| Hall..... | 15,299 |
| Hancock..... | 16,989 |
| Haralson..... | 5,973 |
| Harris..... | 15,764 |
| Hart..... | 9,094 |
| Heard..... | 8,769 |
| Henry..... | 14,193 |
| Houston..... | 23,251 |
| Irwin..... | 2,696 |
| Jackson..... | 16,298 |
| Jasper..... | 11,949 |
| Jefferson..... | 15,669 |
| Johnson..... | 4,800 |
| Jones..... | 11,613 |
| Laurens..... | 10,051 |
| Lee..... | 10,577 |
| Liberty..... | 10,564 |
| Lincoln..... | 6,412 |
| Lowndes..... | 11,049 |

OFFICIAL CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1880—BY COUNTIES.

| COUNTY | POP'N | COUNTY | POP'N | COUNTY | POP'N | COUNTY | POP'N |
|------------------|-----------|----------------|--------|------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| Lumpkin | 6,519 | Kootenai..... | 518 | Madison | 50,141 | Fountain..... | 20,223 |
| McDuffee | 9,449 | Lemhi..... | 2,230 | Marion | 23,691 | Franklin..... | 20,092 |
| McIntosh | 6,241 | Nez Perce..... | 3,965 | Marshall | 15,036 | Fulton..... | 14,301 |
| Macon | 11,675 | Oneida..... | 6,965 | Mason | 16,244 | Gibson..... | 23,742 |
| Madison | 7,978 | Owyhee..... | 1,426 | Massac..... | 10,443 | Grant..... | 23,618 |
| Marion | 8,598 | Shoshone..... | 469 | Menard | 13,023 | Green..... | 23,966 |
| Meriwether | 17,651 | Washington.... | 879 | Mercer | 19,505 | Hamilton..... | 24,809 |
| Miller | 3,730 | Total..... | 32,611 | Monroe | 13,682 | Hancock..... | 17,123 |
| Milton..... | 6,261 | | | Montgomery | 28,086 | Harrison..... | 21,326 |
| Mitchell..... | 9,392 | | | Morgan | 31,519 | Hendricks..... | 22,975 |
| Monroe..... | 18,808 | | | Moultrie | 13,705 | Henry..... | 24,016 |
| Montgomery | 5,381 | | | Ogle | 29,946 | Howard..... | 19,584 |
| Morgan..... | 14,084 | | | Peoria..... | 53,427 | Huntington..... | 21,305 |
| Murray..... | 8,269 | | | Perry..... | 16,008 | Jackson..... | 23,050 |
| Muscogee..... | 19,322 | | | Platt..... | 15,583 | Jasper..... | 9,465 |
| Newton..... | 13,619 | | | Pike..... | 33,761 | Jay..... | 19,282 |
| Oconee..... | 6,349 | | | Pope..... | 13,256 | Jefferson..... | 25,977 |
| Oglethorpe..... | 15,400 | | | Pulaski..... | 9,507 | Jennings..... | 16,453 |
| Paulding..... | 10,887 | | | Putnam..... | 5,555 | Johnson..... | 19,537 |
| Pickens..... | 6,790 | | | Randolph..... | 25,691 | Knox..... | 26,323 |
| Pierce..... | 4,538 | | | Richland..... | 15,546 | Kosciusko..... | 26,493 |
| Pike..... | 15,849 | | | Rock Island..... | 38,315 | LaGrange..... | 15,630 |
| Polk..... | 11,954 | | | St. Clair..... | 61,850 | Lake..... | 15,091 |
| Pulaski..... | 14,058 | | | Saline..... | 15,940 | LaPorte..... | 30,976 |
| Putnam..... | 14,539 | | | Sangamon..... | 52,902 | Lawrence..... | 18,543 |
| Quitman..... | 4,392 | | | Schuyler..... | 16,249 | Madison..... | 27,531 |
| Rabun..... | 4,634 | | | Scott..... | 10,745 | Marion..... | 102,790 |
| Randolph..... | 13,341 | | | Shelby..... | 30,282 | Marshall..... | 25,416 |
| Richmond..... | 34,569 | | | Stark..... | 11,309 | Martin..... | 13,475 |
| Rockdale..... | 6,838 | | | Stephenson..... | 31,970 | Miami..... | 24,068 |
| Schley..... | 5,302 | | | Tazewell..... | 29,679 | Monroe..... | 15,875 |
| Screven..... | 12,786 | | | Union..... | 18,102 | Montgomery..... | 27,316 |
| Spalding..... | 12,585 | | | Vermillion..... | 41,601 | Morgan..... | 18,899 |
| Stewart..... | 13,998 | | | Wabash..... | 9,945 | Newton..... | 8,167 |
| Sumter..... | 18,239 | | | Warren..... | 22,940 | Noble..... | 23,007 |
| Talbot..... | 14,115 | | | Washington..... | 21,117 | Ohio..... | 5,563 |
| Taliaferro..... | 7,084 | | | Wayne..... | 21,297 | Orange..... | 14,363 |
| Tatnall..... | 6,985 | | | White..... | 23,089 | Owen..... | 15,901 |
| Taylor..... | 8,595 | | | Whitesides..... | 30,888 | Parke..... | 19,460 |
| Telfair..... | 4,838 | | | Will..... | 53,431 | Perry..... | 16,997 |
| Terrell..... | 10,451 | | | Williamson..... | 19,326 | Pike..... | 16,384 |
| Thomas..... | 20,598 | | | Winnebago..... | 30,518 | Porter..... | 17,229 |
| Towns..... | 3,261 | | | Woodford..... | 21,630 | Posey..... | 20,887 |
| Troup..... | 20,566 | | | Total.... | 3,125,000 | Pulaski..... | 9,851 |
| Twiggs..... | 8,918 | | | | | Putnam..... | 22,502 |
| Union..... | 6,431 | | | | | Randolph..... | 26,437 |
| Upson..... | 12,400 | | | | | Ripley..... | 21,627 |
| Walker..... | 11,056 | | | | | Rush..... | 19,238 |
| Walton..... | 15,622 | | | | | St. Joseph..... | 33,176 |
| Ware..... | 4,159 | | | | | Scott..... | 8,343 |
| Warren..... | 10,885 | | | | | Shelby..... | 25,256 |
| Washington..... | 21,964 | | | | | Spencer..... | 22,122 |
| Wayne..... | 5,980 | | | | | Starke..... | 5,105 |
| Webster..... | 5,237 | | | | | Steuben..... | 14,644 |
| White..... | 5,341 | | | | | Sullivan..... | 20,336 |
| Whitfield..... | 11,901 | | | | | Switzerland..... | 13,336 |
| Wilcox..... | 3,109 | | | | | Tippecanoe..... | 35,966 |
| Wilkes..... | 15,985 | | | | | Tipton..... | 14,402 |
| Wilkinson..... | 12,061 | | | | | Union..... | 7,673 |
| Worth..... | 5,892 | | | | | Vanderburg..... | 42,193 |
| Total.... | 1,538,983 | | | | | Vermillion..... | 12,025 |
| | | | | | | Vigo..... | 45,656 |
| | | | | | | Wabash..... | 25,242 |
| | | | | | | Warren..... | 11,497 |
| | | | | | | Warrick..... | 20,162 |
| | | | | | | Washington..... | 18,954 |
| | | | | | | Wayne..... | 38,614 |
| | | | | | | Wells..... | 18,442 |
| | | | | | | White..... | 13,795 |
| | | | | | | Whitley..... | 16,941 |
| | | | | | | Total.... | 1,973,363 |

ILLINOIS.

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Adams..... | 59,148 |
| Alexander..... | 14,809 |
| Bond..... | 14,873 |
| Boone..... | 11,527 |
| Brown..... | 13,044 |
| Bureau..... | 33,189 |
| Calhoun..... | 7,471 |
| Carroll..... | 16,985 |
| Cass..... | 14,494 |
| Champaign..... | 40,870 |
| Christian..... | 28,232 |
| Clark..... | 21,900 |
| Clay..... | 16,195 |
| Clinton..... | 18,718 |
| Coles..... | 27,055 |
| Cook..... | 607,468 |
| Crawford..... | 16,190 |
| Cumberland..... | 13,762 |
| DeKalb..... | 26,774 |
| DeWitt..... | 17,014 |
| Douglas..... | 15,857 |
| DuPage..... | 19,187 |
| Edgar..... | 25,504 |
| Edwards..... | 8,600 |
| Efingham..... | 18,924 |
| Fayette..... | 23,243 |
| Ford..... | 15,105 |
| Franklin..... | 16,129 |
| Fulton..... | 41,249 |
| Gallatin..... | 12,862 |
| Green..... | 23,014 |
| Grundy..... | 16,738 |
| Hamilton..... | 16,712 |
| Hancock..... | 35,354 |
| Hardin..... | 6,024 |
| Henderson..... | 10,755 |
| Henry..... | 36,710 |
| Iroquois..... | 35,457 |
| Jackson..... | 22,508 |
| Jasper..... | 14,515 |
| Jefferson..... | 20,686 |
| Jersey..... | 15,546 |
| Jo Daviess..... | 27,535 |
| Johnson..... | 13,079 |
| Kane..... | 44,956 |
| Kankakee..... | 25,050 |
| Kendall..... | 13,084 |
| Knox..... | 38,360 |
| Lake..... | 21,299 |
| LaSalle..... | 70,420 |
| Lawrence..... | 13,663 |
| Lee..... | 27,494 |
| Livingston..... | 38,453 |
| Logan..... | 25,041 |
| McDonough..... | 27,985 |
| McHenry..... | 24,914 |
| McLean..... | 60,115 |
| Macon..... | 30,672 |
| Macoupin..... | 37,705 |

INDIANA.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Adams..... | 15,385 |
| Allen..... | 54,766 |
| Bartholomew..... | 22,777 |
| Benton..... | 11,108 |
| Blackford..... | 8,021 |
| Boone..... | 25,922 |
| Brown..... | 10,264 |
| Carroll..... | 18,347 |
| Cass..... | 27,610 |
| Clark..... | 28,638 |
| Clay..... | 25,853 |
| Clinton..... | 23,473 |
| Crawford..... | 12,356 |
| Daviess..... | 21,552 |
| Dearborn..... | 26,656 |
| Decatur..... | 19,779 |
| DeKalb..... | 20,225 |
| Delaware..... | 22,923 |
| Dubois..... | 15,991 |
| Elkhart..... | 38,454 |
| Fayette..... | 11,394 |
| Floyd..... | 24,590 |

OFFICIAL CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1880—BY COUNTIES.

INDIAN TER.

| NATIONS | POP'N | COUNTY | POP'N | COUNTY | POP'N | COUNTY | POP'N |
|---|-------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------|------------------|---------|
| Apache, Kiowa and Comanche Nations..... | | Hardin..... | 17,808 | Buffalo..... | 191 | Rush..... | 5,490 |
| Cherokee Nation..... | | Harrison..... | 16,649 | Butler..... | 18,587 | Russell..... | 7,351 |
| Cherokee Country..... | | Henry..... | 20,826 | Chase..... | 6,061 | Saline..... | 13,810 |
| Chickasaw Nation..... | | Howard..... | 10,837 | Chautauqua..... | 11,072 | Scott..... | 43 |
| Choctaw Nation..... | | Humbolt..... | 5,341 | Cherokee..... | 21,907 | Sedgwick..... | 18,753 |
| Comanche and Kiowa Nations..... | | Ida..... | 4,382 | Cheyenne..... | 37 | Sequoyah..... | 568 |
| Creek Nation..... | | Iowa..... | 19,221 | Clarke..... | 163 | Seward..... | 5 |
| Kiowa, Comanche Apache Nations..... | | Jackson..... | 23,771 | Clay..... | 12,320 | Shawnee..... | 29,092 |
| Osage Nation..... | | Jasper..... | 25,962 | Cloud..... | 15,246 | Sheridan..... | 1,567 |
| Pottawattamie Nation..... | | Jefferson..... | 17,478 | Coffey..... | 11,438 | Sherman..... | 13 |
| Quapaws..... | | Johnson..... | 25,429 | Comanche..... | 372 | Smith..... | 13,885 |
| Seminole Nation..... | | Jones..... | 21,052 | Cowley..... | 21,539 | Stafford..... | 4,755 |
| Senecas..... | | Keokuk..... | 21,259 | Crawford..... | 16,854 | Stanton..... | 5 |
| Shawnees..... | | Kossuth..... | 6,179 | Davis..... | 6,994 | Stevens..... | 12 |
| Wichita Nation..... | | Lee..... | 34,859 | Decatur..... | 4,180 | Sumner..... | 20,812 |
| Total..... | | Linn..... | 37,235 | Dickinson..... | 14,973 | Thomas..... | 161 |
| | | Louisa..... | 13,146 | Doniphan..... | 14,258 | Trego..... | 2,535 |
| | | Lucas..... | 14,590 | Douglas..... | 21,706 | Wabauaunsee..... | 8,757 |
| | | Lyon..... | 1,968 | Edwards..... | 2,409 | Wallace..... | 686 |
| | | Madison..... | 17,225 | Elk..... | 10,625 | Washington..... | 14,910 |
| | | Mahaska..... | 25,201 | Ellis..... | 6,179 | Wichita..... | 14 |
| | | Marion..... | 25,111 | Ellsworth..... | 8,494 | Wilson..... | 13,776 |
| | | Marshall..... | 23,752 | Foote..... | 411 | Woodson..... | 6,535 |
| | | Mills..... | 14,135 | Ford..... | 3,122 | Wyandotte..... | 19,151 |
| | | Mitchell..... | 14,361 | Franklin..... | 16,800 | Total..... | 995,966 |
| | | Monona..... | 9,035 | Gove..... | 1,196 | | |
| | | Monroe..... | 13,719 | Graham..... | 4,258 | | |
| | | Montgomery..... | 15,895 | Grant..... | 9 | | |
| | | Muscataine..... | 23,168 | Greeley..... | 3 | | |
| | | O'Brien..... | 4,155 | Greenwood..... | 10,550 | | |
| | | Osceola..... | 2,219 | Hamilton..... | 168 | | |
| | | Page..... | 19,667 | Harper..... | 4,133 | | |
| | | Palo Alto..... | 4,131 | Harvey..... | 11,454 | | |
| | | Plymouth..... | 8,567 | Hodge..... | 1,704 | | |
| | | Pocahontas..... | 3,713 | Jackson..... | 10,718 | | |
| | | Polk..... | 42,392 | Jefferson..... | 15,564 | | |
| | | Pottawattamie..... | 89,846 | Jewell..... | 17,477 | | |
| | | Poweshiek..... | 18,936 | Johnson..... | 16,864 | | |
| | | Ringgold..... | 12,085 | Kansas..... | 9 | | |
| | | Sac..... | 8,774 | Kearney..... | 159 | | |
| | | Scott..... | 41,270 | Kingman..... | 3,713 | | |
| | | Shelby..... | 12,696 | Labette..... | 22,736 | | |
| | | Sioux..... | 5,426 | Lane..... | 632 | | |
| | | Story..... | 16,906 | Leavenworth..... | 32,360 | | |
| | | Tama..... | 21,585 | Lincoln..... | 8,582 | | |
| | | Taylor..... | 15,635 | Linn..... | 15,299 | | |
| | | Union..... | 14,980 | Lyon..... | 17,327 | | |
| | | Van Buren..... | 17,042 | McPherson..... | 17,143 | | |
| | | Wapello..... | 25,282 | Marion..... | 12,457 | | |
| | | Warren..... | 19,578 | Marshall..... | 16,135 | | |
| | | Washington..... | 20,375 | Meade..... | 296 | | |
| | | Wayne..... | 16,127 | Miami..... | 17,818 | | |
| | | Webster..... | 15,950 | Mitchell..... | 14,913 | | |
| | | Winneshiek..... | 4,917 | Montgomery..... | 18,217 | | |
| | | Woodbury..... | 23,937 | Morris..... | 9,266 | | |
| | | Worth..... | 14,997 | Nemaha..... | 12,463 | | |
| | | Wright..... | 7,953 | Neosho..... | 15,124 | | |
| | | Total..... | 1,624,463 | Ness..... | 3,722 | | |
| | | | | Norton..... | 7,002 | | |
| | | | | Osage..... | 19,643 | | |
| | | | | Osborne..... | 12,518 | | |
| | | | | Ottawa..... | 10,308 | | |
| | | | | Pawnee..... | 5,396 | | |
| | | | | Phillips..... | 12,017 | | |
| | | | | Pottawatomie..... | 16,347 | | |
| | | | | Pratt..... | 1,890 | | |
| | | | | Rawlins..... | 1,623 | | |
| | | | | Reno..... | 12,824 | | |
| | | | | Republic..... | 14,913 | | |
| | | | | Rice..... | 9,292 | | |
| | | | | Riley..... | 10,430 | | |
| | | | | Rooks..... | 8,113 | | |

IOWA.

| COUNTY | POP'N | COUNTY | POP'N |
|------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| Adair..... | 11,199 | Adair..... | 13,078 |
| Adams..... | 11,888 | Allen..... | 12,089 |
| Allamakee..... | 19,791 | Anderson..... | 9,361 |
| Appanoose..... | 16,636 | Ballard..... | 14,378 |
| Audubon..... | 7,448 | Barren..... | 22,321 |
| Benton..... | 24,888 | Bath..... | 11,982 |
| Black Hawk..... | 23,913 | Bell..... | 6,055 |
| Boone..... | 20,838 | Boone..... | 11,995 |
| Bremer..... | 14,081 | Bourbon..... | 15,958 |
| Buchanan..... | 18,547 | Boyd..... | 12,165 |
| Buena Vista..... | 7,537 | Boyle..... | 11,990 |
| Butler..... | 14,293 | Bracken..... | 13,509 |
| Calhoun..... | 5,595 | Breathitt..... | 7,742 |
| Carroll..... | 12,351 | Breckenridge..... | 17,486 |
| Cass..... | 16,943 | Bullitt..... | 8,521 |
| Cedar..... | 18,937 | Butler..... | 12,151 |
| Cerro Gordo..... | 11,461 | Caldwell..... | 11,290 |
| Cherokee..... | 8,240 | Calloway..... | 13,295 |
| Chickasaw..... | 14,534 | Campbell..... | 37,440 |
| Clark..... | 11,512 | Carroll..... | 8,953 |
| Clay..... | 4,248 | Carter..... | 12,345 |
| Clayton..... | 28,829 | Casey..... | 10,963 |
| Clinton..... | 36,764 | Christian..... | 31,681 |
| Crawford..... | 12,413 | Clark..... | 12,113 |
| Dallas..... | 18,746 | Clay..... | 10,222 |
| Davis..... | 16,468 | Clinton..... | 7,212 |
| Decatur..... | 15,336 | Crittenden..... | 11,688 |
| Delaware..... | 17,952 | Cumberland..... | 8,891 |
| Des Moines..... | 33,099 | Davies..... | 27,724 |
| Dickinson..... | 1,901 | Edmonson..... | 7,222 |
| Dubuque..... | 42,997 | Elliot..... | 6,567 |
| Emmett..... | 1,550 | Estill..... | 9,860 |
| Fayette..... | 22,258 | Fayette..... | 29,023 |
| Floyd..... | 14,677 | Fleming..... | 15,221 |
| Franklin..... | 10,248 | Floyd..... | 10,176 |
| Fremont..... | 17,653 | Franklin..... | 18,698 |
| Green..... | 12,725 | Fulton..... | 7,979 |
| Grundy..... | 12,639 | Gallatin..... | 4,832 |
| Guthrie..... | 14,863 | Garrard..... | 11,703 |
| Hamilton..... | 11,252 | Grant..... | 13,083 |
| Hancock..... | 3,453 | Graves..... | 24,137 |
| | | Grayson..... | 15,784 |

KANSAS.

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| Allen..... | 11,307 |
| Anderson..... | 9,059 |
| Arapahoe..... | 3 |
| Atchison..... | 26,074 |
| Barbour..... | 2,661 |
| Barton..... | 10,319 |
| Bourbon..... | 19,595 |
| Brown..... | 12,819 |

KENTUCKY.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Adair..... | 13,078 |
| Allen..... | 12,089 |
| Anderson..... | 9,361 |
| Ballard..... | 14,378 |
| Barren..... | 22,321 |
| Bath..... | 11,982 |
| Bell..... | 6,055 |
| Boone..... | 11,995 |
| Bourbon..... | 15,958 |
| Boyd..... | 12,165 |
| Boyle..... | 11,990 |
| Bracken..... | 13,509 |
| Breathitt..... | 7,742 |
| Breckenridge..... | 17,486 |
| Bullitt..... | 8,521 |
| Butler..... | 12,151 |
| Caldwell..... | 11,290 |
| Calloway..... | 13,295 |
| Campbell..... | 37,440 |
| Carroll..... | 8,953 |
| Carter..... | 12,345 |
| Casey..... | 10,963 |
| Christian..... | 31,681 |
| Clark..... | 12,113 |
| Clay..... | 10,222 |
| Clinton..... | 7,212 |
| Crittenden..... | 11,688 |
| Cumberland..... | 8,891 |
| Davies..... | 27,724 |
| Edmonson..... | 7,222 |
| Elliot..... | 6,567 |
| Estill..... | 9,860 |
| Fayette..... | 29,023 |
| Fleming..... | 15,221 |
| Floyd..... | 10,176 |
| Franklin..... | 18,698 |
| Fulton..... | 7,979 |
| Gallatin..... | 4,832 |
| Garrard..... | 11,703 |
| Grant..... | 13,083 |
| Graves..... | 24,137 |
| Grayson..... | 15,784 |

OFFICIAL CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1880—BY COUNTIES.

| COUNTY | POP'N | COUNTY | POP'N |
|-------------------|---------|----------------|--------|
| Green | 11,871 | Whitley | 12,000 |
| Greenup | 13,371 | Wolfe | 3,983 |
| Hancock | 8,583 | Woodford | 11,800 |
| Hardin | 22,564 | | |
| Harlan | 5,278 | | |
| Harrison | 16,502 | | |
| Hart | 17,133 | | |
| Henderson | 24,516 | | |
| Henry | 14,492 | | |
| Hickman | 10,662 | | |
| Hopkins | 18,123 | | |
| Jackson | 6,678 | | |
| Jefferson | 145,902 | | |
| Jessamine | 10,864 | | |
| Johnson | 9,135 | | |
| Kenton | 43,983 | | |
| Knox | 10,587 | | |
| LaRue | 9,800 | | |
| Laurel | 9,131 | | |
| Lawrence | 13,202 | | |
| Lee | 4,254 | | |
| Leslie | 3,740 | | |
| Letcher | 6,601 | | |
| Lewis | 13,154 | | |
| Lincoln | 15,079 | | |
| Livingston | 9,165 | | |
| Logan | 24,358 | | |
| Lyon | 6,768 | | |
| McCracken | 16,260 | | |
| McLean | 2,293 | | |
| Madison | 22,051 | | |
| Magoffin | 6,943 | | |
| Marion | 14,691 | | |
| Marshall | 3,647 | | |
| Martin | 9,067 | | |
| Mason | 20,469 | | |
| Meade | 10,322 | | |
| Menifee | 5,410 | | |
| Mercer | 14,141 | | |
| Metcalf | 9,423 | | |
| Monroe | 10,742 | | |
| Montgomery | 10,567 | | |
| Morgan | 8,455 | | |
| Muhlenburg | 15,093 | | |
| Nelson | 18,609 | | |
| Nicholas | 11,869 | | |
| Ohio | 19,669 | | |
| Oldham | 7,635 | | |
| Owen | 17,401 | | |
| Owsley | 4,942 | | |
| Pendleton | 16,702 | | |
| Perry | 5,607 | | |
| Pike | 13,003 | | |
| Powell | 3,639 | | |
| Pulaski | 21,318 | | |
| Robertson | 5,814 | | |
| Rock Castle | 9,670 | | |
| Rowan | 4,419 | | |
| Russell | 7,591 | | |
| Scott | 14,935 | | |
| Shelby | 16,813 | | |
| Simpson | 10,641 | | |
| Spencer | 7,040 | | |
| Taylor | 9,980 | | |
| Todd | 15,998 | | |
| Trigg | 14,489 | | |
| Trimble | 7,171 | | |
| Union | 17,808 | | |
| Warren | 27,528 | | |
| Washington | 14,419 | | |
| Wayne | 12,512 | | |
| Webster | 14,246 | | |

LOUISIANA.

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Ascension | 16,896 |
| Assumption | 17,010 |
| Ayoyelles | 16,747 |
| Bienville | 10,442 |
| Bossier | 16,045 |
| Caddo | 26,306 |
| Calcasieu | 12,488 |
| Caldwell | 5,770 |
| Cameron | 2,415 |
| Catahoula | 10,287 |
| Clatborne | 18,858 |
| Concordia | 14,914 |
| DeSoto | 15,605 |
| East Baton Rouge | 19,986 |
| East Carroll | 12,147 |
| East Feliciana | 15,132 |
| Franklin | 6,495 |
| Grant | 6,188 |
| Iberia | 16,686 |
| Iberville | 17,600 |
| Jackson | 5,328 |
| Jefferson | 12,166 |
| Lafayette | 13,236 |
| LaFourche | 19,113 |
| Lincoln | 11,075 |
| Livingston | 5,258 |
| Madison | 13,908 |
| Morehouse | 14,206 |
| Natchitoches | 19,722 |
| Orleans | 216,140 |
| Plaquemine | 14,723 |
| Point Coupee | 11,575 |
| Rapides | 17,799 |
| Red River | 23,597 |
| Richland | 8,573 |
| Sabine | 8,440 |
| St. Bernard | 7,344 |
| St. Charles | 4,405 |
| St. Helena | 7,161 |
| St. James | 7,504 |
| St. John Baptist | 14,714 |
| St. Landry | 9,686 |
| St. Martins | 40,002 |
| St. Marys | 12,662 |
| St. Tammany | 19,891 |
| Tangipahoa | 6,887 |
| Tensas | 9,638 |
| Terre Bonne | 17,824 |
| Union | 17,956 |
| Vermillion | 13,536 |
| Vernon | 8,735 |
| Washington | 5,160 |
| Webster | 5,190 |
| West Baton Rouge | 10,005 |
| West Carroll | 7,667 |
| West Feliciana | 2,776 |
| Winn | 12,809 |
| | 5,846 |

Total..... 940,263

MAINE.

| COUNTY | POP'N |
|--------------------|--------|
| Androscoggin | 45,044 |
| Aroostook | 41,700 |
| Cumberland | 86,380 |
| Franklin | 18,184 |
| Hancock | 38,131 |
| Kennebeck | 53,061 |
| Knox | 32,862 |
| Lincoln | 24,809 |
| Oxford | 32,618 |
| Penobscot | 70,478 |
| Piscataquis | 14,873 |
| Sagadahoc | 19,276 |
| Somerset | 32,339 |
| Waldo | 32,468 |
| Washington | 44,477 |
| York | 62,265 |

Total..... 648,945

MARYLAND.

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Alleghany | 38,012 |
| Anne Arundel | 28,526 |
| Baltimore | 415,524 |
| Calvert | 10,538 |
| Caroline | 13,787 |
| Carroll | 30,992 |
| Cecil | 27,108 |
| Charles | 18,548 |
| Dorchester | 23,110 |
| Frederick | 50,482 |
| Garrett | 12,175 |
| Harford | 28,042 |
| Howard | 16,141 |
| Kent | 17,605 |
| Montgomery | 24,759 |
| Prince Georges | 26,263 |
| Queen Anne | 19,257 |
| St. Marys | 16,934 |
| Somerset | 21,668 |
| Talbot | 19,065 |
| Washington | 38,561 |
| Wicomico | 18,016 |
| Worcester | 19,539 |

Total..... 1,266,822

MASSACHUSETTS.

| | |
|------------------|---------|
| Barnstable | 31,945 |
| Berkshire | 69,049 |
| Bristol | 139,121 |
| Dukes | 4,305 |
| Essex | 244,640 |
| Franklin | 36,000 |
| Hampden | 104,117 |
| Hampshire | 47,235 |
| Middlesex | 317,951 |
| Nantucket | 3,726 |
| Norfolk | 96,462 |
| Plymouth | 74,024 |
| Suffolk | 387,636 |
| Worcester | 226,885 |

Total..... 1,783,086

MICHIGAN.

| COUNTY | POP'N |
|----------------------|--------|
| Alcona | 3,197 |
| Allegan | 37,806 |
| Alpena | 5,789 |
| Antrim | 5,237 |
| Baraga | 1,804 |
| Barry | 25,319 |
| Bay | 38,061 |
| Benzie | 3,433 |
| Berrien | 36,780 |
| Branch | 27,941 |
| Calhoun | 38,452 |
| Cass | 22,008 |
| Charlevoix | 5,114 |
| Cheboygan | 6,524 |
| Chippewa | 5,243 |
| Clare | 4,187 |
| Clinton | 27,534 |
| Crawford | 1,159 |
| Delta | 6,812 |
| Eaton | 31,223 |
| Emmet | 6,640 |
| Genesee | 39,219 |
| Gladwin | 1,127 |
| Grand Traverse | 8,422 |
| Gratiot | 21,987 |
| Hillsdale | 32,726 |
| Houghton | 22,473 |
| Huron | 20,069 |
| Ingham | 33,677 |
| Ionia | 33,872 |
| Iscos | 6,873 |
| Isabella | 12,159 |
| Isle Royale | 55 |
| Jackson | 42,081 |
| Kalamazoo | 84,842 |
| Kalkaska | 2,937 |
| Kent | 73,252 |
| Keweenaw | 4,270 |
| Lake | 3,333 |
| Lapeer | 30,138 |
| Leelanaw | 6,253 |
| Lenawee | 48,343 |
| Livingston | 22,251 |
| Mackinac | 2,902 |
| Macomb | 31,627 |
| Manistee | 12,533 |
| Manitou | 1,334 |
| Marquette | 25,393 |
| Mason | 10,063 |
| Mecosta | 13,973 |
| Menominee | 11,988 |
| Midland | 6,894 |
| Missaukee | 1,553 |
| Monroe | 33,622 |
| Montcalm | 33,148 |
| Montmorency | |
| Muskegon | 26,586 |
| Newaygo | 14,688 |
| Oakland | 41,587 |
| Oceana | 11,699 |
| Ogemaw | 1,914 |
| Ontonagon | 2,535 |
| Oscoda | 10,777 |
| Oscoda | 467 |
| Otsego | 1,974 |
| Ottawa | 35,125 |
| Presque Isle | 3,118 |
| Roscommon | 1,459 |
| Saginaw | 59,085 |
| St. Clair | 46,197 |

OFFICIAL CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1880—BY COUNTIES.

| COUNTY | POP'N | COUNTY | POP'N | COUNTY | POP'N | COUNTY | POP'N |
|------------------|---------|----------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------------------|---------|
| St. Joseph..... | 26,686 | Rice..... | 22,480 | Newton..... | 13,486 | Gasconade..... | 11,158 |
| Sanilac..... | 26,341 | Rock..... | 3,689 | Norumbec..... | 29,674 | Gentry..... | 17,188 |
| Schoolcraft..... | 1,575 | St. Louis..... | 4,504 | Octibbeha..... | 15,977 | Green..... | 28,617 |
| Shiawassee..... | 27,059 | Scott..... | 13,516 | Panola..... | 28,353 | Grundy..... | 15,901 |
| Tuscola..... | 25,739 | Sherburne..... | 3,855 | Pearl..... | | Harrison..... | 20,318 |
| Van Buren..... | 30,807 | Sibley..... | 10,637 | Perry..... | 3,427 | Henry..... | 23,914 |
| Washtenaw..... | 41,848 | Stearns..... | 21,956 | Pike..... | 16,698 | Hickory..... | 7,389 |
| Wayne..... | 166,436 | Steele..... | 12,460 | Pontotoc..... | 13,858 | Holt..... | 15,510 |
| Wexford..... | 6,815 | Stevens..... | 3,911 | Prentiss..... | 12,158 | Howard..... | 18,498 |
| | | Swift..... | 7,473 | Quitman..... | 1,407 | Howell..... | 8,814 |
| | | Todd..... | 6,133 | Rankin..... | 16,732 | Iron..... | 8,183 |
| | | Traverse..... | 1,503 | Scott..... | 10,845 | Jackson..... | 82,398 |
| | | Wabashaw..... | 18,306 | Sharkey..... | 6,306 | Jasper..... | 32,021 |
| | | Wadena..... | 2,080 | Simpson..... | 8,005 | Jefferson..... | 18,736 |
| | | Wasasca..... | 12,385 | Smith..... | 8,084 | Johnson..... | 28,177 |
| | | Washington..... | 19,562 | Sumner..... | 9,535 | Knox..... | 13,047 |
| | | Watsonwan..... | 5,104 | Sun Flower..... | 4,661 | Laclede..... | 11,534 |
| | | Wilkin..... | 1,906 | Tallahatchee..... | 10,936 | Lafayette..... | 25,731 |
| | | Winona..... | 27,197 | Tate..... | 18,721 | Lawrence..... | 17,585 |
| | | Wright..... | 18,104 | Tippah..... | 12,896 | Lewis..... | 15,925 |
| | | Yellow Medicine..... | 5,884 | Tishomingo..... | 8,774 | Lincoln..... | 17,443 |
| | | | | Tunica..... | 8,461 | Linn..... | 20,016 |
| | | | | Union..... | 13,030 | Livingston..... | 20,305 |
| | | | | Warren..... | 31,242 | McDonald..... | 7,816 |
| | | | | Washington..... | 25,365 | Macon..... | 26,223 |
| | | | | Wayne..... | 8,741 | Madison..... | 8,860 |
| | | | | Wilkinson..... | 17,815 | Maries..... | 7,304 |
| | | | | Winston..... | 10,087 | Marion..... | 24,837 |
| | | | | Yalabusha..... | 15,653 | Mercer..... | 14,674 |
| | | | | Yazoo..... | 33,846 | Miller..... | 9,807 |
| | | | | | | Mississippi..... | 9,270 |
| | | | | | | Moniteau..... | 14,349 |
| | | | | | | Monroe..... | 19,075 |
| | | | | | | Montgomery..... | 16,250 |
| | | | | | | Morgan..... | 10,134 |
| | | | | | | New Madrid..... | 7,694 |
| | | | | | | Newton..... | 18,948 |
| | | | | | | Nodaway..... | 29,560 |
| | | | | | | Oregon..... | 5,791 |
| | | | | | | Oseage..... | 11,894 |
| | | | | | | Ozark..... | 5,618 |
| | | | | | | Pemiscot..... | 4,299 |
| | | | | | | Perry..... | 11,895 |
| | | | | | | Pettie..... | 27,225 |
| | | | | | | Phelps..... | 12,565 |
| | | | | | | Pike..... | 26,716 |
| | | | | | | Platte..... | 17,372 |
| | | | | | | Polk..... | 15,743 |
| | | | | | | Pulaski..... | 7,250 |
| | | | | | | Putnam..... | 13,556 |
| | | | | | | Ralls..... | 11,838 |
| | | | | | | Randolph..... | 22,751 |
| | | | | | | Ray..... | 20,133 |
| | | | | | | Reynolds..... | 5,722 |
| | | | | | | Ripley..... | 5,377 |
| | | | | | | St. Charles..... | 23,080 |
| | | | | | | St. Clair..... | 14,126 |
| | | | | | | St. Francois..... | 13,822 |
| | | | | | | St. Genevieve..... | 10,330 |
| | | | | | | St. Louis..... | 382,410 |
| | | | | | | Saline..... | 29,912 |
| | | | | | | Schnlyer..... | 10,470 |
| | | | | | | Scotland..... | 12,507 |
| | | | | | | Scott..... | 8,587 |
| | | | | | | Shannon..... | 3,441 |
| | | | | | | Shelby..... | 14,094 |
| | | | | | | Stoddard..... | 13,432 |
| | | | | | | Stone..... | 4,405 |
| | | | | | | Sullivan..... | 16,569 |
| | | | | | | Taney..... | 5,805 |
| | | | | | | Texas..... | 12,207 |
| | | | | | | Vernon..... | 19,370 |

MINNESOTA.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Althin..... | 366 |
| Anoka..... | 7,108 |
| Becker..... | 4,407 |
| Boltrami..... | 10 |
| Benton..... | 3,012 |
| Big Stone..... | 3,689 |
| Blue Earth..... | 22,889 |
| Brown..... | 12,018 |
| Carlton..... | 1,230 |
| Carver..... | 14,140 |
| Cass..... | 486 |
| Chippewa..... | 5,408 |
| Chicago..... | 7,922 |
| Clay..... | 5,896 |
| Cook..... | 65 |
| Cottonwood..... | 5,533 |
| Crow Wing..... | 2,318 |
| Dakota..... | 17,391 |
| Dodge..... | 11,344 |
| Douglas..... | 9,130 |
| Faribault..... | 13,015 |
| Fillmore..... | 22,102 |
| Freeborn..... | 16,089 |
| Goodhue..... | 29,651 |
| Grant..... | 3,004 |
| Hennepin..... | 67,013 |
| Houston..... | 16,332 |
| Isanti..... | 5,063 |
| Itasca..... | 194 |
| Jackson..... | 4,906 |
| Kanabec..... | 505 |
| Kandiyohi..... | 10,159 |
| Kittson..... | 905 |
| Lac-qui-Parle..... | 4,907 |
| Lake..... | 106 |
| Le Sueur..... | 16,104 |
| Lincoln..... | 2,945 |
| Lyon..... | 6,257 |
| McLeod..... | 12,343 |
| Marshall..... | 992 |
| Martin..... | 5,249 |
| Meeker..... | 11,739 |
| Millie Lac..... | 1,501 |
| Morrison..... | 5,875 |
| Mower..... | 16,799 |
| Murray..... | 3,604 |
| Nicollet..... | 12,333 |
| Nobles..... | 4,435 |
| Olmsted..... | 21,543 |
| Otter Tail..... | 18,675 |
| Pine..... | 1,365 |
| Pipe Stone..... | 2,092 |
| Polk..... | 11,247 |
| Pope..... | 5,874 |
| Ramsey..... | 45,915 |
| Redwood..... | 5,375 |
| Renville..... | 10,791 |

MISSISSIPPI.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Adams..... | 22,649 |
| Alcorn..... | 14,272 |
| Amite..... | 14,004 |
| Attala..... | 19,986 |
| Benton..... | 11,023 |
| Bolivar..... | 18,652 |
| Calhoun..... | 13,492 |
| Carroll..... | 17,900 |
| Chickasaw..... | 17,904 |
| Choctaw..... | 9,036 |
| Clalborne..... | 16,768 |
| Clark..... | 15,022 |
| Clay..... | 17,367 |
| Coahoma..... | 13,563 |
| Copiah..... | 27,544 |
| Covington..... | 5,933 |
| DeSoto..... | 22,924 |
| Franklin..... | 9,729 |
| Green..... | 3,194 |
| Grenada..... | 12,071 |
| Hancock..... | 6,460 |
| Harrison..... | 7,895 |
| Hinds..... | 43,959 |
| Holmes..... | 27,152 |
| Issaquena..... | 10,001 |
| Itawamba..... | 10,665 |
| Jackson..... | 7,607 |
| Jasper..... | 12,134 |
| Jefferson..... | 17,314 |
| Jones..... | 3,828 |
| Kemper..... | 15,719 |
| Lafayette..... | 21,671 |
| Lauderdale..... | 21,501 |
| Lawrence..... | 9,422 |
| Leake..... | 13,147 |
| Lee..... | 20,461 |
| LeFlare..... | 10,246 |
| Lincoln..... | 13,547 |
| Lowndes..... | 23,243 |
| Madison..... | 25,866 |
| Marion..... | 6,901 |
| Marshall..... | 29,333 |
| Monroe..... | 28,553 |
| Montgomery..... | 13,348 |
| Neshoba..... | 8,741 |

MISSISSIPPI.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Adams..... | 22,649 |
| Alcorn..... | 14,272 |
| Amite..... | 14,004 |
| Attala..... | 19,986 |
| Benton..... | 11,023 |
| Bolivar..... | 18,652 |
| Calhoun..... | 13,492 |
| Carroll..... | 17,900 |
| Chickasaw..... | 17,904 |
| Choctaw..... | 9,036 |
| Clalborne..... | 16,768 |
| Clark..... | 15,022 |
| Clay..... | 17,367 |
| Coahoma..... | 13,563 |
| Copiah..... | 27,544 |
| Covington..... | 5,933 |
| DeSoto..... | 22,924 |
| Franklin..... | 9,729 |
| Green..... | 3,194 |
| Grenada..... | 12,071 |
| Hancock..... | 6,460 |
| Harrison..... | 7,895 |
| Hinds..... | 43,959 |
| Holmes..... | 27,152 |
| Issaquena..... | 10,001 |
| Itawamba..... | 10,665 |
| Jackson..... | 7,607 |
| Jasper..... | 12,134 |
| Jefferson..... | 17,314 |
| Jones..... | 3,828 |
| Kemper..... | 15,719 |
| Lafayette..... | 21,671 |
| Lauderdale..... | 21,501 |
| Lawrence..... | 9,422 |
| Leake..... | 13,147 |
| Lee..... | 20,461 |
| LeFlare..... | 10,246 |
| Lincoln..... | 13,547 |
| Lowndes..... | 23,243 |
| Madison..... | 25,866 |
| Marion..... | 6,901 |
| Marshall..... | 29,333 |
| Monroe..... | 28,553 |
| Montgomery..... | 13,348 |
| Neshoba..... | 8,741 |

MISSOURI.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Adair..... | 15,190 |
| Andrew..... | 16,318 |
| Atchison..... | 14,565 |
| Audrain..... | 19,739 |
| Barry..... | 14,494 |
| Barton..... | 10,332 |
| Bates..... | 25,322 |
| Benton..... | 12,396 |
| Bollinger..... | 11,132 |
| Boone..... | 25,494 |
| Buchanan..... | 49,894 |
| Butler..... | 6,011 |
| Caldwell..... | 13,654 |
| Calloway..... | 23,670 |
| Camden..... | 7,267 |
| Cape Girardeau..... | 20,996 |
| Carroll..... | 23,300 |
| Carter..... | 2,168 |
| Cass..... | 22,431 |
| Cedar..... | 10,747 |
| Chariton..... | 25,224 |
| Christian..... | 9,632 |
| Clarke..... | 15,081 |
| Clay..... | 15,579 |
| Clinton..... | 16,073 |
| Cole..... | 15,519 |
| Cooper..... | 21,622 |
| Crawford..... | 10,763 |
| Dade..... | 12,557 |
| Dallas..... | 9,272 |
| Davies..... | 13,174 |
| DeKalb..... | 13,343 |
| Dent..... | 10,647 |
| Douglas..... | 7,753 |
| Dunklin..... | 9,604 |
| Franklin..... | 26,536 |

OFFICIAL CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1880—BY COUNTIES.

[illegible]

OFFICIAL CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1880—BY COUNTIES.

| COUNTY | POP'N | COUNTY | POP'N | COUNTY | POP'N | COUNTY | POP'N |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
| Edgecombe | 26,179 | Ashland..... | 23,893 | Shelby | 24,136 | Erie | 74,681 |
| Forsyth | 18,070 | Ashtabula..... | 37,139 | Stark | 64,027 | Fayette | 58,852 |
| Franklin | 20,829 | Athens..... | 28,413 | Summit..... | 43,798 | Forrest | 4,385 |
| Gaston | 14,254 | Anguize..... | 25,443 | Trumbull..... | 44,882 | Franklin | 49,855 |
| Gates | 8,897 | Belmont..... | 49,638 | Tuscarawas | 40,197 | Fulton | 10,149 |
| Graham | 2,335 | Brown | 32,726 | Union..... | 22,374 | Greene..... | 28,290 |
| Granville | 31,283 | Butler..... | 42,580 | Van Wert..... | 23,090 | Huntingdon..... | 33,956 |
| Greene..... | 10,084 | Carroll..... | 16,416 | Vinton..... | 17,226 | Indiana..... | 40,558 |
| Guliford | 23,584 | Champaign..... | 27,817 | Warren..... | 28,392 | Jefferson..... | 27,935 |
| Halifax | 30,300 | Clark..... | 41,947 | Washington | 49,244 | Juniatta..... | 18,227 |
| Harnett | 10,862 | Clermont..... | 36,713 | Wayne..... | 37,452 | Lackawanna..... | 89,268 |
| Haywood | 10,271 | Clinton..... | 27,539 | Williams..... | 23,821 | Lancaster..... | 139,444 |
| Henderson | 10,280 | Columbiana..... | 48,603 | Wood..... | 34,026 | Lawrence..... | 33,311 |
| Hertford | 11,843 | Coechocton..... | 26,641 | Wyandot..... | 22,401 | Lebanon..... | 38,476 |
| Hyde..... | 7,765 | Crawford..... | 30,583 | | | Lehigh..... | 65,969 |
| Iredell..... | 22,672 | Cuyahoga..... | 196,943 | Total.... | 3,198,239 | Luzerne..... | 133,066 |
| Jackson | 7,343 | Darke..... | 40,498 | | | Lycoming..... | 57,482 |
| Johnston | 23,462 | Defiance..... | 22,518 | OREGON. | | McKean..... | 42,566 |
| Jones..... | 7,493 | Delaware..... | 27,380 | | | Mercer..... | 56,162 |
| Lenoir..... | 15,344 | Erie..... | 32,640 | Baker..... | 4,615 | Mifflin..... | 19,577 |
| Lincoln..... | 11,061 | Fairfield..... | 84,283 | Benton..... | 6,403 | Monroe..... | 20,175 |
| McDowell..... | 9,836 | Fayette..... | 20,364 | Clackamas..... | 9,960 | Montgomery..... | 96,494 |
| Macon..... | 8,064 | Franklin..... | 86,816 | Clatsop..... | 7,222 | Montour..... | 15,466 |
| Madison..... | 12,810 | Fulton..... | 21,062 | Columbia..... | 2,042 | Northampton..... | 70,316 |
| Martin..... | 13,140 | Gallia..... | 28,124 | Coos..... | 4,384 | Northumberland..... | 83,123 |
| Mecklenburg..... | 34,180 | Geauga..... | 14,255 | Curry..... | 1,308 | Perry..... | 27,522 |
| Mitchell..... | 9,435 | Green..... | 31,349 | Douglas..... | 9,996 | Philadelphia..... | 846,980 |
| Montgomery..... | 9,375 | Guernsey..... | 27,197 | Grant..... | 4,403 | Pike..... | 9,661 |
| Moore..... | 16,821 | Hamilton..... | 313,368 | Jackson..... | 8,154 | Potter..... | 13,798 |
| Nash..... | 17,731 | Hancock..... | 27,788 | Josephine..... | 2,485 | Schnylkill..... | 129,977 |
| New Hanover..... | 21,387 | Hardin..... | 27,028 | Lake..... | 2,804 | Snyder..... | 17,797 |
| Northampton..... | 20,082 | Harrison..... | 20,455 | Lane..... | 9,411 | Somerset..... | 33,146 |
| Onslow..... | 9,828 | Henry..... | 20,587 | Linn..... | 12,075 | Sullivan..... | 8,073 |
| Orange..... | 23,696 | Highland..... | 30,280 | Marion..... | 14,578 | Susquehanna..... | 40,351 |
| Pamlico..... | 6,324 | Hocking..... | 21,126 | Multnomah..... | 25,404 | Tioga..... | 45,814 |
| Pasquotank..... | 10,386 | Holmes..... | 20,775 | Polk..... | 6,601 | Union..... | 16,905 |
| Pender..... | 12,468 | Huron..... | 31,609 | Tillamook..... | 4,970 | Venango..... | 43,670 |
| Perquimons..... | 9,468 | Jackson..... | 23,679 | Umatilla..... | 9,607 | Warren..... | 27,961 |
| Person..... | 13,719 | Jefferson..... | 33,018 | Union..... | 6,650 | Washington..... | 55,417 |
| Pitt..... | 21,790 | Knox..... | 27,450 | Wasco..... | 11,120 | Wayne..... | 33,512 |
| Polk..... | 5,063 | Lake..... | 16,326 | Washington..... | 7,482 | Westmoreland..... | 78,129 |
| Randolph..... | 20,836 | Lawrence..... | 39,068 | Yam Hill..... | 7,945 | Wyoming..... | 15,598 |
| Richmond..... | 18,245 | Licking..... | 40,451 | | | York..... | 87,839 |
| Robeson..... | 23,882 | Logan..... | 26,268 | Total..... | 174,767 | | |
| Rockingham..... | 21,744 | Lorain..... | 35,525 | PENNSYLVANIA. | | Total.... | 4,282,786 |
| Rowan..... | 19,917 | Lucas..... | 67,388 | | | | |
| Rutherford..... | 15,198 | Madison..... | 20,129 | Adams..... | 32,454 | RHODE ISLAND. | |
| Sampson..... | 22,892 | Maoning..... | 42,867 | Alleghany..... | 355,759 | Bristol..... | 11,394 |
| Stanly..... | 10,506 | Marion..... | 20,564 | Armstrong..... | 47,638 | Kent..... | 20,587 |
| Stokes..... | 15,353 | Medina..... | 21,454 | Beaver..... | 39,603 | Newport..... | 24,180 |
| Surry..... | 15,301 | Meigs..... | 32,325 | Bedford..... | 34,932 | Providence..... | 197,974 |
| Swain..... | 3,785 | Mercer..... | 21,806 | Berks..... | 122,599 | Washington..... | 22,495 |
| Transylvania..... | 5,340 | Miami..... | 36,178 | Blair..... | 52,751 | | |
| Tyrrel..... | 4,545 | Monroe..... | 26,497 | Bradford..... | 58,534 | Total..... | 276,530 |
| Union..... | 18,056 | Montgomery..... | 78,545 | Bucks..... | 68,654 | | |
| Wake..... | 48,209 | Morgan..... | 20,074 | Butler..... | 52,536 | SO. CAROLINA. | |
| Warren..... | 22,619 | Morrow..... | 19,073 | Cambridia..... | 46,824 | Abbeville..... | 40,822 |
| Washington..... | 8,928 | Muskingum..... | 49,780 | Cameron..... | 5,159 | Alken..... | 28,122 |
| Watauga..... | 8,160 | Noble..... | 21,137 | Carbon..... | 31,922 | Anderson..... | 33,613 |
| Wayne..... | 24,943 | Ottawa..... | 19,763 | Centre..... | 37,921 | Barnwell..... | 39,858 |
| Wilkes..... | 19,181 | Paulding..... | 13,490 | Chester..... | 83,480 | Beaufort..... | 30,190 |
| Wilson..... | 16,064 | Perry..... | 28,218 | Clarion..... | 40,326 | Charleston..... | 102,825 |
| Yadkin..... | 12,421 | Pickaway..... | 27,353 | Clearfield..... | 43,407 | Chester..... | 24,153 |
| Yancey..... | 7,693 | Pike..... | 17,927 | Clinton..... | 26,278 | Chesterfield..... | 16,345 |
| Total.... | 1,400,000 | Portage..... | 27,500 | Columbia..... | 32,405 | Clarendon..... | 19,190 |
| | | Preble..... | 24,534 | Crawford..... | 68,604 | Colleton..... | 36,390 |
| OHIO. | | Putnam..... | 23,718 | Cumberland..... | 45,978 | Darlington..... | 34,485 |
| Adams..... | 24,004 | Richland..... | 36,306 | Dauphin..... | 76,148 | Edgefield..... | 45,846 |
| Allen..... | 31,323 | Ross..... | 40,307 | Delaware..... | 56,102 | | |
| | | Sandusky..... | 32,063 | Elk..... | 12,800 | | |
| | | Scioto..... | 33,511 | | | | |
| | | Seneca..... | 36,955 | | | | |

OFFICIAL CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1880—BY COUNTIES.

| COUNTY | POP'N | COUNTY | POP'N | COUNTY | POP'N | COUNTY | POP'N |
|-------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| Fairfield..... | 27,766 | Johnson..... | 7,766 | Borden..... | 11,217 | Hall..... | 6,365 |
| Georgetown..... | 19,613 | Knox..... | 39,121 | Bosque..... | 10,965 | Hamilton..... | 27,985 |
| Greenville..... | 37,494 | Lake..... | 9,148 | Bowie..... | 9,780 | Hansford..... | 1,870 |
| Hampton..... | 18,767 | Lauderdale..... | 10,383 | Brazoria..... | 13,580 | Hardeman..... | 26,175 |
| Horry..... | 21,538 | Lawrence..... | 2,181 | Brazos..... | 8,415 | Hardin..... | 27,985 |
| Kershaw..... | 16,903 | Lewis..... | 26,960 | Briscoe..... | 9,242 | Harris..... | 4,347 |
| Lancaster..... | 29,444 | Lincoln..... | 17,271 | Brown..... | 6,855 | Haskell..... | 7,556 |
| Laurens..... | 18,590 | Loudon..... | 9,274 | Burleson..... | 1,739 | Hemphill..... | 9,734 |
| Lexington..... | 34,107 | McMinn..... | 30,874 | Burnet..... | 14,959 | Henderson..... | 16,559 |
| Marion..... | 20,598 | McNairy..... | 19,260 | Caldwell..... | 5,931 | Hidalgo..... | 6,127 |
| Marlboro..... | 26,497 | Macon..... | 39,945 | Calhoun..... | 16,723 | Hopkins..... | 15,461 |
| Newberry..... | 16,256 | Madison..... | 7,117 | Callahan..... | 2,187 | Houston..... | 16,709 |
| Oconee..... | 41,395 | Marion..... | 14,283 | Cameron..... | 3,453 | Howard..... | 17,229 |
| Orangeburg..... | 14,391 | Marshall..... | 28,461 | Camp..... | 16,724 | Hunt..... | 6,637 |
| Pickens..... | 28,585 | Maury..... | 6,233 | Carson..... | 25,985 | Hutchinson..... | 2,723 |
| Richland..... | 37,037 | Meigs..... | 5,156 | Cass..... | 16,673 | Jack..... | 5,778 |
| Spartanburg..... | 24,081 | Monroe..... | 22,923 | Castro..... | 5,546 | Jackson..... | 3,489 |
| Sumter..... | 24,110 | Montgomery..... | 12,153 | Chambers..... | 10,924 | Johnson..... | 17,912 |
| Union..... | 30,713 | Moore..... | 7,174 | Cherokee..... | 127 | Jones..... | 546 |
| Williamsburg..... | 995,706 | Morgan..... | 11,501 | Childress..... | 8,608 | Karnes..... | 3,270 |
| York..... | 30,713 | Obion..... | 15,501 | Clay..... | 900 | Kaufman..... | 15,448 |
| Total..... | 995,706 | Overton..... | 2,565 | Cochran..... | 33,490 | Kendall..... | 2,763 |
| | | Perry..... | 6,021 | Coleman..... | 5,597 | Kent..... | 2,169 |
| | | Pickett..... | 15,541 | Collins..... | 10,061 | Kerr..... | 1,343 |
| | | Polk..... | 78,433 | Collinsworth..... | 266 | Kimble..... | 4,962 |
| | | Putnam..... | 11,176 | Colorado..... | 21,294 | King..... | 1,994 |
| | | Rhea..... | 28,313 | Comal..... | 1,902 | Kinney..... | 5,395 |
| | | Roane..... | 15,429 | Comanche..... | 24,126 | Knox..... | 27,191 |
| | | Robertson..... | 4,217 | Concha..... | 5,228 | Lamar..... | 5,421 |
| | | Rutherford..... | 14,429 | Cottle..... | 5,832 | LaSalle..... | 789 |
| | | Scott..... | 2,158 | Cooke..... | 14,800 | Lavaca..... | 8,989 |
| | | Sequatchie..... | 17,215 | Coryell..... | 28,004 | Lee..... | 12,818 |
| | | Sevier..... | 715 | Crockett..... | 38,108 | Leon..... | 4,999 |
| | | Shelby..... | 2,298 | Crosby..... | 18,606 | Liberty..... | 16,246 |
| | | Smith..... | 20,520 | Dallam..... | 12,202 | Limestone..... | 3,940 |
| | | Stewart..... | 30,481 | Dallas..... | 8,530 | Lipscomb..... | 2,967 |
| | | Sullivan..... | 3,583 | Dawson..... | 11,592 | Live Oak..... | 4,492 |
| | | Sumner..... | 2,130 | Deaf Smith..... | 11,257 | Lubbock..... | 1,239 |
| | | Tipton..... | 18,606 | Delta..... | 21,705 | Lynn..... | 18,659 |
| | | Troutdale..... | 12,202 | Denton..... | 5,228 | McCulloch..... | 11,257 |
| | | Unicoi..... | 5,832 | DeWitt..... | 14,922 | McLennan..... | 10,154 |
| | | Union..... | 2,130 | Dickens..... | 11,257 | McMullen..... | 5,082 |
| | | VanBuren..... | 11,257 | Dimmit..... | 11,257 | Madison..... | 2,655 |
| | | Warren..... | 11,257 | Donley..... | 11,257 | Marion..... | 3,940 |
| | | Washington..... | 11,257 | Duval..... | 11,257 | Martin..... | 2,967 |
| | | Wayne..... | 11,257 | Eastland..... | 11,257 | Mason..... | 4,492 |
| | | Weakley..... | 11,257 | Edwards..... | 11,257 | Matagorda..... | 1,239 |
| | | White..... | 11,257 | Ellis..... | 11,257 | Maverick..... | 4,492 |
| | | Williamson..... | 11,257 | El Paso..... | 11,257 | Medina..... | 1,239 |
| | | Wilson..... | 11,257 | Encinal..... | 11,257 | Milam..... | 18,659 |
| | | Total..... | 1,542,463 | Erath..... | 11,257 | Mitchell..... | 11,257 |
| | | | | Falls..... | 16,241 | Montague..... | 11,257 |
| | | | | Fannin..... | 25,501 | Montgomery..... | 10,154 |
| | | | | Fayette..... | 28,004 | Moore..... | 5,082 |
| | | | | Fisher..... | 28,004 | Morris..... | 11,592 |
| | | | | Floyd..... | 28,004 | Motley..... | 21,705 |
| | | | | Fort Bend..... | 9,380 | Nacadoches..... | 4,359 |
| | | | | Franklin..... | 5,280 | Navarro..... | 640 |
| | | | | Freestone..... | 14,922 | Newton..... | 4,359 |
| | | | | Frio..... | 2,130 | Nolan..... | 640 |
| | | | | Galnes..... | 24,126 | | |
| | | | | Galveston..... | 24,126 | | |
| | | | | Garza..... | 5,228 | | |
| | | | | Gillespie..... | 5,832 | | |
| | | | | Goliad..... | 14,800 | | |
| | | | | Gonzales..... | 38,108 | | |
| | | | | Gray..... | 8,530 | | |
| | | | | Grayson..... | 18,606 | | |
| | | | | Gregg..... | 12,202 | | |
| | | | | Grimes..... | 11,257 | | |
| | | | | Guadalupe..... | 11,257 | | |
| | | | | Hale..... | 11,257 | | |

TENNESSEE.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Anderson..... | 10,820 |
| Bedford..... | 26,027 |
| Benton..... | 9,780 |
| Bledsoe..... | 5,618 |
| Blount..... | 15,985 |
| Bradley..... | 12,124 |
| Campbell..... | 10,005 |
| Cannon..... | 11,859 |
| Carroll..... | 22,104 |
| Carter..... | 10,019 |
| Cheatham..... | 7,955 |
| Claiborne..... | 13,373 |
| Clay..... | 6,987 |
| Cocke..... | 14,804 |
| Coffee..... | 12,894 |
| Crockett..... | 14,108 |
| Cumberland..... | 4,538 |
| Davidson..... | 79,137 |
| Decatur..... | 8,498 |
| DeKalb..... | 14,814 |
| Dickson..... | 12,460 |
| Dyer..... | 15,118 |
| Fayette..... | 31,871 |
| Fentress..... | 5,941 |
| Franklin..... | 17,178 |
| Gibson..... | 32,685 |
| Giles..... | 36,016 |
| Grainger..... | 12,384 |
| Greene..... | 24,004 |
| Grundy..... | 4,592 |
| Hamblen..... | 10,188 |
| Hamilton..... | 23,642 |
| Hancock..... | 9,098 |
| Hardeman..... | 22,921 |
| Hardin..... | 14,794 |
| Hawkins..... | 20,610 |
| Haywood..... | 26,054 |
| Henderson..... | 17,429 |
| Henry..... | 22,141 |
| Hickman..... | 12,093 |
| Houston..... | 4,295 |
| Humphreys..... | 11,379 |
| Jackson..... | 12,098 |
| James..... | 5,187 |
| Jefferson..... | 15,846 |

TEXAS.

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| Anderson..... | 17,395 |
| Andrews..... | 5,240 |
| Angelina..... | 996 |
| Aransas..... | 596 |
| Armstrong..... | 4,217 |
| Archer..... | 14,429 |
| Atascosa..... | 2,158 |
| Austin..... | 17,215 |
| Bailey..... | 715 |
| Bandera..... | 2,298 |
| Bastrop..... | 20,520 |
| Baylor..... | 30,481 |
| Bee..... | 3,583 |
| Bell..... | |
| Bexar..... | |
| Blanco..... | |

OFFICIAL CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1880—BY COUNTIES.

| COUNTY | POP'N | COUNTY | POP'N | COUNTY | POP'N | COUNTY | POP'N |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------|---------------------|--------|------------|-----------|
| Nueces..... | 7,669 | Box Elder..... | 6,761 | Cumberland ... | 10,540 | Wise..... | 7,772 |
| Ocheltree..... | | Cache..... | 12,561 | Dinwiddie..... | 35,375 | Wythe..... | 14,318 |
| Oldham..... | | Davis..... | 5,026 | Elizabeth City.. | 10,691 | York..... | 7,348 |
| Orange..... | 2,988 | Emery..... | 556 | Essex..... | 11,082 | | |
| Palo Pinto..... | 5,885 | Iron..... | 4,013 | Fairfax..... | 16,025 | Total.... | 1,512,208 |
| Panola..... | 12,218 | Juab..... | 3,473 | Fauquier..... | 22,968 | | |
| Parker..... | 15,871 | Kane..... | 3,085 | Floyd..... | 13,255 | | |
| Parmer..... | | Millard..... | 3,727 | Fluvanna..... | 10,802 | | |
| Pecos..... | 1,807 | Morgan..... | 1,789 | Franklin..... | 25,084 | | |
| Polk..... | 7,191 | Platte..... | 1,651 | Frederick..... | 17,553 | | |
| Potter..... | | Rich..... | 1,263 | Giles..... | 8,794 | | |
| Presidio..... | 2,873 | Salt Lake..... | 31,978 | Gloucester..... | 11,676 | | |
| Rains..... | 3,085 | San Juan..... | 204 | Goochland..... | 10,292 | | |
| Randall..... | | San Pete..... | 11,557 | Grayson..... | 13,068 | | |
| Red River..... | 17,194 | Sevier..... | 5,139 | Green..... | 5,829 | | |
| Refugio..... | 1,585 | Summit..... | 4,940 | Greenville..... | 8,407 | | |
| Roberts..... | | Tooele..... | 4,497 | Halifax..... | 33,586 | | |
| Robertson..... | 22,383 | Utah..... | 799 | Hanover..... | 18,588 | | |
| Rockwall..... | 2,684 | Utah..... | 17,918 | Henrico..... | 22,956 | | |
| Runnels..... | 980 | Wasatch..... | 2,927 | Henry..... | 16,009 | | |
| Rusk..... | 18,927 | Washington..... | 4,235 | Highland..... | 5,164 | | |
| Sabine..... | 4,161 | Weber..... | 12,597 | Isle of Wight..... | 10,572 | | |
| San Augustine.. | 5,085 | | | James City..... | 5,422 | | |
| San Jacinto..... | 6,186 | Total... .. | 148,907 | King & Queen..... | 10,502 | | |
| San Patricio..... | 1,010 | | | King George..... | 6,397 | | |
| San Saba..... | 5,325 | | | King William..... | 8,748 | | |
| Shackelford..... | 2,037 | | | Lancaster..... | 6,160 | | |
| Shelby..... | 9,524 | | | Lee..... | 15,116 | | |
| Sherman..... | | | | Londoun..... | 23,694 | | |
| Smith..... | 21,856 | | | Louisa..... | 18,941 | | |
| Somerville..... | 2,649 | | | Lunenburg..... | 11,535 | | |
| Surry..... | | | | Madison..... | 10,562 | | |
| Starr..... | 8,304 | | | Mathews..... | 7,501 | | |
| Stephens..... | 4,726 | | | Mecklenburg..... | 24,611 | | |
| Stonewall..... | | | | Middlesex..... | 6,252 | | |
| Swisher..... | | | | Montgomery..... | 16,698 | | |
| Tarrant..... | 24,678 | | | Nansemond..... | 15,904 | | |
| Taylor..... | 1,736 | | | Nelson..... | 16,535 | | |
| Terry..... | | | | New Kent..... | 5,515 | | |
| Throckmorton.. | 711 | | | Norfolk..... | 58,654 | | |
| Titus..... | 5,959 | | | Northampton..... | 9,152 | | |
| Tom Green..... | 3,615 | | | Northumberland | 7,929 | | |
| Travis..... | 26,974 | | | Nottoway..... | 11,156 | | |
| Trinity..... | 4,915 | | | Orange..... | 13,051 | | |
| Tyler..... | 5,825 | | | Page..... | 9,965 | | |
| Upshur..... | 10,266 | | | Patrick..... | 12,833 | | |
| Uvalde..... | 2,541 | | | Pittsylvania..... | 52,589 | | |
| Van Zandt..... | 12,619 | | | Powhattan..... | 7,817 | | |
| Victoria..... | 6,290 | | | Prince Edward.. | 14,668 | | |
| Walker..... | 12,840 | | | Prince George..... | 8,861 | | |
| Waller..... | 9,024 | | | Princess Anne..... | 9,394 | | |
| Washington..... | 27,584 | | | Prince William..... | 9,180 | | |
| Webb..... | 5,273 | | | Pulaski..... | 8,750 | | |
| Wharton..... | 4,549 | | | Rappahannock..... | 9,291 | | |
| Wheeler..... | | | | Richmond..... | 7,198 | | |
| Wichita..... | 493 | | | Roanoke..... | 13,105 | | |
| Wilbarger..... | | | | Rockbridge..... | 20,003 | | |
| Williamson..... | 15,156 | | | Rockingham..... | 29,567 | | |
| Wilson..... | 7,118 | | | Russell..... | 13,906 | | |
| Wise..... | 16,605 | | | Scott..... | 17,233 | | |
| Wood..... | 11,212 | | | Shenandoah..... | 18,204 | | |
| Yoakum..... | | | | Smyth..... | 12,159 | | |
| Young..... | 4,727 | | | Southampton..... | 18,012 | | |
| Zapata..... | 8,634 | | | Spottsylvania..... | 14,829 | | |
| Zavala..... | 410 | | | Stafford..... | 7,210 | | |
| | | | | Surry..... | 7,391 | | |
| Total.... | 1,592,574 | | | Sussex..... | 10,062 | | |
| | | | | Tazewell..... | 12,861 | | |
| | | | | Warren..... | 7,399 | | |
| | | | | Warwick..... | 2,257 | | |
| | | | | Washington..... | 25,203 | | |
| | | | | Westmoreland.. | 8,846 | | |

VERMONT.

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Addison..... | 24,174 |
| Bennington..... | 21,945 |
| Caledonia..... | 23,607 |
| Chittenden..... | 32,796 |
| Essex..... | 7,981 |
| Franklin..... | 30,225 |
| Grand Isle..... | 4,124 |
| Lamoille..... | 12,684 |
| Orange..... | 23,529 |
| Orleans..... | 22,082 |
| Rutland..... | 41,830 |
| Washington..... | 25,408 |
| Windham..... | 26,762 |
| Windsor..... | 35,192 |
| Total..... | 332,286 |

VIRGINIA.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Accomack..... | 24,409 |
| Albemarle..... | 32,615 |
| Alexandria..... | 17,545 |
| Alleghany..... | 5,586 |
| Amelia..... | 10,377 |
| Amherst..... | 18,705 |
| Appomattox..... | 10,080 |
| Augusta..... | 25,113 |
| Bath..... | 4,482 |
| Bedford..... | 31,205 |
| Bland..... | 5,004 |
| Botetourt..... | 14,809 |
| Brunswick..... | 16,707 |
| Buchanan..... | 5,694 |
| Buckingham..... | 15,540 |
| Campbell..... | 38,250 |
| Caroline..... | 17,243 |
| Carroll..... | 13,323 |
| Charles City..... | 5,512 |
| Charlotte..... | 16,653 |
| Chesterfield..... | 23,773 |
| Clark..... | 7,682 |
| Craig..... | 3,794 |
| Culpepper..... | 18,406 |

W. VIRGINIA.

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Barbour..... | 11,870 |
| Berkley..... | 17,380 |
| Boone..... | 5,824 |
| Braxton..... | 9,787 |
| Brooke..... | 6,013 |
| Cabell..... | 13,746 |
| Calhoun..... | 6,074 |
| Clay..... | 2,460 |
| Doddridge..... | 10,552 |
| Fayette..... | 11,560 |
| Glimer..... | 7,108 |
| Grant..... | 5,542 |
| Greenbrier..... | 15,080 |
| Hampshire..... | 10,366 |
| Hancock..... | 4,880 |
| Hardy..... | 6,794 |
| Harrison..... | 20,171 |
| Jackson..... | 16,312 |
| Jefferson..... | 15,005 |
| Kanawha..... | 32,466 |
| Lewis..... | 12,270 |
| Lincoln..... | 8,739 |
| Logan..... | 7,329 |
| McDowell..... | 3,074 |
| Marion..... | 17,198 |
| Marshall..... | 18,940 |
| Mason..... | 22,293 |
| Mercer..... | 7,467 |
| Mineral..... | 8,629 |
| Monongalia..... | 14,985 |
| Monroe..... | 11,501 |
| Morgan..... | 5,777 |
| Nicholas..... | 7,222 |
| Ohio..... | 37,457 |
| Pendleton..... | 8,022 |
| Pleasants..... | 6,255 |
| Pocahontas..... | 5,591 |
| Preston..... | 19,040 |
| Putnam..... | 11,376 |
| Raleigh..... | 7,367 |
| Randolph..... | 8,103 |
| Ritchie..... | 13,474 |
| Roane..... | 12,184 |
| Summers..... | 8,832 |
| Taylor..... | 11,454 |
| Tucker..... | 3,151 |
| Tyler..... | 11,072 |
| Upshur..... | 10,249 |
| Wayne..... | 14,737 |
| Webster..... | 3,207 |
| Wetzel..... | 13,886 |
| Wirt..... | 7,104 |
| Wood..... | 25,006 |
| Wyoming..... | 4,322 |
| Total..... | 618,193 |

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| Chehalis..... | 921 |
| Clallam..... | 688 |

OFFICIAL CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1880—BY COUNTIES.

| COUNTY | POP'N | WISCONSIN. | | COUNTY | POP'N | COUNTY | POP'N |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------|------------------|---------|-------------------|------------------|
| Clarke | 5,490 | COUNTY | POP'N | Jefferson | 32,155 | Sank | 28,729 |
| Columbia | 7,103 | Adams | 6,741 | Juneau | 15,580 | Shawano | 10,571 |
| Cowlitz | 2,062 | Ashland | 1,539 | Kenosha | 15,550 | Sheboygan | 34,306 |
| Island | 1,087 | Barron | 7,023 | Kewaunee | 15,806 | Taylor | 2,311 |
| Jefferson | 1,712 | Bayfield | 564 | LaCrosse | 27,072 | Trempealeau | 17,189 |
| King | 6,910 | Brown | 34,090 | LaFayette | 21,278 | Vernon | 23,235 |
| Kitsap | 1,738 | Burnett | 3,140 | Langlade | 685 | Walworth | 26,249 |
| Kilkittat | 4,057 | Buffalo | 15,528 | Lincoln | 2,011 | Washington | 23,442 |
| Lewis | 2,600 | Calumet | 16,631 | Manitowoc | 37,506 | Waukesha | 28,957 |
| Mason | 639 | Chippewa | 15,492 | Marathon | 17,121 | Waupaca | 20,954 |
| Pacific | 1,645 | Clark | 10,715 | Marinette | 8,929 | Wauslara | 12,688 |
| Pierce | 3,319 | Columbia | 28,065 | Marquette | 8,907 | Winnebago | 42,741 |
| San Juan | 948 | Crawford | 15,644 | Milwaukee | 138,523 | Wood | 8,961 |
| Skamania | 809 | Dane | 53,234 | Monroe | 21,906 | | |
| Snohomish | 1,387 | Dodge | 45,928 | Oconto | 9,848 | Total.... | 1,315,490 |
| Spokane | 4,262 | Door | 11,645 | Ooutagamie | 28,716 | WYOMING. | |
| Stevens | 1,245 | Douglas | 655 | Ozaukee | 15,462 | Albany | 4,625 |
| Thurston | 3,270 | Dunn | 16,618 | Pepin | 6,226 | Carbon | 3,438 |
| Waklatum | 1,500 | Eau Claire | 19,492 | Pierce | 17,744 | Crook | 299 |
| Walla-Walla | 8,716 | Fond du Lac | 46,855 | Polk | 10,018 | Laramie | 6,409 |
| Whatcom | 3,137 | Grant | 37,852 | Portage | 17,781 | Pease | 557 |
| Whitman | 7,014 | Green | 21,729 | Price | 785 | Sweetwater | 2,561 |
| Yakima | 2,811 | Green Lake | 14,481 | Racine | 30,921 | Utah | 2,879 |
| Total..... | 75,120 | Iowa | 23,628 | Richland | 18,174 | | |
| | | Jackson | 13,285 | Rock | 38,623 | Total..... | 20,788 |
| | | | | St. Croix | 18,956 | | |

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL POPULATION BY STATES, AND DISTRIBUTION BY SEX.

| STATES. | Total Popu- lation, 1880. | DISTRIBUTION BY SEX. | | STATES. | Total Popu- lation, 1880. | DISTRIBUTION BY SEX. | |
|----------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | | Males. | Females. | | | Males. | Females. |
| Alabama.... | 1,262,794 | 622,890 | 639,904 | Montana.... | 39,157 | 28,180 | 10,977 |
| Arizona.... | 40,441 | 28,202 | 12,239 | Nebraska.... | 452,433 | 249,275 | 203,158 |
| Arkansas.... | 802,564 | 416,383 | 386,181 | Nevada.... | 62,265 | 42,013 | 20,252 |
| California.... | 864,686 | 518,271 | 346,415 | New Hamp. | 346,984 | 170,575 | 176,409 |
| Colorado.... | 194,649 | 129,471 | 65,178 | New Jersey.. | 1,130,983 | 559,823 | 571,160 |
| Connecticut | 622,683 | 305,886 | 316,797 | New Mexico.. | 118,430 | 63,751 | 54,679 |
| Dakota | 135,180 | 82,302 | 52,818 | New York.. | 5,083,810 | 2,506,283 | 2,577,527 |
| Delaware.... | 146,654 | 74,153 | 72,501 | N. Carolina.. | 1,400,047 | 688,203 | 711,844 |
| Dist. of Col. | 177,638 | 83,594 | 94,044 | Ohio | 3,198,239 | 1,614,165 | 1,584,074 |
| Florida | 267,351 | 135,393 | 131,958 | Oregon | 174,767 | 103,388 | 71,379 |
| Georgia.... | 1,539,048 | 761,184 | 777,864 | Pennsylv'ia.. | 4,282,786 | 2,136,635 | 2,146,151 |
| Idaho | 32,611 | 21,818 | 10,793 | Rhode Is'ld. | 276,528 | 133,033 | 143,495 |
| Illinois.... | 3,078,769 | 1,587,493 | 1,491,336 | S. Carolina.. | 995,622 | 490,469 | 505,153 |
| Indiana.... | 1,978,362 | 1,010,676 | 967,686 | Tennessee.. | 1,542,463 | 769,374 | 773,089 |
| Iowa | 1,624,620 | 848,234 | 776,386 | Texas | 1,592,574 | 823,719 | 768,855 |
| Kansas.... | 995,966 | 536,725 | 459,241 | Utah | 133,906 | 74,470 | 69,436 |
| Kentucky... | 1,648,708 | 832,676 | 816,032 | Vermont.... | 332,286 | 166,888 | 165,398 |
| Louisiana.. | 940,103 | 468,833 | 471,270 | Virginia.... | 1,512,806 | 745,839 | 766,967 |
| Maine | 648,945 | 324,084 | 324,861 | Washington. | 75,130 | 45,977 | 29,153 |
| Maryland... | 934,632 | 462,004 | 472,628 | W. Virginia. | 618,443 | 314,479 | 303,964 |
| Massachu'te | 1,753,012 | 868,475 | 884,537 | Wisconsin... | 1,315,480 | 680,106 | 635,374 |
| Michigan... | 1,636,331 | 862,276 | 774,055 | Wyoming... | 20,788 | 14,151 | 6,637 |
| Minnesota.. | 780,806 | 419,262 | 361,544 | | | | |
| Mississippi.. | 1,131,592 | 567,137 | 564,455 | Total..... | 50,152,866 | 25,520,582 | 24,632,284 |
| Missouri.... | 2,168,804 | 1,127,424 | 1,041,380 | | | | |

OFFICIAL CENSUS
—OF THE—
CITIES of the UNITED STATES
HAVING A
POPULATION OF 10,000 AND UPWARD,
ACCORDING TO THE
UNITED STATES CENSUS OF 1880.

| NO. | CITY. | POP'N | NO. | CITIES. | POP'N | NO. | CITIES. | POP'N |
|-----|---------------------|-----------|-----|---------------------|--------|-----|-------------------------|--------|
| 1 | New York, N. Y. | 1,306,590 | 47 | Dayton, O. | 38,677 | 93 | Norwich, Conn. | 21,141 |
| 2 | Philadelphia, Pa. | 846,984 | 48 | Lynn, Mass. | 38,284 | 94 | Oswego, N. Y. | 21,117 |
| 3 | Brooklyn, N. Y. | 566,689 | 49 | Denver, Col. | 35,630 | 95 | Salt Lake City, Utah | 20,768 |
| 4 | Chicago, Ill. | 503,304 | 50 | Oakland, Cal. | 34,556 | 96 | Springfield, O. | 20,728 |
| 5 | Boston, Mass. | 362,535 | 51 | Atlanta, Ga. | 34,398 | 97 | Bay City, Mich. | 20,693 |
| 6 | St. Louis, Mo. | 350,522 | 52 | Utica, N. Y. | 33,913 | 98 | San Antonio, Texas | 20,561 |
| 7 | Baltimore, Md. | 332,190 | 53 | Portland, Me. | 33,810 | 99 | Elmira, N. Y. | 20,541 |
| 8 | Cincinnati, O. | 255,708 | 54 | Memphis, Tenn. | 33,563 | 100 | Newport, Ky. | 20,433 |
| 9 | San Francisco, Cal. | 233,956 | 55 | Springfield, Mass. | 33,340 | 101 | Waterbury, Conn. | 20,269 |
| 10 | New Orleans, La. | 216,140 | 56 | Manchester, N. H. | 32,630 | 102 | Poughkeepsie, N. Y. | 20,207 |
| 11 | Cleveland, O. | 160,142 | 57 | St. Joseph, Mo. | 32,484 | 103 | Springfield, Ill. | 19,746 |
| 12 | Pittsburg, Pa. | 156,381 | 58 | Grand Rapids, Mich. | 32,015 | 104 | Altoona, Pa. | 19,716 |
| 13 | Buffalo, N. Y. | 153,137 | 59 | Wheeling, W. Va. | 31,266 | 105 | Burlington, Iowa. | 19,450 |
| 14 | Washington, D. C. | 147,307 | 60 | Mobile, Ala. | 31,205 | 106 | Cohoes, N. Y. | 19,417 |
| 15 | Newark, N. J. | 135,400 | 61 | Hoboken, N. J. | 30,996 | 107 | Gloucester, Mass. | 19,329 |
| 16 | Louisville, Ky. | 123,646 | 62 | Harrisburgh, Pa. | 30,762 | 108 | Lewiston, Me. | 19,068 |
| 17 | Jersey City, N. J. | 120,728 | 63 | Savannah, Ga. | 30,681 | 217 | Hannibal, Mo. | 11,074 |
| 18 | Detroit, Mich. | 116,342 | 64 | Omaha, Neb. | 30,518 | 218 | Shreveport, La. | 11,017 |
| 19 | Milwaukee, Wis. | 115,578 | 65 | Trenton, N. J. | 29,910 | 219 | Austin, Texas. | 10,960 |
| 20 | Providence, R. I. | 104,850 | 66 | Covington, Ky. | 29,730 | 220 | Chillicothe, O. | 10,938 |
| 21 | Albany, N. Y. | 90,903 | 67 | Peoria, Ill. | 29,315 | 221 | Woburn, Mass. | 10,938 |
| 22 | Rochester, N. Y. | 89,363 | 68 | Evansville, Ind. | 29,280 | 222 | Jacksonville, Ill. | 10,927 |
| 23 | Allegheny, Pa. | 78,681 | 69 | Bridgeport, Conn. | 29,148 | 223 | Saratoga Springs, N. Y. | 10,822 |
| 24 | Indianapolis, Ind. | 75,074 | 70 | Elizabeth, N. J. | 28,229 | 224 | Fishkill, N. Y. | 10,730 |
| 25 | Richmond, Va. | 63,803 | 71 | Erie, Pa. | 27,730 | 225 | Watertown, N. Y. | 10,697 |
| 26 | New Haven, Conn. | 62,882 | 72 | Salem, Mass. | 27,598 | 226 | Belleville, Ill. | 10,682 |
| 27 | Lowell, Mass. | 59,485 | 73 | Quincy, Ill. | 27,275 | 227 | Weymouth, Mass. | 10,571 |
| 28 | Worcester, Mass. | 58,295 | 74 | Fort Wayne, Ind. | 26,880 | 228 | Quincy, Mass. | 10,529 |
| 29 | Troy, N. Y. | 56,747 | 75 | New Bedford, Mass. | 26,875 | 229 | New London, Conn. | 10,529 |
| 30 | Kansas City, Mo. | 55,813 | 76 | Terre Haute, Ind. | 26,040 | 230 | Sawinaw, Mich. | 10,525 |
| 31 | Cambridge, Mass. | 52,740 | 77 | Lancaster, Pa. | 25,769 | 231 | Jeffersonville, Ind. | 10,422 |
| 32 | Syracuse, N. Y. | 51,791 | 78 | Somerville, Mass. | 24,985 | 232 | Saugerties, N. Y. | 10,375 |
| 33 | Columbus, O. | 51,665 | 79 | Wilkesbarre, Pa. | 23,329 | 233 | Dallas, Texas. | 10,358 |
| 34 | Paterson, N. J. | 50,887 | 80 | Augusta, Ga. | 23,023 | 234 | Ogdensburg, N. Y. | 10,340 |
| 35 | Toledo, O. | 50,143 | 81 | Des Moines, Iowa. | 22,408 | 235 | Madison, Wis. | 10,325 |
| 36 | Charleston, S. C. | 49,999 | 82 | Des Moines, Iowa. | 22,254 | 236 | Stockton, Cal. | 10,287 |
| 37 | Fall River, Mass. | 49,006 | 83 | Galveston, Tex. | 22,233 | 237 | Lenox, N. Y. | 10,249 |
| 38 | Minneapolis, Minn. | 46,887 | 84 | Watervliet, N. Y. | 22,220 | 238 | Winona, Minn. | 10,208 |
| 39 | Scranton, Pa. | 45,850 | 85 | Norfolk, Va. | 21,966 | 239 | North Adams, Mass. | 10,192 |
| 40 | Nashville, Tenn. | 43,461 | 86 | Auburn, N. Y. | 21,924 | 240 | Shenandoah, Pa. | 10,148 |
| 41 | Reading, Pa. | 43,280 | 87 | Holyoke, Mass. | 21,851 | 241 | Marlborough, Mass. | 10,126 |
| 42 | Hartford, Conn. | 43,553 | 88 | Davenport, Iowa. | 21,834 | 242 | Eau Claire, Wis. | 10,118 |
| 43 | Wilmington, Del. | 42,499 | 89 | Chelsea, Mass. | 21,785 | 243 | Cedar Rapids, Iowa | 10,104 |
| 44 | Camden, N. J. | 41,658 | 90 | Petersburgh, Va. | 21,656 | 244 | Jamaica, N. Y. | 10,089 |
| 45 | St. Paul, Minn. | 41,498 | 91 | Sacramento, Cal. | 21,420 | 245 | Columbia, S. C. | 10,040 |
| 46 | Lawrence, Mass. | 39,178 | 92 | Taunton, Mass. | 21,213 | | | |

**OFFICIAL CENSUS OF THE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, HAVING A POPULATION
OF 10,000 AND UPWARD.**

| NO. | CITIES. | POP'N | NO. | CITIES. | POP'N | NO. | CITIES. | POP'N |
|-----|------------------------|--------|-----|----------------------|--------|-----|----------------------|--------|
| 109 | Pawtucket, R. I.... | 19,030 | 145 | Newport, R. I..... | 15,693 | 181 | Georgetown, D. C.. | 12,578 |
| 110 | East Saginaw, Mich | 19,016 | 146 | Topeka, Kan..... | 15,451 | 182 | San Jose, Cal..... | 12,567 |
| 111 | Williamsport, Pa.... | 18,984 | 147 | Youngstown, Ohio.. | 15,481 | 183 | Fitchburg, Mass.... | 12,455 |
| 112 | Yonkers, N. Y..... | 18,992 | 148 | Atchison, Kan..... | 15,106 | 184 | Canton, O..... | 12,358 |
| 113 | Houston, Texas..... | 18,946 | 149 | Chester, Pa..... | 14,860 | 185 | Northampton, Mass | 12,172 |
| 114 | Haverhill, Mass..... | 18,475 | 150 | Lafayette, Ind..... | 14,860 | 186 | Warwick, R. I..... | 12,163 |
| 115 | Lake Township, Ill.. | 18,396 | 151 | Leadville, Col..... | 14,820 | 187 | Rutland, Vt..... | 12,149 |
| 116 | Kingston, N. Y..... | 18,342 | 152 | LaCrosse, Wis..... | 14,505 | 188 | Hamilton, O..... | 12,122 |
| 117 | Meriden, Conn..... | 18,160 | 153 | New Britain, Conn.. | 13,978 | 189 | Keokuk, Iowa..... | 12,117 |
| 118 | Hempstead, N. Y.... | 18,160 | 154 | Norwalk, Conn..... | 13,856 | 190 | Stebenville, O..... | 12,093 |
| 119 | Zanesville, Ohio.... | 18,120 | 155 | York, Pa..... | 13,940 | 191 | Rome, N. Y..... | 12,045 |
| 120 | Allentown, Pa..... | 18,063 | 156 | Concord, N. H..... | 13,838 | 192 | Malden, Mass..... | 12,017 |
| 121 | Council Bluffs, Iowa | 18,059 | 157 | Lincoln, R. I..... | 13,765 | 193 | Kalamazoo, Mich.. | 11,937 |
| 122 | Newburgh, N. Y..... | 18,050 | 158 | Virginia City, Nev.. | 13,705 | 194 | Easton, Pa..... | 11,924 |
| 123 | Wilmington, N. C.... | 17,361 | 159 | New Lots, N. Y..... | 13,681 | 195 | Oyster Bay, N. Y.... | 11,923 |
| 124 | Binghamton, N. Y.... | 17,315 | 160 | Schenectady, N. Y.. | 13,675 | 196 | Aurora, Ill..... | 11,825 |
| 125 | Bloomington, Ill..... | 17,184 | 161 | Alexandria, Va..... | 13,608 | 197 | Vicksburg, Miss.... | 11,814 |
| 126 | New Brunswick, N. J. | 17,167 | 162 | Brockton, Mass..... | 13,608 | 198 | Middletown, Conn.. | 11,731 |
| 127 | Long Island City, N. Y | 17,117 | 163 | Newburyport, Mass | 13,537 | 199 | Amsterdam, N. Y.... | 11,711 |
| 128 | Newton, Mass..... | 16,995 | 164 | Lockport, N. Y..... | 13,522 | 200 | Waltham, Mass..... | 11,711 |
| 129 | Bangor, Me..... | 16,857 | 165 | Nashua, N. H..... | 13,397 | 201 | Dover, N. H..... | 11,687 |
| 130 | Montgomery, Ala.... | 16,714 | 166 | Pittsfield, Mass. f. | 13,367 | 202 | Danbury, Conn..... | 11,669 |
| 131 | Lexington, Ky..... | 16,656 | 167 | South Bend, Ind.... | 13,279 | 203 | Rock Island, Ill.... | 11,660 |
| 132 | Johnstown, N. Y..... | 16,626 | 168 | Pottsville, Pa..... | 13,253 | 204 | Derby, Conn..... | 11,649 |
| 133 | Leavenworth, Kan.. | 16,550 | 169 | Orange, N. J..... | 13,206 | 205 | Brookhaven, N. Y.... | 11,544 |
| 134 | Akron, Ohio..... | 16,512 | 170 | Little Rock, Ark.... | 13,185 | 206 | Walkkill, N. Y..... | 11,483 |
| 135 | New Albany, Ind.... | 16,422 | 171 | Rockford, Ill..... | 13,136 | 207 | Galesburg, Ill..... | 11,388 |
| 136 | Joliet, Ill..... | 16,145 | 172 | Fond-du-lac, Wis.... | 13,091 | 208 | Portsmouth, Va..... | 11,364 |
| 137 | Woonsocket, R. I.... | 16,105 | 173 | Norristown, Pa..... | 13,064 | 209 | Burlington, Vt..... | 11,325 |
| 138 | Woonsocket, R. I.... | 16,081 | 174 | Lincoln, Neb..... | 12,892 | 210 | Chicopee, Mass..... | 11,314 |
| 139 | Racine, Wis..... | 15,919 | 175 | Chattanooga, Tenn.. | 12,748 | 211 | Portsmouth, O..... | 11,311 |
| 140 | Lynchburg, Va..... | 15,919 | 176 | Macon, Ga..... | 12,743 | 212 | Los Angeles, Cal.... | 11,262 |
| 141 | Flushing, N. Y..... | 15,919 | 177 | Richmond, Ind..... | 12,679 | 213 | Stamford, Conn..... | 11,198 |
| 142 | Sandusky, Ohio..... | 15,838 | 178 | Castleton, N. Y.... | 12,664 | 214 | Muskegon, Mich..... | 11,198 |
| 143 | Oshkosh, Wis..... | 15,749 | 179 | Cortlandt, N. Y.... | 12,652 | 215 | Logansport, Ind.... | 11,111 |
| 144 | Hyde Park, Ill..... | 15,716 | 180 | Biddeford, Me..... | 12,652 | 216 | Attleborough, Mass. | 11,111 |

STATES AND TERRITORIES; THEIR CAPITALS AND GOVERNORS IN 1881.

| STATE. | CAPITAL. | GOVERNOR. | STATE. | CAPITAL. | GOVERNOR. |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Alabama..... | Montgomery | Rufus W. Cobb, D. | Missouri..... | Jefferson City | T. T. Crittenden, D |
| Arizona..... | Prescott | John C. Fremont, R | Montana..... | Helena..... | Benj. F. Potts, R |
| Arkansas..... | Little Rock.. | Thos. J. Churchill, D | Nebraska..... | Lincoln..... | Albinus Nance, R |
| California..... | Sacramento.. | Geo. C. Perkins, R | Nevada..... | Carson City.. | John H. Kinkaid, R |
| Colorado..... | Denver..... | Fred'k W. Pitkin, R | New Hampshire | Concord..... | Charles H. Bell, R |
| Connecticut... | Hartford..... | Hobart B. Bigelow, R | New Jersey..... | Trenton..... | Geo. C. Ludlow, D. |
| Dakota..... | Yankton..... | Neh. G. Ordway, R | New Mexico.... | Santa Fe..... | Lewis Wallace, R. |
| Delaware..... | Dover..... | John W. Hall, D. | New York..... | Albany..... | Alonzo B. Cornell, R |
| Florida..... | Tallahassee.. | Wm. D. Bloxham, D | North Carolina | Raleigh..... | Thos. J. Jarvis, D. |
| Georgia..... | Atlanta..... | Alfred H. Colquitt, D | Ohio..... | Columbus..... | Charles Foster, R. |
| Idaho..... | Bois City..... | John B. Nell, R. | Oregon..... | Salem..... | Wm. W. Thayer, D |
| Illinois..... | Springfield.. | Shelby M. Cullom, R | Pennsylvania.. | Harrisburg... | Henry M. Hoyt, R. |
| Indiana..... | Indianapolis.. | Albert G. Porter, R | Rhode Island.. | Providence... | A. H. Littlefield, R |
| Iowa..... | Des Moines... | John H. Gear, R. | South Carolina | Columbia..... | Johnson Hagood, D |
| Kansas..... | Topeka..... | John P. St. John, R | Tennessee..... | Nashville..... | Alvin Hawkins, R. |
| Kentucky..... | Frankfort..... | L. P. Blackburn, D. | Texas..... | Austin..... | Orin M. Roberts, D |
| Louisiana..... | Baton Rouge.. | Louis A. Wiltz, D. | Utah..... | Salt Lake City | Eli H. Murray, R. |
| Maine..... | Augusta..... | Harris M. Plaisted, D | Vermont..... | Montpelier... | Rowell Farnham, R |
| Maryland..... | Annapolis..... | Wm. T. Hamilton, D | Virginia..... | Richmond..... | F. W. M. Holliday, D |
| Massachusetts.. | Boston..... | John D. Long, R. | Washington... | Olympia..... | Wm. A. Newell, R. |
| Michigan..... | Lansing..... | David H. Jerome, R | West Virginia | Wheeling..... | Jacob B. Jackson, D |
| Minnesota..... | St. Paul..... | John P. Pillsbury, R | Wisconsin..... | Madison..... | Wm. E. Smith, R. |
| Mississippi..... | Jackson..... | John M. Stone, D. | Wyoming..... | Cheyenne..... | John W. Hoyt, R. |

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OFFICIAL CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1880-BY COUNTIES.

| COUNTY | POP'N | COUNTY | POP'N | COUNTY | POP'N | COUNTY | POP'N |
|------------------|---------|----------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------------------|---------|
| St. Joseph..... | 26,636 | Rice..... | 22,480 | Newton..... | 13,436 | Gasconade..... | 11,153 |
| Sanilac..... | 26,341 | Rock..... | 3,669 | Noxubee..... | 29,874 | Gentry..... | 17,188 |
| Schoolcraft..... | 1,575 | St. Louis..... | 4,504 | Octobbeha..... | 15,977 | Green..... | 28,817 |
| Shiawassee..... | 27,059 | Scott..... | 13,516 | Panola..... | 28,353 | Grundy..... | 15,201 |
| Tuscola..... | 23,739 | Sherburne..... | 3,855 | Pearl..... | ..... | Harrison..... | 20,318 |
| Van Buren..... | 30,807 | Sibley..... | 10,637 | Perry..... | 3,427 | Henry..... | 23,914 |
| Washtenaw..... | 41,848 | Stearns..... | 21,956 | Pike..... | 16,688 | Hickory..... | 7,388 |
| Wayne..... | 166,426 | Steele..... | 12,460 | Pontotoc..... | 13,858 | Holt..... | 15,510 |
| Wexford..... | 6,815 | Stevens..... | 3,911 | Prentiss..... | 12,158 | Howard..... | 18,428 |
| | | Swift..... | 7,473 | Quitman..... | 1,407 | Howell..... | 8,814 |
| | | Todd..... | 6,183 | Rankin..... | 16,752 | Iron..... | 8,183 |
| | | Traverse..... | 1,503 | Scott..... | 10,845 | Jackson..... | 82,328 |
| | | Wabashaw..... | 18,206 | Sharkey..... | 6,308 | Jasper..... | 32,021 |
| | | Wadena..... | 2,080 | Simpson..... | 8,005 | Jefferson..... | 18,736 |
| | | Waseca..... | 12,385 | Smith..... | 8,084 | Johnson..... | 28,177 |
| | | Washington..... | 19,562 | Sumner..... | 9,535 | Knox..... | 13,047 |
| | | Watsonwan..... | 5,104 | Sun Flower..... | 4,661 | Laclede..... | 11,534 |
| | | Wilkin..... | 1,906 | Tallahatchee..... | 10,926 | Lafayette..... | 25,731 |
| | | Winona..... | 27,197 | Tate..... | 18,721 | Lawrence..... | 17,585 |
| | | Wright..... | 18,104 | Tippah..... | 12,866 | Lewis..... | 15,925 |
| | | Yellow Medicine..... | 5,884 | Tishomingo..... | 8,774 | Lincoln..... | 17,443 |
| | | | | Tunica..... | 8,461 | Linn..... | 20,016 |
| | | | | Union..... | 13,080 | Livingston..... | 20,205 |
| | | | | Warren..... | 31,242 | McDonald..... | 7,816 |
| | | | | Washington..... | 25,365 | Macon..... | 26,223 |
| | | | | Wayne..... | 8,741 | Madison..... | 8,860 |
| | | | | Wilkinson..... | 17,815 | Maries..... | 7,304 |
| | | | | Winston..... | 10,067 | Marion..... | 24,837 |
| | | | | Yalabusha..... | 15,653 | Mercer..... | 14,874 |
| | | | | Yazoo..... | 33,846 | Miller..... | 9,807 |
| | | | | | | Mississippi..... | 9,270 |
| | | | | | | Monteau..... | 14,349 |
| | | | | | | Monroe..... | 19,075 |
| | | | | | | Montgomery..... | 16,250 |
| | | | | | | Morgan..... | 10,134 |
| | | | | | | New Madrid..... | 7,694 |
| | | | | | | Newton..... | 18,948 |
| | | | | | | Nowaday..... | 29,580 |
| | | | | | | Oregon..... | 5,791 |
| | | | | | | Osage..... | 11,824 |
| | | | | | | Ozark..... | 5,618 |
| | | | | | | Pemiscot..... | 4,299 |
| | | | | | | Perry..... | 11,895 |
| | | | | | | Pettis..... | 27,285 |
| | | | | | | Phelps..... | 12,565 |
| | | | | | | Pike..... | 26,716 |
| | | | | | | Platte..... | 17,372 |
| | | | | | | Polk..... | 15,743 |
| | | | | | | Pulaski..... | 7,250 |
| | | | | | | Putnam..... | 13,556 |
| | | | | | | Ralls..... | 11,838 |
| | | | | | | Randolph..... | 22,751 |
| | | | | | | Ray..... | 20,193 |
| | | | | | | Reynolds..... | 5,722 |
| | | | | | | Ripley..... | 5,377 |
| | | | | | | St. Charles..... | 23,060 |
| | | | | | | St. Clair..... | 14,126 |
| | | | | | | St. Francois..... | 13,822 |
| | | | | | | St. Genevieve..... | 10,390 |
| | | | | | | St. Louis..... | 382,410 |
| | | | | | | Saline..... | 29,912 |
| | | | | | | Schuyler..... | 10,470 |
| | | | | | | Scotland..... | 12,507 |
| | | | | | | Scott..... | 8,587 |
| | | | | | | Shannon..... | 3,441 |
| | | | | | | Shelby..... | 14,024 |
| | | | | | | Stoddard..... | 13,432 |
| | | | | | | Stone..... | 4,405 |
| | | | | | | Sullivan..... | 16,569 |
| | | | | | | Taney..... | 5,605 |
| | | | | | | Texas..... | 72,207 |
| | | | | | | Vernon..... | 19,370 |

Total.... 1,636,335

MINNESOTA.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Altkin..... | 366 |
| Anoka..... | 7,108 |
| Becker..... | 4,407 |
| Beltrami..... | 10 |
| Benton..... | 3,012 |
| Big Stone..... | 3,689 |
| Blue Earth..... | 22,989 |
| Brown..... | 12,018 |
| Carlton..... | 1,230 |
| Carver..... | 14,140 |
| Cass..... | 486 |
| Chippewa..... | 5,408 |
| Chisago..... | 7,982 |
| Clay..... | 5,896 |
| Cook..... | 65 |
| Cottonwood..... | 5,533 |
| Crow Wing..... | 2,318 |
| Dakota..... | 17,391 |
| Dodge..... | 11,344 |
| Douglas..... | 9,130 |
| Faribault..... | 13,015 |
| Fillmore..... | 28,102 |
| Freeborn..... | 16,069 |
| Goodhue..... | 29,651 |
| Grant..... | 8,004 |
| Hennepin..... | 67,013 |
| Houston..... | 16,332 |
| Isanti..... | 5,063 |
| Itasca..... | 124 |
| Jackson..... | 4,906 |
| Kanabec..... | 506 |
| Kandiyohi..... | 10,159 |
| Kittson..... | 905 |
| Lac qui Parle..... | 4,907 |
| Lake..... | 106 |
| Le Sueur..... | 16,104 |
| Lincoln..... | 2,945 |
| Lyon..... | 6,257 |
| McLeod..... | 12,343 |
| Marshall..... | 992 |
| Martin..... | 5,249 |
| Meeker..... | 11,739 |
| Miller..... | 1,501 |
| Mille Lacs..... | 1,501 |
| Morrison..... | 5,875 |
| Mower..... | 16,799 |
| Murray..... | 3,604 |
| Nicollet..... | 12,333 |
| Nobles..... | 4,435 |
| Olmsted..... | 21,543 |
| Otter Tail..... | 18,675 |
| Pine..... | 1,385 |
| Pipe Stone..... | 2,092 |
| Polk..... | 11,247 |
| Pope..... | 5,874 |
| Ramsey..... | 45,915 |
| Redwood..... | 5,375 |
| Renville..... | 20,791 |

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Rice..... | 22,480 |
| Rock..... | 3,669 |
| St. Louis..... | 4,504 |
| Scott..... | 13,516 |
| Sherburne..... | 3,855 |
| Sibley..... | 10,637 |
| Stearns..... | 21,956 |
| Steele..... | 12,460 |
| Stevens..... | 3,911 |
| Swift..... | 7,473 |
| Todd..... | 6,183 |
| Traverse..... | 1,503 |
| Wabashaw..... | 18,206 |
| Wadena..... | 2,080 |
| Waseca..... | 12,385 |
| Washington..... | 19,562 |
| Watsonwan..... | 5,104 |
| Wilkin..... | 1,906 |
| Winona..... | 27,197 |
| Wright..... | 18,104 |
| Yellow Medicine..... | 5,884 |
| Total.... | 780,072 |

MISSISSIPPI.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Adams..... | 22,649 |
| Alcorn..... | 14,272 |
| Amite..... | 14,004 |
| Attala..... | 19,988 |
| Benton..... | 11,023 |
| Bolivar..... | 18,652 |
| Calhoun..... | 13,492 |
| Carroll..... | 17,800 |
| Chickasaw..... | 17,904 |
| Choctaw..... | 9,086 |
| Claiborne..... | 16,768 |
| Clark..... | 15,022 |
| Clay..... | 17,367 |
| Coahoma..... | 13,563 |
| Copiah..... | 27,544 |
| Covington..... | 5,983 |
| De Soto..... | 22,924 |
| Franklin..... | 9,729 |
| Green..... | 3,194 |
| Grenada..... | 12,071 |
| Hancock..... | 6,460 |
| Harrison..... | 7,895 |
| Hinds..... | 43,959 |
| Holmes..... | 27,152 |
| Issaquena..... | 10,001 |
| Itawamba..... | 10,665 |
| Jackson..... | 7,607 |
| Jasper..... | 12,124 |
| Jefferson..... | 17,314 |
| Jones..... | 3,828 |
| Kemper..... | 15,719 |
| Lafayette..... | 21,671 |
| Lauderdale..... | 21,501 |
| Lawrence..... | 9,422 |
| Leake..... | 13,147 |
| Lee..... | 20,461 |
| Le Flore..... | 10,246 |
| Lincoln..... | 13,547 |
| Lowndes..... | 28,243 |
| Madison..... | 25,866 |
| Marion..... | 6,901 |
| Marshall..... | 29,333 |
| Monroe..... | 28,558 |
| Montgomery..... | 13,348 |
| Neshoba..... | 8,741 |

| | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Newton..... | 13,436 |
| Noxubee..... | 29,874 |
| Octobbeha..... | 15,977 |
| Panola..... | 28,353 |
| Pearl..... | ..... |
| Perry..... | 3,427 |
| Pike..... | 16,688 |
| Pontotoc..... | 13,858 |
| Prentiss..... | 12,158 |
| Quitman..... | 1,407 |
| Rankin..... | 16,752 |
| Scott..... | 10,845 |
| Sharkey..... | 6,308 |
| Simpson..... | 8,005 |
| Smith..... | 8,084 |
| Sumner..... | 9,535 |
| Sun Flower..... | 4,661 |
| Tallahatchee..... | 10,926 |
| Tate..... | 18,721 |
| Tippah..... | 12,866 |
| Tishomingo..... | 8,774 |
| Tunica..... | 8,461 |
| Union..... | 13,080 |
| Warren..... | 31,242 |
| Washington..... | 25,365 |
| Wayne..... | 8,741 |
| Wilkinson..... | 17,815 |
| Winston..... | 10,067 |
| Yalabusha..... | 15,653 |
| Yazoo..... | 33,846 |
| Total.... | 1,181,592 |

MISSOURI.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Adair..... | 15,190 |
| Andrew..... | 16,318 |
| Atchison..... | 14,565 |
| Audrain..... | 19,739 |
| Barry..... | 14,424 |
| Barton..... | 10,332 |
| Bates..... | 25,382 |
| Benton..... | 12,398 |
| Bollinger..... | 11,132 |
| Boone..... | 25,424 |
| Buchanan..... | 49,824 |
| Butler..... | 6,011 |
| Caldwell..... | 13,654 |
| Calloway..... | 23,670 |
| Camden..... | 7,267 |
| Cape Girardeau..... | 20,998 |
| Carroll..... | 23,300 |
| Carter..... | 2,168 |
| Cass..... | 22,431 |
| Cedar..... | 10,747 |
| Chariton..... | 25,224 |
| Christian..... | 9,632 |
| Clarke..... | 15,031 |
| Clay..... | 15,579 |
| Clinton..... | 16,073 |
| Cole..... | 15,519 |
| Cooper..... | 21,622 |
| Crawford..... | 10,763 |
| Dade..... | 12,557 |
| Dallas..... | 9,272 |
| Davies..... | 19,174 |
| De Kalb..... | 13,343 |
| Dent..... | 10,647 |
| Douglas..... | 7,753 |
| Dunklin..... | 9,604 |
| Franklin..... | 26,536 |

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Gasconade..... | 11,153 |
| Gentry..... | 17,188 |
| Green..... | 28,817 |
| Grundy..... | 15,201 |
| Harrison..... | 20,318 |
| Henry..... | 23,914 |
| Hickory..... | 7,388 |
| Holt..... | 15,510 |
| Howard..... | 18,428 |
| Howell..... | 8,814 |
| Iron..... | 8,183 |
| Jackson..... | 82,328 |
| Jasper..... | 32,021 |
| Jefferson..... | 18,736 |
| Johnson..... | 28,177 |
| Knox..... | 13,047 |
| Laclede..... | 11,534 |
| Lafayette..... | 25,731 |
| Lawrence..... | 17,585 |
| Lewis..... | 15,925 |
| Lincoln..... | 17,443 |
| Linn..... | 20,016 |
| Livingston..... | 20,205 |
| McDonald..... | 7,816 |
| Macon..... | 26,223 |
| Madison..... | 8,860 |
| Maries..... | 7,304 |
| Marion..... | 24,837 |
| Mercer..... | 14,874 |
| Miller..... | 9,807 |
| Mississippi..... | 9,270 |
| Monteau..... | 14,349 |
| Monroe..... | 19,075 |
| Montgomery..... | 16,250 |
| Morgan..... | 10,134 |
| New Madrid..... | 7,694 |
| Newton..... | 18,948 |
| Nowaday..... | 29,580 |
| Oregon..... | 5,791 |
| Osage..... | 11,824 |
| Ozark..... | 5,618 |
| Pemiscot..... | 4,299 |
| Perry..... | 11,895 |
| Pettis..... | 27,285 |
| Phelps..... | 12,565 |
| Pike..... | 26,716 |
| Platte..... | 17,372 |
| Polk..... | 15,743 |
| Pulaski..... | 7,250 |
| Putnam..... | 13,556 |
| Ralls..... | 11,838 |
| Randolph..... | 22,751 |
| Ray..... | 20,193 |
| Reynolds..... | 5,722 |
| Ripley..... | 5,377 |
| St. Charles..... | 23,060 |
| St. Clair..... | 14,126 |
| St. Francois..... | 13,822 |
| St. Genevieve..... | 10,390 |
| St. Louis..... | 382,410 |
| Saline..... | 29,912 |
| Schuyler..... | 10,470 |
| Scotland..... | 12,507 |
| Scott..... | 8,587 |
| Shannon..... | 3,441 |
| Shelby..... | 14,024 |
| Stoddard..... | 13,432 |
| Stone..... | 4,405 |
| Sullivan..... | 16,569 |
| Taney..... | 5,605 |
| Texas..... | 72,207 |
| Vernon..... | 19,370 |

OFFICIAL CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1880—BY COUNTIES.

[illegible]

